

AUGUST 19, 1915

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 26, 1915.

No. 1196

Telephones for all Purposes

For the Rural System

OUR success as manufacturers of magneto telephones has been won solely on the merits of our products, which are conceded to be of the highest quality. If you are about to build new lines or extend old ones, it will be to your advantage to get full particulars.

Ask for our No. 4 Bulletin

If your locality does not enjoy the benefits of a local telephone service, write us, and we will tell you the steps to take in order to get the residents interested and to form an independent municipal system or local company.

Our No. 3 Bulletin is an interesting and practical book which tells how to build new lines.

For Towns and Cities

We make Central Energy Manual and Lorimer Automatic Telephones for large installations in towns and cities. These telephones have a great reputation for efficiency and durability, and are becoming more popular every year.

For Private Use

The demand for telephones for private use is growing larger every year. During the past year

we have been called upon to supply a large number of private inter-communicating systems for factories, warehouses, stores, homes and various public institutions. We have this year a new automatic system for private use. It is the last word in private systems—remarkably simple and efficient. It will meet a long-felt want.

Get our literature regarding it.

Construction Materials

This season we are carrying the largest stock of construction materials, including insulators, top blocks, side blocks, etc., we have ever had on hand. We guarantee all our materials to be first quality, and are in a position to ship promptly.

Get our prices; they will interest you.

Toronto Exhibition

As usual, we will have a novel, interesting and educational exhibit at the Toronto Fair. Our exhibit attracted great attention last year, and this year it will, if anything, be even more interesting.

Be sure and see this exhibit if you are fortunate enough to visit the big Toronto Fair.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited
20 Duncan Street, TORONTO

Also manufacturing agents for the Magnaphone Company under Mr. George R. Webbs'
Canadian Patents No. 123363, No. 124537, No. 131145.

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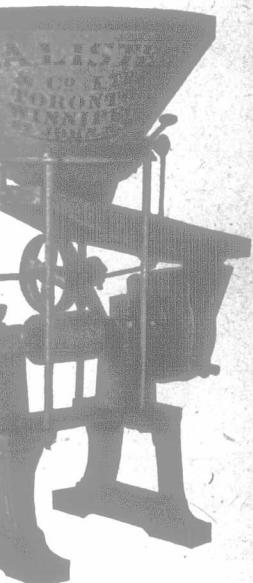
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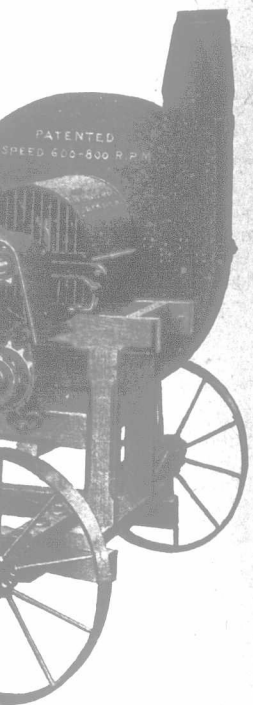
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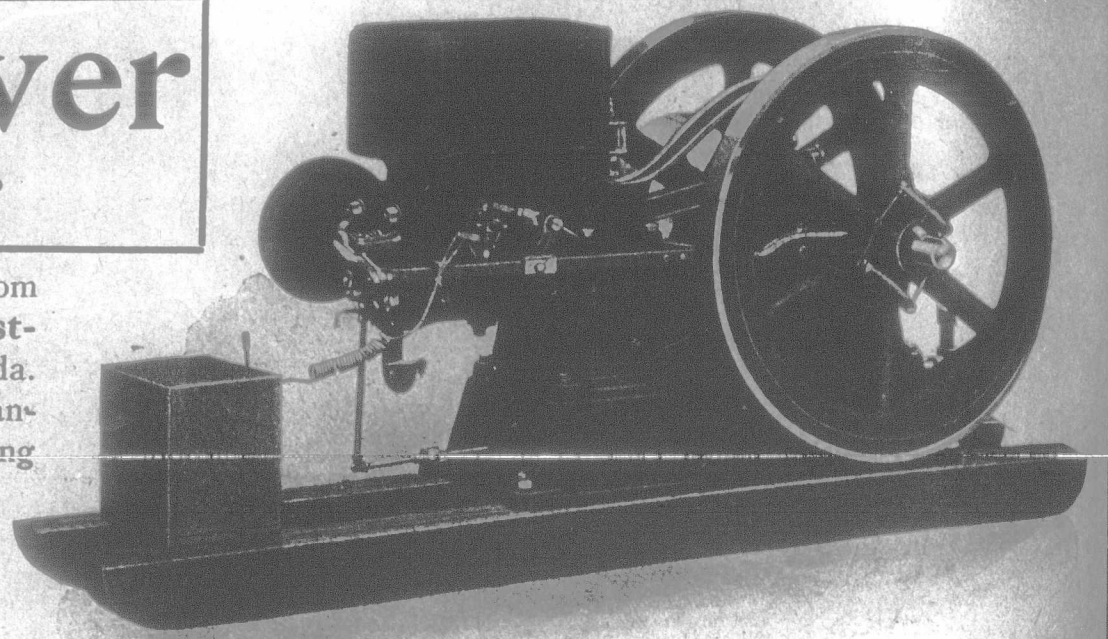


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For Every Purpose

PAGE ENGINES made in sizes from 1½ H.P. to 15 H.P. \$39.00 up. The lowest-priced high-grade farm engines in Canada. In size, weight, power, materials, workmanship and finish—the equal of engines selling at 25% to 50% more. Famed for fuel economy and low up-keep cost. The right power for every purpose.



\$39.00 up

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You will find a complete line of the most up-to-date Time-and-Labor-Saving Equipment for Farm and Home. Sold DIRECT to you at the LOWEST PRICES for which worthwhile goods can be bought.

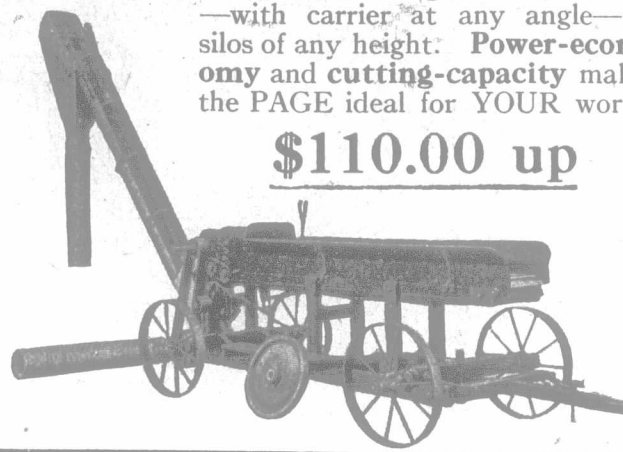
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Buy the modern way—DIRECT from PAGE—and put the middlemen's profits in your own pocket. By cutting out all extra profits between you and us, we give you the very best goods at the lowest prices. Freight paid on \$10 and over. "Satisfaction—or your money back" guaranteed.

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With Steel Enclosed Elevator

The only cutter made with elevator steel-enclosed. No chance for cut feed to blow away or pile up at carrier-base. Absolutely free from clog or choke. One-lever control for both feed-rolls and apron. Handles the largest-sized bundle—with carrier at any angle—to silos of any height. Power-economy and cutting-capacity make the PAGE ideal for YOUR work.



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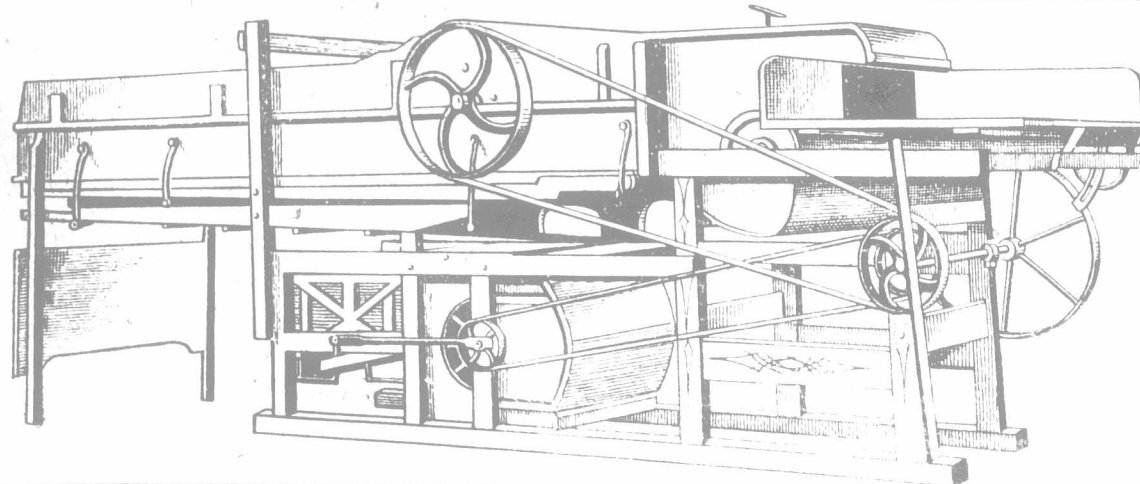
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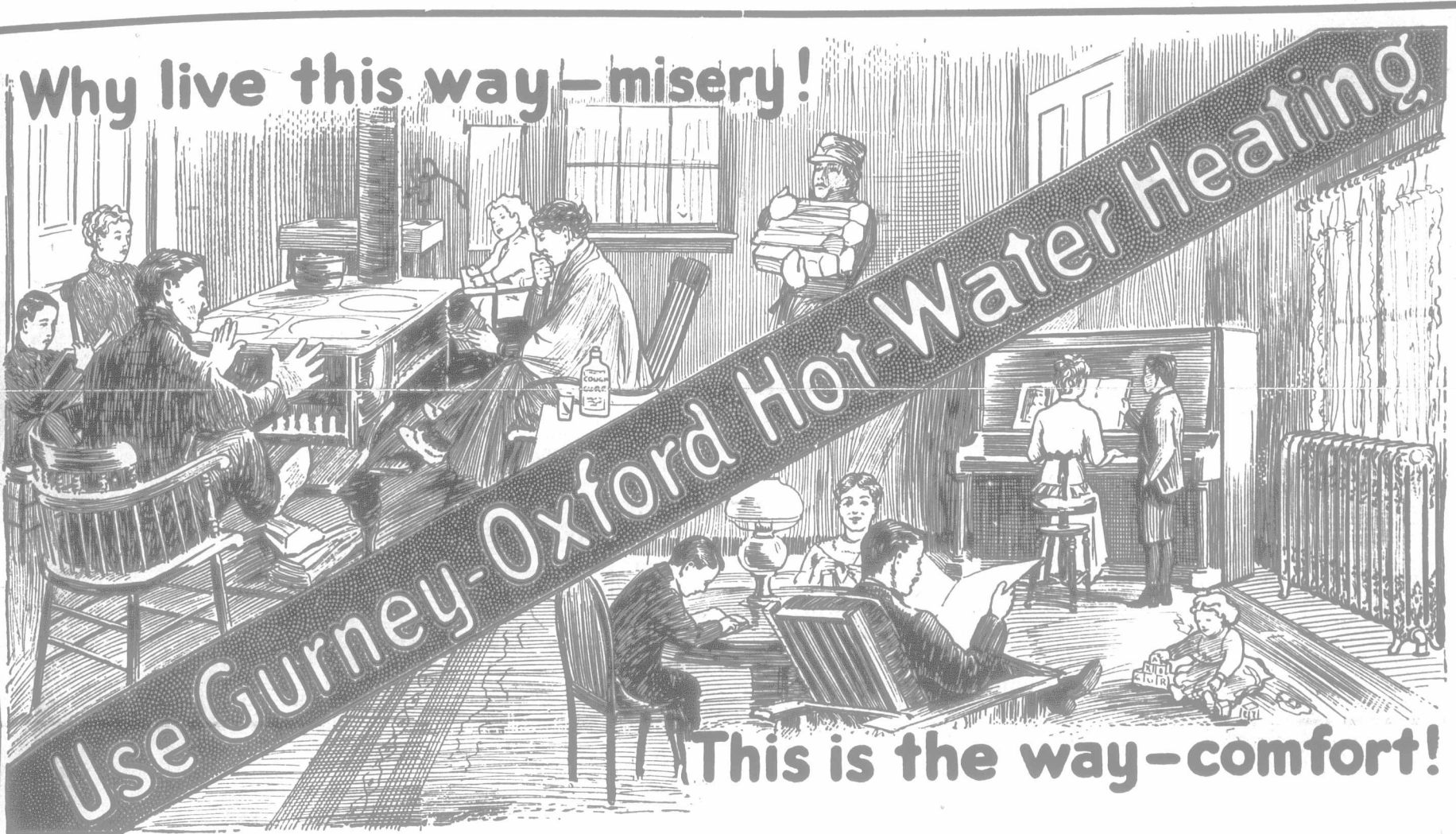


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Which is your family looking forward to next winter? The proposition is right up to you. A Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating System is the solution of the problem. Read the new Gurney booklet.

"Almost frozen to death"—you hear these words on many a farmer's lips after every cold spell. Farm homes are so often miserably, bitterly cold in winter.

No wonder farmers get rheumatism.

No wonder farm children get bronchitis and pneumonia.

No wonder the young folks leave the farm for the city as soon as they can.

No wonder the hired-man and his wife won't stay through the winter.

Would YOU stay if you could conveniently live in a warm, comfortable city home?

You would NOT.

It is said that some farmers are more considerate of the comfort of the stock in their barns than they are of the warmth of their families in the farm house.

And for what reason?

Well, to put it bluntly, there isn't any reason except short-sightedness—not when a Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating Sys-

tem makes all the difference between a cheerless, sickening-cold farm house and a warm, pleasant, comfortable home. And particularly so when the cost of putting in a Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating System is small.

Up-to-date farmers everywhere are giving up trying to heat their homes in the old fashioned way. Hundreds are now using Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating.

The Heating System that YOU NEED and SHOULD HAVE in the farm house is the same system that has been installed in every up-to-date city house, and that is a Hot Water Heating System.

We build a Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating System for the farm that gives the same comfort in the farm house that it gives in the city home. It is the simplest and most efficient Heating System in Canada. Any boy or girl can regulate the heat through the invention of the Gurney "Economizer," a draft control that is a wonderful fuel-saver. You don't need a "water system" at all. All you have to do is to fill the radiators with a few pails of water and let them go that way all winter.

The boiler or hot water heater in the

cellar and the "radiators" that you put in the different rooms, are very easy to install. It is so simplified that very little carpentry is needed.

As for the cost, this is surprisingly low—lower than the cheapest automobile you would care to buy—yet how vastly greater are its benefits! One cannot give any figures as to cost in an advertisement, because the price of an installation depends on the size of the farm house you are going to heat.

So we make this offer

We will send, free of charge, to every reader of the "Farmers' Advocate" who writes for it, a copy of our booklet entitled "City Comfort In Country Homes." It tells all about Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating System for farm houses. It answers every question you are likely to ask in connection with the System. It gives you illustrations and letters from satisfied farmers, and we believe will convince you absolutely that it will pay you to put a Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating System in your house now, so that next Winter you won't have to suffer from the gloomy, depressing cold you have had to put up with in years gone by.

All you have to do

Is drop us a post card with your name and address and we will send the booklet by return. If you like to say how many rooms your house has and what kind of heating you now have we'll be able to give you an idea of the cost. Doing this, of course, puts you under no obligation to buy whatever. Address,

GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited, 502 to 550 West King Street TORONTO

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



COME IN AND SEE US WHILE AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.
We can explain fully what the Gurney Oxford Hot Water Heating System means, what it costs and all about it. Either see our Exhibit on the grounds or drop in at our Office, 550 West King Street, Toronto.
Plan for a warm home NOW. Too late when the snow flies.



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When you go after the big fellows -

—be sure of your ammunition. Know it thoroughly before hand. Make certain that it is powerful and dependable—then when the opportunity comes—the prize is yours.

Shoot Dominion Ammunition. That's the one sure way. It's straight-shooting, hard-hitting and never varies in quality.

Dominion metallics and shot shells—"the ammunition made wholly in Canada". They are tested and tried under conditions that are identical to those under which they are used. That's why they are dependable at all times.

Your dealer can supply you. Send 10 cents for handsome set of colored pictures of Canadian game. Address:



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London, Sept. 10 to 18

The Live Stock Prize List this year is the best ever offered.

Parade of prizewinners before the Grand Stand daily.

Increased prize list in Dairy, Agriculture and Horticulture Departments.

Buttermaking competition daily. Excellent programme twice daily.

A change of fireworks programme each night.

Machine guns, shells, etc., on exhibition.

All Soldiers Admitted to the Grounds Free.

Entries close Sept. 9th

Dog entries close Sept. 7th

Prize Lists and all information from the Secretary.

Single fare over all railroads west of Toronto.

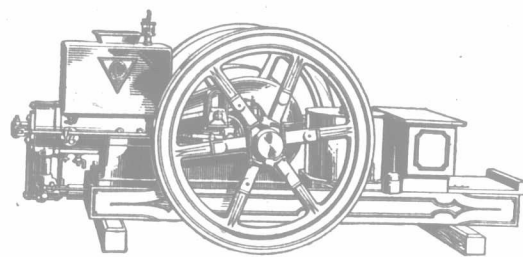
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Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made 14ct. gold nibbed, self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4 (16s. 6d.). Further coupons, up to 13, will each count as 4c. off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and only \$1. Say whether you require a fine, medium or broad nib. This great offer is made to introduce the famous Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England.
Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.

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Alpha Engines entirely measure up to these requirements in every respect. You can always rely on them. They start and run on a simple, low-speed magneto. There are no troublesome batteries to watch or fuss with, or wear out and frequently require renewing. Simply turn on the fuel, give the flywheel a turn, and the engine is good for a steady all-day run at any kind of work.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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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.

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SEEDS

Do you require good seeds for your farm or garden?

GEO. KEITH & SONS

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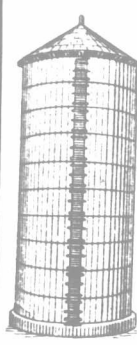
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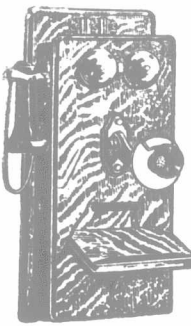


The HYLO SILO is built on scientific principles—air tight, leak tight—without metal parts, masonry, or concrete. It preserves the ensilage, sweet and succulent, down to the last forkful, and will last for generations. It is truly called "THE WATCH TOWER OF PROSPERITY" and "THE MORTGAGE LIFTER."

If you are not acquainted with the special features of design, construction and material of the HYLO SILO, write us at once for catalogue and price on a HYLO SILO for your farm. Let us tell you how you can save money, and why a HYLO SILO is the best investment you can make. As we can furnish only a limited number more, WRITE TODAY.

Gilson Manufacturing Company, Limited
69 York Street, Guelph, Ont., Canada

Our Interesting Free Bulletin—"A Telephone on the Farm"



tells how you can get market and weather reports, news, election returns etc.

How your wife can sell her butter and eggs, order household necessities, get the aid of neighbors, call the doctor, veterinary, etc., etc., without interrupting farm work. Explains how every farming community can build and run its independent phone system cheaply. Gives rules, by-laws and organization of companies.

Write for Bulletin No. 1011

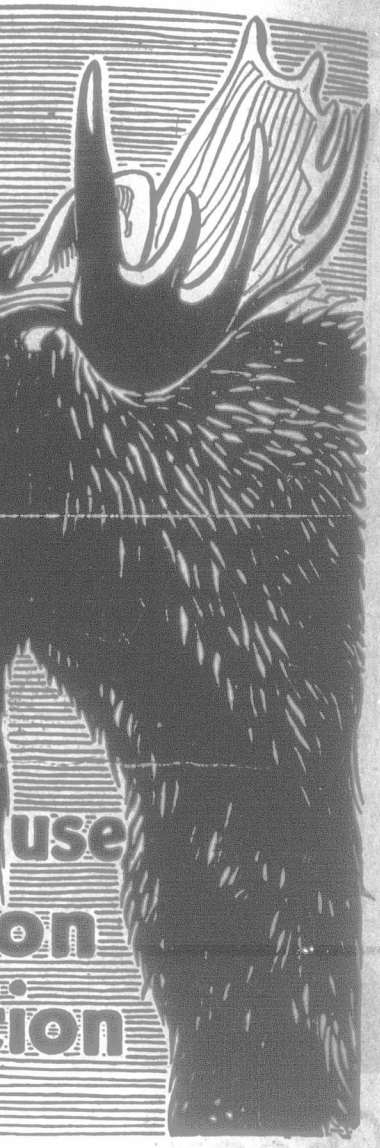
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED 1856

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 26, 1915.

No. 1196

EDITORIAL.

Begin to lay plans now for more calves, more pigs and more lamts in 1916.

Do not hamper next year's crop by not giving plenty of fall preparation to the land.

Rain made the Ontario crop heavy this year and then destroyed a great deal of it.

Next week our annual "Exhibition Number" will appear. Read the special articles carefully.

Be careful of the seed wheat sown this fall. Get good, clean, unsprouted seed and treat for smut.

The greatest need of the World is men, and yet they are being destroyed in hundreds of thousands.

Everybody is going to attend the exhibition. What Exhibition? The nearest large fair and the local fair as well.

It is high time every Canadian realized that Canada is at war and planned to help to the best of his or her ability.

Good seed grain may be scarce next spring. It never is too plentiful. Save the best of it in the back bin at threshing time.

It has been a great year for the dairy cow. More rain means more grass and abundance of pasture maintains the milk flow.

When at the fair see it right. Nothing is gained by rushing from one place to another trying to see the sights of two or three days in as many hours.

It is not often that tile drains are found running full early in August but many were drawing their full capacity of surplus water from the fields this year.

Some of the experts busying themselves making estimates of the damage done by the deluge would be more profitably employed seeking methods by which the loss could be repaired.

Pasturing newly-seeded clover may be more dangerous from "punching" this fall than from eating off too closely. Cattle should not be allowed on seeds when the ground is soft.

Some signs are again pointing to a Federal election in the near future. It is not necessary and the people should make manifest their desire to avoid it until the present crisis is weathered.

There should be an abundance of winter feed this year but much of it, owing to unfavorable weather conditions at harvesting time, will be of inferior quality. It will require careful feeding to avoid digestive troubles. Whip's articles on this subject should be saved.

The Ups and Downs of Wheat.

Some idea of the extent to which the price of grain, particularly wheat, depends upon the war in Europe may be gleaned from statements made in market reports from time to time. One day last week the report reached Chicago that the Dardanelles had been forced and immediately the price of wheat dropped on the Chicago market 3½¢ per bushel. This was only a rumor. Time will tell what the actual forcing of the Straits will mean in the wheat market. It has been reported from time to time that thousands of bushels of last year's wheat are stored in Russia along the Black Sea ready for transport to Western Europe as soon as the Dardanelles are open. Russia is reported to have a large crop this year, and students of the wheat market situation from year to year know what the Russian crop means to the World.

It is well to cite these facts at this time. During the past year all classes of grain have been high in price to the detriment of the live stock industry and mixed farming generally. Wheat has been in particularly good demand owing primarily to the war. The high price and patriotic appeal increased the acreage sown last fall and last spring to this crop. At present all indications point to a continuance of the war and it will be necessary that large acreages be sown again this fall and next spring in order to safeguard the Empire against all contingencies, but some conversant with the situation do not believe that wheat will be as high in price during the next year as it has been during the year that has passed, even though the war continues. We all believe that, within a comparatively short time, the Dardanelles will be forced and when this has been accomplished the demand for American wheat will, of course, somewhat slacken. We do not believe it wise for any farmer having land suitable and well prepared for wheat growing to refrain from sowing his fields to this crop, but the man who grows wheat for sale at an extremely high price may be disappointed. It can never pay to sow land which will not produce more than 15 bushels of wheat per acre in the East to this crop when the same land might, with more cultivation this fall and judicious working next spring, produce from 50 to 60 bushels of oats per acre. Especially is this so when wheat may drop below the dollar mark and oats remain at a fairly high price. It will be safe to sow a large acreage to winter wheat only if that acreage is prepared to grow a good crop. Next winter may not be as favorable as last was for the crop and bumper yields this year are no indication that the same will be the case in 1916. The tendency is toward too many acres of wheat another year. By this we do not mean too many good acres of wheat, but we fear that much land not suited to wheat growing will be tried out with this crop. We would advise readers to watch carefully the market and sow only such land as is almost sure of producing good yields. By this they will be doing the greatest service to themselves and the country for a good crop of some other grain is far better and of far more use in the long run than a poor crop of wheat. By no means decide not to sow a field properly prepared because the price is coming down. This would not be fair to yourself or to the Empire. The whole question simmers down to this: to be on the safe side, a large acreage of wheat must be sown but this acreage must be put in in nothing but the best possible condition, on fertile soil capable of producing good yields.

Controlling War Profits.

The announcement was made last week that David Lloyd-George, The British Minister of Munitions, had declared 345 factories "controlled establishments", under the War Munitions Act. This move limits the profits of employers engaged in the manufacture of munitions. The excess over a certain limit is payable to the national exchequer. This will assure all workmen that any sacrifice they may make in connection with the work of the factories will be made in the interests of the nation and not entirely in the interests of individuals controlling the munition factories. Any rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in these "controlled" factories.

All those having the interests of the British Empire and Allied nations at heart will read the foregoing with no small degree of satisfaction. There is no doubt but that the makers of war munitions of one kind and another are the men who are going to profit more than any others from the war. In fact there has been a tendency, in some instances, for these men to get far more than a fair profit on what they have turned out. This is manifestly unfair to the country and Lloyd-George will have the backing of the masses in anything he does to limit earnings to reasonable profits. Those munition manufacturers resident in any of the Allied nations or their colonies should consider that even a smaller profit than usual would give them good returns with the turn-over on such a scale as is necessary at this time. It is high time every man in the Empire realized that the best organization and the best effort must be put forth by each and all in the interests of the Allied nations and humanity at large if the enemy is to be soundly beaten as he must. This is no time for the man with money enough to be able to manufacture munitions on a large scale to grab countless thousands and millions from his country in the saving of that country from the German peril. We heard a farmer say the other day that if it would help the Allies win this war he would rather see wheat drop to 75 cents per bushel in place of the present much higher price. This is the spirit which should prompt every Canadian, every Britisher, every man interested in the welfare of the Allies to do his part and to take no undue advantage of present-day conditions to fatten his own individual bank-account at the expense of his country in a crisis like that through which we are now passing. Every man must get a living and should be allowed a reasonable profit on his undertaking, but to take advantage of the war to pile up riches out of all proportion to future needs of the individual is to say the least not showing the spirit of patriotism expected at this time. We are glad to note that steps are being taken to regulate profits in Britain and feel sure that this is a move in the right direction which will meet the approval of the people generally throughout the Empire. It might well spread to all munition factories in the Allied nations and their colonies. Surely, the man reaping profits from extra work caused by the war can expect to sacrifice something when millions of his fellow people are sacrificing their lives. If cheaper wheat will help win the war, let us have cheaper wheat. If less costly munitions of other kinds will help, let everything possible be done to bring the price down to a fair basis. Each for all and all for each should be a good slogan just now.

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Build Concrete Silos

Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curb. Over 4,000 concrete silos built in Ontario with our Silo Curb. Send for Catalogue No. 10, London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, Dept. B, London, Ontario, Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

Canada. "See our exhibit at Western Fair, London, also visit our factory only two blocks from grounds."

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, space. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
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9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
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11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

A Federal Election is Still Unnecessary.

Again there are rumors in the air of an early general election in Canada. The political parties are lining up for the fray which at the present time would be a useless and unpopular political muddle. There is no issue; then, why an election? Any election without an issue sinks into the depths of political mire for controversy. "The Ottawa Citizen" in the following editorial puts the case right:

"The question has arisen, in view of the approaching legal death of the present parliament, whether an election should be held or an extension of the term of office of the administration agreed upon.

"If there are no constitutional obstacles in the way it is difficult to see why the present government should not be allowed to retain office for several sessions longer, at least. The people of Canada realize that we are at war and that for the present and for some time in the future all our concern must be the successful prosecution of the conflict. We must appreciate that we are as a nation in war session. When the great war is over the period immediately following peace will be one of reconstruction; not that intimate reconstruction which often takes years and which in the case of the Southern States after the Civil War was so productive of bitterness and misunderstanding, but of national readjustment of our domestic ideas and world relations. Here we may differ as to our home policy, and it is at this time and this only that we should ask the administration, which will have held office during the period of actual warfare, to place the issues before the voters.

"During the lifetime of the war there should be no appeal to the people. On the whole the government is handling the Canadian end of the Empire situation very ably. There have been some serious mistakes and some scandals have come to light, but obviously the administration is doing its best and has made some radical changes in the method of awarding contracts and in investigating the more serious charges, which prove its sincerity and earnestness. It is not fair to mix

up general politics with the actual conduct of the war, and it is regrettable that such attempts have been made at this time. There is nothing to show, nor is there any reason to believe that the opposition would have handled the war operations from the Canadian end any better than the present government, no matter how decided opinions may be as to the relative merits of the two parties in their general policies. And this is really the only matter that should concern us at the present time.

"The present or the immediate future is not the time for an election; such a contest would only serve to further disturb the already unsettled business conditions of the Dominion, and, no matter what the result, would not improve our military administration and aid to the common cause of Empire which should be our sole aim at this time."

The country has confidence in the men in power to do their part to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. A new party coming in would do no better if as well. The only question in the minds of the people is the war. Since political investigations have cleared up things at Ottawa everyone believes that everything possible is being done to keep Canada capable of doing her share at the front and at home. The other side have nothing better to offer. The confidence of the people rests with the leaders. Then, unless constitutional difficulties demand it no election is necessary.

How the Farmer is Handicapped.

The recent wet spell has served in many ways to show how the farmer is sometimes handicapped in getting his work done. A few fine days followed a long season of rainy weather in wheat harvest. Those men, so situated as to be able to get sufficient day labor, succeeded in harvesting their crop before rains fell again, and so saved it. Others not being able to get extra help, were compelled to leave a considerable portion of their crop in the field to be wet time after time. The city business man or manufacturer, when needing extra help for a few days has little or no trouble in obtaining it. He simply puts an advertisement in his local paper, and, especially in a time like the present, when there are many unemployed gets numerous applications from which he selects the needed workers. The farmer has no such alternative. At the present time many unemployed are loafing around the city streets. Very few of these are willing to go to the country to help with the harvest. The farmer, living more or less remote from the city, might advertise for men as the city business man would do and get no answers. At the same time his crop may be rotting in the field. The farmer is often criticized by men in other business for not making an effort to hire and keep more men on his place that he might have them during the busy season. It does not pay to keep a man around with nothing for him to do and no one can blame the farmer for caring very little about the unemployed when these men will not show interest enough in the farmer's business and in their own welfare to go to the country to help during a rush season. The farmer is handicapped in this particular and a season such as this brings it home very vividly.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

An extremely interesting plant is the Milkweed, *Asclepias syriaca*. It has so many points about it which make it most attractive to study—its wonderful adaptation for insect pollination, the number and variety of insects which visit it, the sweet perfume of its flowers, the peculiar character of its juice, the beautiful arrangement of its seeds in the pod, and the exquisite quality of the silk which is attached to the seeds.

Among all our plants the most elaborate structure to ensure cross-pollination is found in the Orchids and the Milkweed. If we examine a milkweed flower carefully we see that there are five little green sepals, which when the flower is fully open, are hidden by the corolla. The corolla consists of five petals, pale mauve in color, and reflexed. Inside the corolla (See Fig. 1) is a crown of five hoods, each hood having projecting from it an incurved horn. These hoods contain the nectar. The centre of the flower consists of a large, sticky disk—the stigma. (See Fig. 2). Between each two hoods there is a slit-like pocket, wider at the top than at the bottom, and at the bottom of this pocket can be seen a black dot. Behind each hood are two anther-cells, containing pollinia or pollen-masses. Fig. 3 shows

a cross-section of a flower and it can be seen that an anther cell from each of the adjacent stamens lies against the pocket. The pollinia of these two cells are joined by little stalks to the black dot at the bottom of slit referred to above. This black dot is called the corpusculum and is hard and horny with a notch in its upper side. Fig. 4 shows the corpusculum, with its notch and the two attached pollinia.

Now when an insect, attracted to the Milkweed flowers by their odor, visits them in search of nectar its feet slip on the smooth, dome-like exterior of the hoods, and it only secures a hold when a foot gets into one of the pockets. When it has drunk up the nectar and wishes to proceed on its journey it tries to pull its foot out of the pocket, with the result that the foot slips downward until it comes in contact with the corpusculum and catches fast in the notch in its face. If the insect now forcibly draws its foot out it brings with it the corpusculum and the two

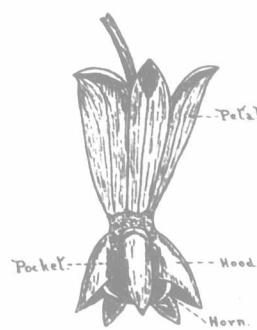


Fig. 1.—Milkweed flower. (Magnified 2 1/2 times.)

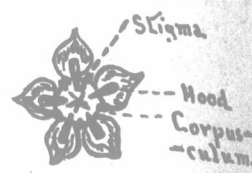


Fig. 2.—Milkweed flower. (Seen from end.)

attached pollinia. When the pollinia are first withdrawn they stand wide apart, but as their stalks dry they are brought close together, so that when the insect visits the next flower the two pollinia are introduced into the wide upper part of the slit-like pocket. As the lower part of the pocket is too narrow for the pollinia, as the insect's foot slips downward in the slit the little stalks of the pollinia break and leave them in the upper part of the pocket, where the pollen-grains germinate and their tubes enter the stigma.

As may be judged from the above it takes an insect of some strength to be able to pull its legs free from this trap-pocket, and such is the case, for we frequently find insects hanging dead with their feet in the slit.

The milky juice which exudes when the Milkweed is injured is not the sap, but it is a fluid contained in special tubes and is termed latex. These latex tubes are situated near the surface,

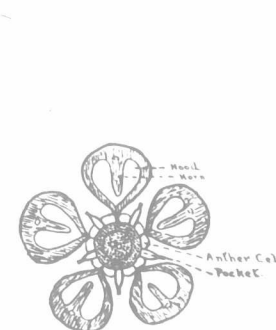


Fig. 3.—Cross section of flower of milkweed. (Magnified 5 times.)

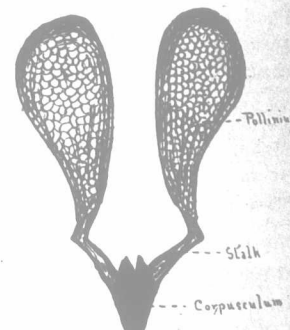


Fig. 4.—Pollinia and corpusculum of milkweed. (Magnified 20 times.)

so that a comparatively shallow wound causes the latex to flow out. This fluid is undoubtedly useful to the plant, as it is extremely acrid and thus renders the Milkweed distasteful to herbivorous animals. When dry this latex is elastic, is insoluble in soap and water but soluble in chloroform, thus having the properties of crude rubber.

The pod of the Milkweed is one of the most beautiful seed capsules to be found in nature's garden, the seeds being arranged in a most exquisite pattern on the central support, and each seed having a tuft of the finest silk. The seed of the Milkweed is wonderfully adapted for dispersal as the silken tuft serves as a balloon to carry it in the air and the margin of the seed is of cork and acts as a float if the seed falls into the water.

We recently heard of a case where two boys, the sons of two farmers having large farms and big crops to harvest, are being encouraged to enlist. It does seem that it is carrying things too far to put on a campaign for greater production and then draw away the men before the harvest is complete for military work. These boys are doing effective work at home, and, while under the voluntary system no one can say who should enlist, it does not seem that such farm boys should be taken if they can do better service at home.

THE HORSE.

Good News for Horsemen.

For the past few weeks papers all over Canada have been commenting on the horse situation. From an article which appeared in "The Toronto World" last week it would appear that there is some chance of the Allied nations being able to purchase horses in this country in the very near future. No further hint has been given as to why they have not already been buying in Canada on a scale somewhat commensurate with that upon which they have been operating in the United States. According to the "World's" information the Allies bought extensively in the States in preference to Canada because it was feared that horses might be declared contraband of war and this would shut off the supply from that country. They were anxious to get as many as they could before such a declaration could be made. Up to the present time no such orders have been issued and Canadian farmers have, notwithstanding explanations made on the floor at Ottawa, been wondering why the purchase of horses was continued in the United States while no buyers for countries outside of Canada were operating in the Dominion. United States is the only large horse producing country open to the Allies, Russia having to conserve her own supplies for her own army. Horse breeders and farmers generally would be glad to dispose of large numbers of horses in this country and would welcome the foreign buyers on our markets. We have many times emphasized the fact that our farmers are not so much after high prices as they are desirous of thinning out some horses from over-stocked farms. It is claimed that there are still nearly 3,000,000 horses in Canada and almost a half a million more than last year. Buyers for the Canadian Remount Commission have not been operating on the same scale during the past few weeks. There has been some difficulty, apparently in getting the horses transported and as is well known horses are not required in large numbers at the front at the present time; especially is this true of mounts, the larger number used being transport and artillery animals.

A Patriotic Service.

The Canadian farmer, who is forced by market conditions to hold his horses, may be doing unconsciously a patriotic service in this connection. Canadian horses are not allowed to be shipped to the United States at the present time. The European buyers have not been operating on our markets. The Canadian Remount Commission has bought only in limited numbers, so that from week to week our market reports tell the same tale—nothing doing in the horse market. When we consider that it costs about \$100 a year to keep a horse, probably more under some conditions and less under others, the farmer loaded up with surplus animals is surely going to lose money by holding them, but he would lose still more, perhaps, to sacrifice them on a glutted market. It is hinted that Canada is to be the source of a reserve supply of horses for the British army, and that horses will be bought here in large numbers sooner or later, if the war goes on, as all indications point that it will. This being true, the situation is simply: The Canadian farmer is asked to keep and feed his horses for the use of the Empire later on. This is far more economical, so far as the nation is concerned, than for the horses to be bought before they are needed and fed out of Government funds. Every surplus horse fed and maintained by the farmer, and which is bought later for military purposes, really saves the nation at the rate of \$50 every six months the farmer feeds him. That is, if each horse was bought now and kept by the Government six months before actually going into active service it would cost this amount, whereas, maintained as a reserve on the farm, the owners feeding these horses are simply helping out to that extent, and should be given credit therefor. The embargo placed by the authorities precludes sale, therefore, feeding the horses for future service is patriotic service.

Advantages in Breeding Late.

Some indications now point toward the early opening of the Canadian horse market to European buyers. This may stimulate the breeding of mares for fall colts next season. There are many advantages and some disadvantages in breeding late in the season, or in fact long after the usual breeding season is past. A mare bred late in the fall is usually in far better condition to stand the heavy fall work than one served early in the spring. Then, too, she is better able to do the spring work than one bred early, and consequently due to foal in seeding or shortly after. Spring and fall are the two busy seasons for the horses on the farm and most farmers try to raise colts from their working mares, so that there is something in favor of raising fall

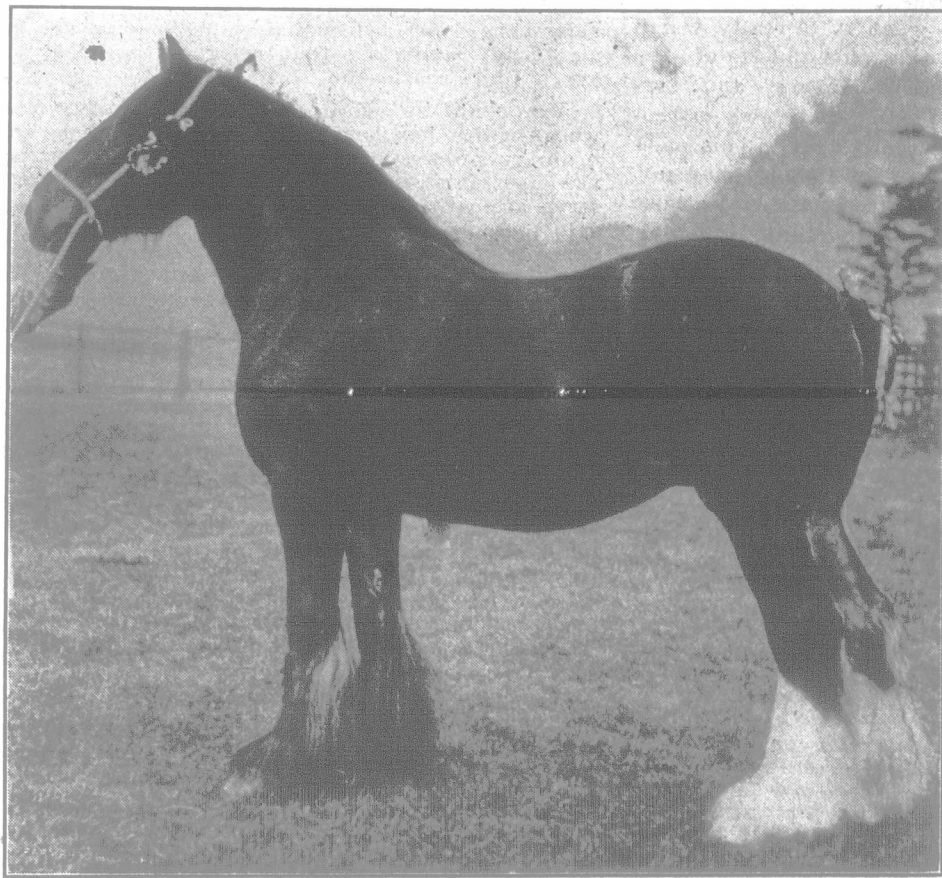
colts, as far as the working of the mare is concerned.

Some hold that the winter gives the fall foaled colt a good opportunity to get a start, as the mare has nothing whatever to do during this season. This may, however, be partially counteracted by the lack of grass for the mare and colt. It is a well-known fact that nothing will take the place of good pasture grass as a place to raise the foal. The mare milks better on grass, and the colt seems to do better on grass milk than milk produced from any other feed. Besides this the colt soon learns to nibble a little grass, which is the most easily digested feed he can get other than his dam's milk. A little more care is necessary in feeding during the winter than in the summer. The mare should get plenty of roots, good clover hay and a fair proportion of bran in her oats.

too rich and the weather is often cold and inclement. Our principal breeds bespeak in their type and characteristics the nature of their environments. Whether it be beast or human there is that in-born character which betokens a native land of wealth and sunshine, or hills and a sterner clime.

Had the volumes, that have been written on heredity, been based on anything but theory, we would now know considerable about the great art of breeding and how likenesses are transmitted from parent to offspring. In poultry it has been shown that the ability of a hen to lay a large number of eggs is passed down, not through her female progeny but through the males. Such information as this is substantial and to the point, but as yet with other lines of live stock we must mate the best with the best and expect desirable results, for we know not yet how the great law

of heredity works in detail. The same mating will give different results on different occasions, but why no one can tell. In spite of the shadow surrounding the law of breeding upon which so much depends, we know its force and feel its power and must work as though we understood it well. Why does the white face in the Hereford predominate, or why does the Angus calf not have horns? or, apparently more simple still, why is the Yorkshire white, the Berkshire black, or the Tamworth red? In some way "opposites" to these conditions have been eliminated or "bred out" by discarding the animal with horns or an undesirable color until the remaining individuals have those characters intensified in their bodies and are sure to transmit them.



Roycroft Forest Queen.
Shire filly; champion at the Royal.

LIVE STOCK.

Influential Factors in Breed Making.

Good judgment and vision on the part of Thomas Bates and Thomas Booth prompted them to breed Shorthorn cattle according to their own ideas. Their ideas were pronounced enough to be termed ideals, and towards the realization of those ideals they directed their efforts. The same may be said of Amos Cruickshank. Had he never seen a vision of the deep, low-set, smooth and beefy Shorthorn, never unto this day perhaps would we have known the Lavenders, the Orange Blossoms, the Broadhooks or the Nonpareils. In the best of them the vision of a man is transformed into a reality, and we profit by the determined and well-directed efforts of a great breeder who died twenty years ago leaving a heritage to all patrons of his favorite breed. Robert Bakewell had a vision of an improved Shire horse and a different type of Leicester. So zealous was he in his work of improvement in all kinds of stock that his name comes down as "the father of improved live-stock husbandry." Hereford breeders have often heard of the Tomkins, Galliers, Price, Hower and Jefferies, for unto them is due much of the credit for the present type of the white-faced beaver. Men of this century and on this continent are still making history. In dairy cattle particularly records are being broken almost daily and better stock is being bred. We hope the ideals toward which our breeders are striving will stand the test of time as did those fostered by our predecessors over a century ago.

It is remarkable how environment has influenced the character of the different breeds. A breed such as Holsteins, developed on the hills of Ayrshire, Scotland, would be as improbable as breeding up a type of sheep such as the Merino on the fertile meadows of Holland. On the island of Jersey, containing slightly over 28,000 acres, about 40,000 Jersey cattle are maintained, and the balmy atmosphere and pleasant outdoor life are responsible for the breed as we know them. Galloways originate from the southwestern part of Scotland, where the soil is none

This accumulated character and fixedness of type is what marks our pure-bred animals. Anyone who will mix types and indiscriminately mate is undoing the work of centuries. He is decreasing that intensity of blood which insures desirable conformation, milking qualities or pleasing markings, and our live-stock records cannot be guarded with too keen an eye. Using a pure-bred sire on grade stock will improve the latter and in time bring it to a standard worthy of regard, but to mate an animal so improved with a scrub or grade will offset the efforts of the past and make that work of less avail. A knowledge of how breeds have been developed would encourage many a careless breeder to conserve this intensity of blood for good.

A Paddock for the Bull.

The other day we visited several farm stables and took note of the condition of the stock bulls. In one of these stables we saw a bull tied by the neck, getting no exercise whatever. In another, the bull was loose in a box stall. Of course, the latter method is to be preferred every time, but neither gives sufficient exercise to the herd header to ensure a large number of strong, healthy calves. Nearly every farmer realizes, to some extent, the importance of exercise for the sire, but comparatively few take the pains to erect a suitable paddock in which the bull may run and keep up his stamina. We believe that a large number of the complaints of difficulty to get cows with calf, and also regarding weak, poorly-developed calves, are directly due to the poor condition in which the sire was at time of service, as a direct result of lack of sufficient exercise to keep him rugged and fit. Most breeders prefer not to allow the bull to run with the herd, and, as it requires a strong fence to hold him, he is generally left either tied by the neck or in a loose box. It is a crime to keep a bull tied all the time and use him for service. He should at least have a box stall, but it would pay most owners of sires to get to work this fall and erect a high, strong fence around a small paddock adjacent to the buildings, and plan to keep the bull in it for several hours each day. During fly time it is preferable, of course, to keep the bull in a darkened stall during the day and allow him out at night. He should, at least, have five or six hours in the open every day in the year.

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An insect, attracted to the Milkweed's odor, visits them in search of nectar. It slips on the smooth, dome-like hood, and it only secures a hold into one of the pockets. When it tries to pull its foot out of the pocket, the foot slips downward, the result that the foot slips downward in contact with the corpusculum, which fast in the notch in its face, forcibly draws its foot out of the corpusculum and the two

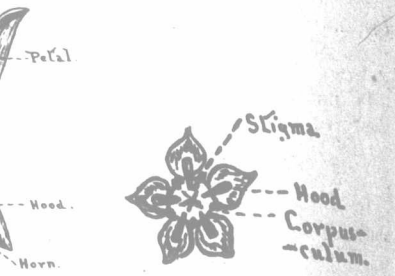


Fig. 2.—Milkweed flower. (Seen from end.)

When the pollinia are first brought wide apart, but as they are brought close together, so the insect visits the next flower the insect is introduced into the wide upper pocket. As the lower part is too narrow for the pollinia, as it slips downward in the slit the pollinia break and leave them in the pocket, where the pollinia and their tubes enter the

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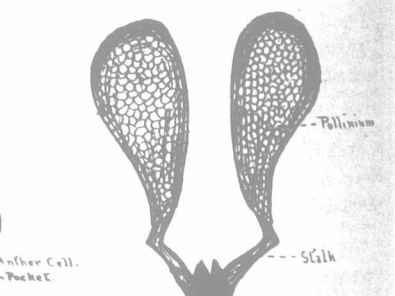


Fig. 4.—Pollinia and corpusculum of milkweed. (Magnified 20 times.)

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Value of Sprouted Wheat for Feeding Purposes.

In consequence of the excessive moisture during harvest time and the wheat sprouting in the shocks, the question has arisen in the minds of some Ontario farmers how they can dispose of their fall wheat to the best advantage if it is not fit for milling purposes or for seed. As commonly grown in Ontario this crop is meant to be sold and not fed, but if there be no other outlet except through feeding it to live stock or selling it for that purpose, the product, which is not saleable through the ordinary channels must be quoted at a lower figure on the market than is number one. Farmers desire to know the true value of this damaged wheat for feed in order that it may be sold for what it is really worth or fed at home. Regarding this phase of the question experimental data is lacking, and perhaps some of our readers from their own experience may be able to enlighten others on this matter. The entire wheat crop of Ontario has not been injured for milling purposes, but to those unfortunate enough to have unmarketable quantities the following information may be of value.

To understand the feeding of wheat and to be able to arrive at a fair estimate of the injury which will vary in extent in different fields, it is necessary to know something of its composition and what changes have taken place as a result of the germination while yet in the straw. The following analysis is given by the Dominion Chemist for No. 1 hard, which will serve by which to judge all wheat of normal quality. The constituents named may vary in amount in different samples, but they are the chief ingredients of wheat, and to understand them is important in this discussion:

Water.....	13.02%
Protein.....	13.68%
Fat.....	1.98%
Carbohydrates.....	67.50%
Fibre.....	2.21%
Ash.....	1.61%
Total.....	100.00%

Due to its high percentage of carbohydrates wheat is considered a fattening feed. Compared with corn it carries slightly more carbohydrates (starches and sugars) in the form of starch, more crude protein and much less fat. It is considered superior to corn for building bone and muscle in young growing animals. Henry in "Feeds and Feeding" says: "Fed alone to fattening animals wheat yields about 10 per cent. less returns than corn, but when mixed with corn, oats or barley the combination is superior to any one of these feeds." Averaging the amounts of meal fed to produce 100 pounds of gain in hogs at five different Stations in the United States it is shown that 6 lbs. more of cornmeal than wheatmeal were required to effect the gain. The difference is so slight it may be considered that wheatmeal and cornmeal have equal value when used for this class of stock. At the Maine Station 6 cows were fed for three 21-day periods. Each one received 2 lbs. of cottonseed meal daily along with either 5 lbs. of wheatmeal or 5 lbs. of cornmeal. The returns in milk and fat were practically the same for both rations, and wheat and corn were considered equally valuable as feed for the dairy cow. For fattening lambs some experiments have shown that wheat does not have the feeding value of corn, but for fattening cattle there is little difference.

Results of experiments with feeding frosted wheat as offered for sale show it to be almost as good as the properly-matured article, and to compare very favorably with the coarse grain as feed for hogs. When fed along with bran or roots to fattening cattle it also had a value quite equal to other grains, especially when mixed with them.

These brief comparisons afford a working basis. They show that wheat of almost any quality is equal to corn, especially when mixed with corn or other grains. Neither corn nor wheat should be fed alone at any time if the best results are looked for, so the necessity of combining injured wheat into a ration with other feeds has no depreciating effect as applied to the injured product at this time.

The germination of the wheat kernel causes some changes in the different constituents to take place. Some of the albuminoids are changed into amides. These ingredients both come under the head of proteins and sprouting to a certain extent decreases the feeding value of that part of the kernel, as amides are not considered as useful in

the building up of the body as are albuminoids. Some of the starch and fats will also change into sugar, and to a small extent pass into the young shoot as food. In addition to this a portion of these substances are lost through the respiration of the tiny plant which has sprung from the grain. The loss in one kernel of wheat due to germination is evidently insignificant, yet in the entire yield the depreciation might be appreciable if the young shoots acquired any size. Kellner, another authority on feeding, says: "A loss of 15 per cent. or more of valuable food material can be lost according to the extent to which germination has taken place."

It should be remembered when this matter is being considered that the injury in consequence of sprouting is dependent very largely upon the extent of germination, and that no definite percentage of loss can be stated. However, in samples seen that sprouted in the stock we would consider the loss in feeding value as almost insignificant, and class that wheat with the ordinary product in the bin.

We do not include in this statement, of course, wheat which has heated in the bin. When the ordinary process of sweating does not occur in the mow this sprouted product is hard to preserve after threshing, and bin-burning would result in more injury than would the simple process of sprouting. Analyses of sprouted wheat were made at Guelph by A. J. Galbraith, and in the table indicating the constituents there is little difference between the sprouted and normal grain.

At time of writing corn is quoted at 84½ cents per bushel on the track, which would mean 91 cents for 60 lbs. We have used corn only by way of comparison to arrive at a market value for a bushel of damaged wheat, but by feeding it at home in the proper proportions with other grains and roots or silage the grower might realize even more than this amount, at present prices for live stock. Practical feeders have declared that wheat was worth over \$1.00 per bushel to feed to hogs, and that was when they were selling for less than they command this season.

The man who has a small quantity of sprouted wheat should not look upon it as of little value. If fed to live stock the grower may not realize on it quite so quickly, but in the end the returns should be quite as good.

More Beef and Less Veal.

It is reported that down in Virginia bankers are beginning to take more interest in how the farmer farms. Difficulty has been experienced in getting stock cattle each fall, and this difficulty has increased year after year. Now, the banker comes forward and says: "breed a better class of cattle and save all the good calves. Naturally, under such a plan the difficulty of getting good stockers would be largely overcome. Then, as of old, each farmer would raise his own steers. Conditions of the stocker and feeder trade appear to be about the same in Virginia as they are in Ontario. The cattle feeder here has been depending too much upon buying his stock in the recent past. By all accounts this is the same disease from which the live-stock business in Virginia has been suffering, until now, in one case at least, a bank has purchased a pure-bred Shorthorn bull of good type, and placed him at the disposal of the farmers in the vicinity. The services of this good bull are free, and the bank urges all farmers living within reach of him to breed all their cows to this good sire. After breeding the cows they are further urged to save the calves. This should prove sufficient of an object lesson to induce farmers, notwithstanding the high price of veal, to rear the good calves. A good sire means more beef and less veal.

Besides, this shows how much importance the financial institution places on the success of the stock business. If it is good business for the banks to encourage the breeding of good stock surely it is good business for the stock breeder himself.

Fall Rye for Pasture.

Pasture has been good, but in some cases a very nice bite of green feed later on this fall might be produced by sowing some fall or winter rye early after harvest. It comes on fast and makes a far better late fall feed than old, dry grass. It is particularly suitable for dairy cows and young pigs. There is no better way of growing feed, and, given shelter here in the fall they will do far better with an outside run than in the close confinement of a pen. It might be a good time right now to sow a little rye for this purpose.

FARM.

The Simplification of Government.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If one holds a stick horizontally in a doorway, through which a flock of sheep are passing and if after the first sheep has jumped over the stick, removes it, all the rest of the sheep will jump over the place where the stick was. Carlyle refers to this peculiarity and remarks that mankind is very similar. Very few individuals make any original observations or do any original thinking. We continue to jump over the place where the stick was, not observing that it is no longer there.

It seems to me that this is particularly true in reference to our social institutions. Somebody once said that Ontario's public school system was the best in the World, and thereafter, for many years this statement continued to be believed in and quoted. One day someone was bold enough to call the statement in question, and straightway we awoke from our delusion and discovered that the World had meanwhile changed, and that other school systems had been brought into harmony with changed conditions while ours had not. Not many years ago I heard a man explaining and defending his devotion to the "Liberal Party" by reciting what great things the "Party" had done in getting "responsible government" for us, several generations ago. That it was possible for "The Party" and social conditions generally to change very materially in the interval did not seem to occur to this "Liberal." He continued to jump over the place where there was a stick 50 years ago, and only his grey hairs saved him.

Some people are very fond of lauding "The British System" of responsible government by party, forgetting that the very genius of the British constitution is that it is unwritten, and continually changing to suit changed conditions. One of the recently discredited Manitoba politicians was particularly emphatic in his declarations of devotion to the "British System"; and I have not infrequently heard politicians gain cheap applause by congratulating their hearers that they were loyal to "British Institutions"; both speaker and audience being apparently ignorant of what British Institutions really are. It is not the mark of intelligence to be so disdainful of other systems that we are unwilling to study them with a view to adopt any good features which they may possess.

Bearing these things in mind I make bold to offer certain suggestions which, if adopted, would, I believe, tend greatly towards the simplification of our governmental machinery and the increase in its efficiency.

Of late years there has been a good deal of interest aroused in what is known as the "commission plan" of Municipal government. The change from a large body of "representatives" elected for a short term, and with no special qualifications for their public work, to a smaller, more permanent, better paid and better qualified "commission," in which the responsibilities are definitely fixed upon certain individuals has been shown to give much greater efficiency in government. There is only one serious objection to it from the democratic standpoint, and that is the natural and quite proper hesitation which electors feel in entrusting large powers to a few individuals. To many this difficulty has been insuperable, and they have, therefore, been content to endure the evils which they have, rather than to run the risk of others that they know not of. But the difficulty vanishes with the adoption of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The Initiative provides for the direct proposal of legislation by the people, thus overcoming the danger of omission on the part of elected representatives. The Referendum supplies a complete and continuous check upon legislation, thus overcoming the danger of sins of commission. And the Recall enables the electors to remove any incompetent or dishonest official. This combination of direct control by the people over a small body of well-qualified, permanently employed and well-paid experts, secures at the same time efficiency and continuity of government and continuous popular control.

The same idea may be extended to our provincial and federal governments. Let the number of members be greatly reduced. Let them be elected on the proportional plan in multiple member districts. Let them be required to give their whole time to the work of government, and let them be well paid. And finally let them be subject to continuous popular control through the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. If a man wished to build a beautiful house he would not employ a large and heterogeneous crowd of architects, with unlimited power to thwart their employer's will during a definite specified period. Rather would he employ a small and select body of men with the provision that they should combine their wisdom, evolve and discuss plans, and carry them into effect only after their employer's sanction, either explicit or implicit. So in build-

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FARM.

Simplification of Government.

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ing the palace of state, the problem is to get a
 select body of well-qualified men, truly represent-
 ing the different views and opinions prevailing
 among the electors, to place definite responsibil-
 ities upon them, and to hold them constantly
 under the supervision of the people themselves.
 This problem can be solved in the way suggested.
 just so soon as the electors wish it; and we can
 save ourselves the trouble of jumping over sticks
 that are not there, and stumbling over sticks
 only recently placed in our path.

In Ontario and some of the other provinces
 we have a single-chambered system, whereas in
 our Federal Government we have the two-chamber
 system. The second chamber has been devised to
 act as a sort of brake upon the first chamber,
 as a committee to revise the proposals of the
 latter. In these respects second chambers may
 perform a useful function. They are wholly un-
 necessary, however, if the people themselves claim
 and use their just right of supervision and veto.
 The Senate could be abolished much more easily
 if we had a substitute for it, such as the popular
 Referendum and if we had such confidence in the
 House of Commons as a rational method of
 electing representatives would give us. Under
 present conditions, however, we are paying hand-
 somely for inefficiency, and apparently few see how
 such a deplorable state of affairs can be remedied.
 It cannot be remedied if the electors do not
 awake, and cease to act as sheep. "What was
 good enough for my father is good enough for
 me" is, always untrue, because it implies an im-
 possible condition of no change in the World
 about us. We do not live in the same World
 that existed 50 years ago, and the methods
 suitable then are useless now.

Our governments can be simplified and purified
 by the election of a smaller number of legislators,
 on the proportional plan and by the subjection of
 these to continuous popular control. It will be
 done just as soon as the people really want it
 and not sooner. Meanwhile we must suffer the
 consequences of our own ignorance, folly and
 apathy.

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. GOOD.

Save for Seed.

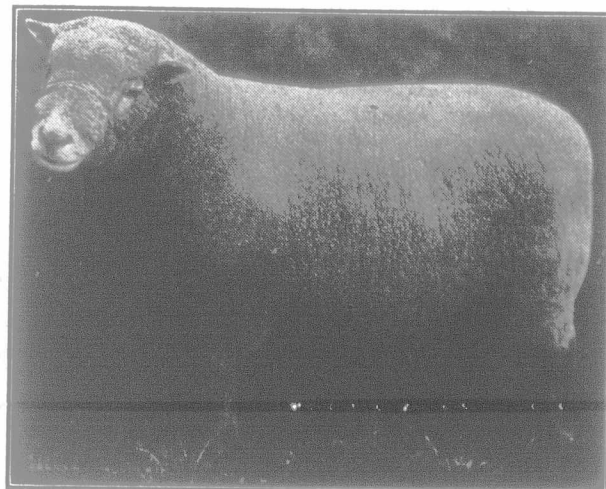
From looking over the large acreage of
 damaged crop in Ontario we are more than ever
 convinced that greater care than has heretofore
 been given must be exercised in the
 saving and treatment of seed grain for
 the crop of another year. The wet
 weather sprouted much of the wheat and some of
 the barley and pounded the oat crop into the
 ground so badly that it was with difficulty that
 it was harvested at all. Much of the grain has
 been drawn to the barn none too dry; some of it
 will undoubtedly be threshed wet and may heat in
 the bins unless particular care is taken to spread
 it out and preserve it. Those farmers who have
 saved a part of their crop in good condition
 should take special care to keep the threshed
 grain from that crop separate from that which
 was badly injured by rain and storm. If more
 grain is saved in good condition than is needed
 for seed on the home farm take care of it any-
 way for neighbors, as well as those living in other
 parts will surely require a great deal of it. On some
 farms nearly all the crop has been damaged and
 these men will have to look elsewhere for seed
 another spring. It will be folly to sow poor seed
 when good seed will be available. It will pay in
 every case for the farmer, at threshing time, to
 take special care of any grain free from weeds,
 dry, and well saved which will make good seed
 grain for 1916.

Old-Time Practices.

When we see the hand-scythe or cradle at work
 to harvest the beaten-down crops this season, we
 can then realize in part the hardships of our
 fathers in their pioneer days. To them, with
 binders unknown, it was not so hard for they
 were reared among such scenes, and they gloried
 in being able to do such work and do it well.
 On Ontario farms particularly the axe is dull, the
 scythe is poorly hung, and the cradle, if ever
 there was one, has been hanging many years in
 the loft. Machinery has done away with the
 old-time scythe whetting, and the characteristic
 swing that carries the cradle through the grain
 does not come so naturally to the boy of to-day.
 However, exigencies have arisen that require the
 farmer to do with implements by hand what he
 cannot do with teams, and these circumstances,
 though perhaps few in number, recall
 word pictures of the past and scenes
 that many of us still remember. The
 art of binding grain after the cradle or
 reaper is still known to many, but the younger
 generation yet prefer to carry a ball of binder
 twine or one-sided strings and tie up the
 sheaves.

In newer portions of the Province it is cus-
 tomary to mow with the hand-scythe and use the
 cradle, for oft-times stumps still hold possession
 of the land in part and present such an obstacle
 to modern implements and teams as to consti-
 tute a "no throughfare" condition. Especially

in New Ontario is this true, but in that part of
 the Province it is also worthy of note that
 modern implements are in such use as to astonish
 parties who know little of the country except of
 its agricultural youth. There are farms in
 Timiskaming District which fifteen years ago were
 in solid bush, and now are cleared and stocked
 with a more complete line of farm machinery
 than is to be found on holdings that are to-day
 in the hands of the fourth generation upon the
 same lands. These latter farmers have, perhaps,
 been too conservative, while those in the new dis-
 tricts often go to the other extreme. A manure
 spreader on a farm where little stock is kept ap-
 pears too much like a luxury, but if the returns
 in crops and produce warrant the expenditure the
 farmers cannot be criticized.



A Southdown Ram of the Right Kind.

The art and skill of our fathers should not
 be allowed to disappear entirely. There are often
 odd jobs about a farm that cannot be properly
 attended to except with the strength of the arm
 and turn of the wrist, and in the eminent execu-
 tion of these the husbandman is distinguished as
 knowing his business.

Kill the Smut Spores on Seed Wheat.

Just the other day we received another enquiry
 as to the method or methods of treating grain
 for smut, the enquirer desiring to treat his fall
 wheat before sowing. The prevalence of smut in
 the crops this year, particularly oats, should be
 sufficient evidence that it pays to treat all grain
 before sowing for smut and do it thoroughly.
 Many oat fields have from 15 to 25 per cent.
 smutted heads. Of course, the seed sown on these
 fields was not treated, whereas fields grown from
 seed carefully treated with formalin are practi-
 cally free from the disease. Our oats at Weld-
 wood are comparatively clean with the exception
 of one strip the seed for which was not treated
 and on this considerable smut is noticed. We
 have had several complaints too of the prevalence
 of stinking smut or bunt of wheat. This smut
 is very easily controlled by the use of formalin
 and for the benefit of our readers we are repeat-
 ing again the method of treating.

There are really several methods of treating
 grain for smut. In the past many farmers have
 used bluestone with very good results but inves-
 tigation has proven that it is more likely to in-
 jure the germinating quality of the seed than is
 formalin solution properly prepared and applied.
 But for those who still pin their faith to blue-
 stone the best treatment is to immerse the seed
 in a solution of 1 lb. of bluestone to 25 gallons

of water for a period of 12 hours. The seed
 should then be taken out of the barrel or vat
 and spread thinly on the barn or granary floor
 to dry. It should be sown as soon as dry. If
 it is desired to sprinkle the seed instead of im-
 mersing, the solution should be made of 1 lb. of
 bluestone to 10 gallons of water and care should
 be taken to thoroughly moisten all the seed by
 turning over and over with a scoop shovel. We
 may say, however, that we do not favor blue-
 stone and would look for more uniform results
 from the use of formalin.

As with the bluestone there are two formalin
 treatments, namely immersing and sprinkling.
 There is nothing difficult about either treatment
 but thoroughness in the work is absolutely
 essential. For immersing the seed a solution
 should be made by adding 1 pint or 1 lb. of
 formalin to 40 or 42 gallons of water and the
 grain should be left in this for 20 minutes. As
 a general thing the soaking is done in sacks,
 the filled sack being immersed in the solution. After
 treatment grain should be spread out to dry and
 sown as soon as dry enough to run through the
 drill readily. Some immerse the seed loose in
 the barrel or vat and when this is done many of
 the smut balls come to the top and may be
 skimmed off. The seed is left in 20 minutes as in
 the former case. A few favor leaving the seed in
 the solution only 15 minutes and piling it for
 two hours after bringing out and before it is
 spread to dry. The main point is to be sure and
 get some of the solution in contact with every
 spore on the grain.

It is not necessary to immerse the seed. At
 Weldwood we practice sprinkling it thoroughly.
 We use formalin of the strength of 1 pint to 40
 gallons and take special precautions to so
 thoroughly moisten the seed that every kernel and
 every part thereof is dampened with the solution.
 To accomplish this it is necessary to turn and
 re-turn the seed while the sprinkling is being done.
 It is a wise precaution not to attempt to do too
 big a pile at a time. After making sure that
 every seed in the pile is thoroughly moist it
 should be shovelled into a neat heap and closely
 covered with canvas or old sacking for two hours,
 after which it should be spread out on the barn
 or granary floor to air and dry. As soon as dry,
 sow.

We have found this a very successful method
 and do not hesitate to pass it on to our readers.
 However, some consider that where seed is taken
 from badly smutted fields it should be immersed
 rather than sprinkled.

The purchaser should be sure that the formalin
 to be used is the proper strength. We have heard
 of fields of grain being ruined by being treated
 with too strong a solution. We have also heard
 of cases where the formalin was too weak to do
 the good it was intended to do and smut appeared
 quite prevalent in fields the seed for which had
 been so treated. Formalin is a 40 per cent.
 solution of the aldehyde in water. A simple test
 which any farmer can carry out is to get an
 ounce of good formalin solution from a druggist
 and known to be exactly the right strength and
 expose a sample of this to the air in a shallow
 vessel alongside a sample of the solution with
 which the grain is to be treated. The solution of
 the proper strength will solidify in a day or so;
 if too weak it will not. Be careful on this
 point as it is very important.

Another thing which should be looked after
 carefully in treating seed grain for smut, is that
 the bags, half bushel or bushel baskets and the
 seed box on the drill are carefully disinfected be-
 fore the treated seed is placed therein. There is
 no use of treating grain and drying it after
 treatment and then pouring it into bags covered
 with smut spores or to grain boxes blackened
 with these disease distributors.



Canadian Ayrshires at Pasture.

The stinking smut of wheat should not be prevalent another year if those who sow the crop this fall take the proper precautions to clean their seed of this trouble. It is just as necessary to treat seed grain for smut as it is to run it through the fanning mill to take out the seeds of other grains and foul weeds. Farmers have been slow to make the practice of treating their seed for smut general but a few years prevalence of the disease should bring home to them the importance of taking precautions against the trouble which is liable to depreciate their yields by from 15 to 25 per cent. No farmer can afford to have his yield of grain so cut into. Forty or fifty cents in addition to time spent in the work of treating, is all the outlay necessary to save next year's wheat crop on most farms from smut losses.

For Hay or For Seed—Which?

During the past week or so many farmers have been asking us about the advisability of leaving the second-crop clover for seed. This is a question rather difficult to answer, because so much depends upon the weather from now on, upon the soil on which the crop is, and upon the conditions of the seed market during the coming winter that no one can be sure just how profitable the crop may be when time to harvest for hay arrives. No farmer should attempt to get a crop of seed from fields which were not cut early the first time, and yet an open fall after a rainy season like this has been may aid greatly in making a better crop of seed of the fairly late cut clover than of that cut the first time very early, and consequently blossoming in the midst of the wet spell early in August. It is well known that seed production is not large in a wet season, or more particularly when the weather is wet during the blossoming period. The bees, instrumental in fertilizing the flowers, cannot work in very wet weather.

A great deal of speculation has been indulged in as to the probable demand for clover seed the coming season. Recent estimates place the annual export of clover seed from Ontario at 150,000 bushels, and probably about the same amount is retailed for seed at home. It is necessary to produce at least enough for home consumption. We do not know what the export demand will be if the war continues. It is more than likely that there will be a good demand for red clover seed next spring for local trade, at least, for farmers are beginning to recognize the importance of clover in their cropping systems, and many now seed down heavily to clover every acre of spring and fall grain sown. True, some of this is plowed up the following fall but it gives, where this system is followed, sufficient growth to greatly improve the soil. Furthermore, it may be stated that farmers now sow anywhere from half as much again to double the quantity of seed per acre which they formerly did. Many have found that five or six pounds of clover per acre is insufficient to secure a good stand in all kinds of seasons, and, keeping this in mind, they have in many cases doubled the seed sown in order to be absolutely sure that so far as quantity of seed is concerned the crop will be a good stand. These precautions, increasing as they are, will cause a demand for more seed in the future. It is estimated that the acreage seeded to clover each year in Ontario alone is 1,075,000. To seed this acreage at 12 lbs. per acre would require 215,000 bushels, whereas at 6 lbs. per acre only 107,500 bushels would be needed. Now, if the entire seed crop produced is only 300,000 bushels in a normal year it would appear that there is little likelihood of an over-production of clover seed this year, for many fields of clover hay were not cut in time to produce a second crop and ripen seed thoroughly. In fact, in travelling through the country we have seen field after field of clover not yet cut the first time early in August. Moreover, that which was cut early has made a rank, stalky growth not conducive to profuse flowering and heavy seed production. Such crops would be far more profitable as a general thing cut for hay. Besides these reasons why clover seed may not be produced in large quantities this year, there is the fact that the hay crop over the Eastern Provinces was light, and hay being scarce and high in price will surely cause many farmers to cut their second crop of clover for feed rather than for seed.

The area in Ontario which produces clover seed is rather limited, being confined to that portion of the Province west and south of a line drawn between Kingston and the Georgian Bay.

Fields being saved for seed should be watched carefully, and any noxious weeds pulled out before the crop is cut. Of course, such weeds as buckhorn or rib grass cannot very well be pulled, and fields badly infested should not be kept for seed. The best and cheapest plan of cleaning clover seed is to do it in the field before cutting, and always be careful to burn the weeds pulled and not leave them in a pile in the lane or pasture field to mature and spread seeds over the farm.

Again we emphasize the importance of saving only fields from which the hay crop was cut early, preferably before the first week in July. No special date can be given as to the time of harvesting the second crop. The best rule to follow is to cut when most of the heads have become thoroughly browned. Watch the field carefully, go over it from time to time and rub out a head here and there to see whether or not the seed will shell. When it shells comparatively easily in the palm of the hand it is ready to cut. It must be remembered, however, that red clover does not shell like alsike, and can safely be left to ripen thoroughly before cutting, provided weather conditions are favorable. Never cut while the seed is soft and the heads not properly filled. Such seed shrinks and is of little value. More loss is sustained by cutting too early than too late. We have seen satisfactory yields of red clover threshed from fields harvested late in October, after several frosts.

The harvesting of the crop offers some difficulties, but the experienced grower soon overcomes these. Many attach a table to the mower and have a man follow with a rake pulling off the bunches as they accumulate on this table. This is a very good practice where the crop is short, as the table saves all the heads in the pile and the waste is much less. When the crop is a fair length many simply cut down with the mower, rake up with the ordinary dump rake and turn one-half the rakeful over on the other to make neat little piles which soon dry out and are in good condition for pitching. The rake follows directly after the mower in this method, raking a half rake at a time. Some believe that where the crop grows a sufficient length and stands up well that the self-binder is the best machine to use. In cutting with the binder some recommend using no cord and slackening the springs of the trip and the two boards which hold the sheaf in place, while the packers are working on it so that the knotted revolves continually, distributing the clover in a row around the field well out of the way of the horses and machine the next round. When cut in this way the clover is generally pitched on to the wagon with a barley fork and raked afterwards to get any that was missed. We have never tried the binder ourselves, but can speak from experience as to the value of the table on the mower, and cutting and raking much as the hay crop is handled, only bunching the rakefuls as suggested. Either of these methods gives good results, and when the clover is long enough to stand up well the cutting of the hay crop and raking while the dew is on is as good a practice as we have tried. Of course, as previously stated, if the crop is short the table is necessary otherwise many heads are lost. Anyone having a self-rake reaper in good repair can use it to good advantage in harvesting red clover.

The length of time which the clover must remain out after cutting must depend on the weather and the degree of ripeness of the crop at cutting. As a general thing the seed crop gets wet a few times before it goes to the barn, as rains are generally more frequent in the fall than in the summer. Sometimes it must remain in the fields two or three weeks, while at others it may be harvested in a few days. As soon as the crop is dry enough it should be mowed as the weather can never be depended upon at the season of the year when the second crop clover is ripe. We would never advise drawing it to the barn too damp, as red clover, under the best conditions, does not thresh easily, and it should go in fairly dry in order that all the seed may be separated from the straw by the clover huller. We would just mention here that the clover huller is, as a general thing, much more satisfactory as a thresher than the ordinary grain thresher with special equipment for threshing clover.

A good yield of seed is two bushels per acre. Some get three bushels and we have heard of four, but as a general thing a fairly good average crop will not return more than from a bushel and a half to two bushels. It sometimes pays to thresh a crop if it yields only one bushel per acre of good, clean, well-matured seed. The farmer is then sure of his own seed supply for the next year and knows that it is clean. Besides, when red clover sells anywhere from \$10 to \$12 per bushel, a bushel per acre of clean seed following a satisfactory hay crop is not a bad return from the land.

Growers should take note of the way their clover fields are blossoming and filling. If the field does not blossom well there is very little use of leaving it for seed. When many of the heads show well-developed blossoms on one side only, the other side remaining green, the yield, as a general thing, will not be large, and midge will usually be found working in the heads. Where midge is prevalent good yields are seldom obtained. Another point worth mentioning is that when the second crop grows a very heavy stand blossoming and seed production are generally not as satisfactory as when only a moderate crop comes on. We would far rather have a

field of clover standing about a foot high and not so thick as to lodge than one growing what is generally considered a heavier crop than the first cutting. All extra heavy crops should be made into hay, and only those of particular promise left for seed. However, we would like to see enough seed produced in Ontario for this country's use another spring.

Underdrains Pay in one Year.

It is not often that one finds the soil so saturated at the middle of August that water is standing in all the low places, even in the grain crops and cultivated fields. Such has been the case this year and on August 17, in walking over some of our fields at Weldwood, we found them so soft that they would scarcely carry a man, much less the binder. These fields were in oats and barley respectively. In one of the pastures water was standing in puddles in some of the low spots. It is here we wish to again emphasize the importance of underdrainage that our readers may be once more convinced that it pays to drain the soil. On the very day mentioned we walked over a twelve-acre field which is being prepared for winter wheat. This field had a system of underdrains put in it last spring, and, to our surprise, it was dried out enough that it could be cultivated without injury to the fairly heavy clay soil that it is. In fact, most of the land was getting white and it was all solid enough to carry the horses. We went on down across the pasture field previously mentioned, and there found water standing on that part of the field which has so far not been underdrained, while on even lower land farther over in the field, which has an old system of underdrains in it, there was no water standing and the land was solid and fairly dry. Farther down there is a field of twelve acres of corn growing for the silo. This field had corn on it three years ago and it was then so wet that at drawing time a team load could not be hauled from some parts. This spring the entire field was underdrained and the day we walked through the corn and all over the field it was comparatively dry and solid and considerable of the corn was at that time over eight feet high. The five-inch tile at the mouth of the drain was then running about half full of water and is making one of the finest pumps to take surplus water off the land one could imagine. The system of underdrains on this field has meant, this year, the difference between a good crop and practically no crop at all, for during the past month and more rains have been so frequent that it was impossible to get on the land and cultivate and had there been no drainage the soil would have been so wet and soggy, which, coupled with the lack of cultivation, would have ruined the crops. In the opinion of some who have seen it the underdrains will pay for themselves this year, to say nothing of the decades to come. It pays to underdrain and do it thoroughly.

There Will be Corn.

Up to the middle of August we heard many complaints about the corn crop. Stock farmers depending upon silage for their winter feed were beginning to feel a little uneasy about the prospects for their main feed crop this year. However, corn has again demonstrated that it is the safest and heaviest yielding winter feed crop grown in the East. We are sure there will be corn, and most farmers, especially those who have put their corn on underdrained soil will have plenty to fill their silos. While on this point, we might just say that at Weldwood most of the corn was put in hills but to test out thick planting against the hill system two acres or so was sown in rows very thick. At the time of writing this thickly sown corn is very promising indeed and indications point to it yielding more feed than that planted in hills. However, time will tell, and the hill corn may cob up enough to over-balance the extra stalk on the thickly planted plot. From observations made throughout the country we are sure, however, that there will be corn this year and plenty in most cases to feed the stock over winter.

Clover sod that was cut fairly early has sent up an excellent after-growth, and during the last two weeks it was being turned down. In some cases there would be good seed in it if it were spared, or it might yield a good crop of hay. In any case, however, nothing could be done so the ordinary farm practice to improve the land so much as will this growth of clover. In addition to the fertility which will be added to the soil by the effect of the organic matter will be for good, and these fields should yield exceedingly well next year. The recent excessive rains have done some good as well as much harm.

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Drains Pay in one Year.

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THE DAIRY.

Summer Silage Necessary.

So far this year there have been very few complaints regarding poor pasture. Rains since the first of July have been so frequent as to keep the grass growing rapidly and fresh and green in the bottom. Never did we see better growth of second-crop clover and aftermath than is to be seen on the fields in Ontario just now. We were beginning to think that the dairy cow would go through the season without requiring very much stable feeding, especially in the way of silage or soiling crops, but it seems that no matter how frequent the summer rains are the farm well stocked up with dairy cows can generally make use of summer silage to good advantage. We took a run through the dairy district of Oxford County one day recently, and while looking over a herd of nearly 40 cows being milked by a mechanical milker in one of the stables in that county we walked through to the far door, and upon looking out noticed a very large cement block silo. One of the party happened to comment upon this style of silo, and asked the owner how he liked it. His reply was: "I have only one fault to find with the cement block silo just now." Naturally everyone was curious to know what this fault was, and when further questioned the dairyman replied, "It is empty." He further remarked that his cows were dropping off very fast in milk flow, and that if he had silage he knew from experience he could prevent most of this loss. It may be stated, however, that the pasture upon which these cows were grazing was not as good as that upon some other farms. After leaving this farm we visited another, and when going into the stable detected the odor of good, fresh silage. These cows were fed regularly at milking time on silage, and had not shown any appreciable falling off in milk flow during the mid-summer months.

If the dairymen find it necessary to feed cattle some succulent feed when grass is as abundant as it is this year there seems to be no possible way of getting around the fact that summer silage must grow in favor with dairy farmers. We have long been convinced that, one year with another, most of which are dry during the mid-summer months, some feed other than pasture is necessary, and we have been led to believe that nothing is quite so economical, all things considered, as silage. When one goes into one of the best dairy districts in the Dominion, or in fact in any country, and finds leading dairymen advocating the use of summer silage in a year when moisture has been so plentiful as it has been this year and pastures so luxuriant right through the summer, he must be convinced that there is something in the use of summer silage in any year, wet or dry. Unless we are greatly mistaken the feeding of silage to dairy cows in the summer is going to increase very rapidly within the next few years. In fact, we believe that the best of our dairymen will soon consider silage as necessary in summer as in winter.

Cow Flavor from Garget.

The dairyman cannot be too particular with regard to the cleanliness of his stables, his utensils and everything in connection with the production of milk he sends to the city or factory. Particular attention must also be paid to the health and general condition of the cattle. Not long ago we visited a factory which had experienced some difficulty with what is known as cow flavor in the milk delivered for cheesemaking. It was finally traced to a patron, and in following it up the cause was definitely settled upon one cow in the herd, which at the time was suffering from garget. The particular form of garget that this cow had had such an effect upon her milk that it threw the flavor of all the milk produced in the herd off. Knowing such to be the case, it would be wise for dairymen, when a cow shows well-marked symptoms of garget to keep her milk separate from that of other cows in the herd until such time as they are absolutely sure that the milk is all right in every particular, and not in any way likely to injure the supply for the day.

The man with the dairy cow is congratulating himself this year when prices of dairy products are high and pastures abundant. There is sometimes a tendency under such conditions to neglect extra care, extra feed and precautions such as weighing the milk. Some cannot stand prosperity in the dairy stable. Do not neglect to weigh the milk and balance the poor cows against the good producers in a good year as well as in a bad year. A cow that will not show the results of good feed and care is not worth keeping over and her place should be filled with one that pays her way and does her part in building up her owner's farm and bank account. The only way to know the good ones is to weigh and test.

THE APIARY.

Honey Vinegar.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are evidently many beekeepers, even among the most practical, who do not consider the honey-vinegar question of any importance; yet, to a large apiarist there is quite a loss in throwing away the water in which the cappings have been melted. Bingham has said that the cappings of 1,000 lbs. of honey will give honey enough for 45 gallons of vinegar. It is rather difficult to set a figure as representing the exact amount, because the amount of honey in cappings depends upon the manner in which the uncapping is done, upon the temperature, and also upon the length of time the cappings have been allowed to drain. But there is no doubt that, to the apiarist who extracts thousands of pounds, the amount of honey left in the cappings, even after the most thorough draining, represents an amount which he cannot afford to lose. All the washings from the extractor, tank, strainers, and cappings, and small quantities of honey off color (if not needed to feed the bees) should be made into honey vinegar.

After extracting the cappings are allowed to drain a long time. When the time comes to render the wax the cappings are soaked in warm rain water, and then thoroughly broken up into fragments so that the water may thoroughly soak through. The cappings are then lifted out and a skimmer used to skim off the floating remnants. To get the very small particles of beeswax the liquid may then be strained through a four sack. The cappings thus washed are put in a coarse sack and pressed in any sort of small press which will drain all the sweetened water out of them.

A simple method to test the liquid for strength is to drop an egg into it. If the egg floats about in the liquid there is enough honey to make a good grade of vinegar, but if it shows more than a spot the size of a dime above the

place and the slow action of the atmosphere will gradually accomplish acetic fermentation.

The keeping qualities of honey vinegar are excellent, and the best of pickles can be made with it. It is an article that is pure and good, and saves the purchase of so-called "pure cider vinegar" that is probably made of water and poisonous acids that are not fit to be taken into the stomach.

Wellington Co., Ont.

W. F. GEDDES.

HORTICULTURE.

Apples on the Prairies.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The whole apple question so far as the Prairie Provinces are concerned is quite a problem. For years the Ontario apple grower has been catering to the large cities in Ontario and Quebec and to the Old Country markets and giving very scant attention to the market on the prairie. The high freight rate to the prairies has helped in this because it means a necessarily high price to the consumer and hence reduced consumption. The large profits demanded by prairie handlers of fruit has also tended to unduly enhance values. So far as this province is concerned, with a population of a little over 500,000, it will not purchase as many apples as the City of Toronto with approximately the same population and then pay three times Toronto prices.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that Ontario dealers have shipped a lot of their inferior apples, unmarketable in the Old Land, to the West, and these the Eastern dealers have been disposing of to the wholesalers here at high prices and the inferior grades passed off for first-class fruit. The result is that Ontario apples generally are not held in high regard. Of course, those from Ontario fully appreciate what a well ripened, sound Ontario apple means, but when asked to pay \$5.50, \$6.00, even as high as \$7.00 a barrel, as in some years, it is considered rather too much of a luxury, especially when one knows what these same apples sell for in the orchard.

On account of the long distance from Ontario and the proximity to British Columbia, Alberta stands in a little different position to other provinces of the prairie. That is to say it will always be very difficult to market Ontario apples successfully in Alberta, as the distance is against success. This will become more marked as other transcontinental railway lines are opened into the fruit growing centres of British Columbia.

At one time British Columbia apples were not held in high repute, in fact were objects of derision, but the quality is rapidly improving as varieties suitable to the soil and climate are being discovered and each year British Columbia is putting a larger quantity of really first-class apples on the market, equal in fact to anything that Ontario produces. Then they are packed in boxes, the apples being well-sized and colored and frequently wrapped in paper.

The freight haul from the State of Washington on apples and the duty are together less than the freight from Ontario, consequently large consignments of American apples are on sale. These are well packed and every apple in a box practically alike, the same as the British Columbia fruit.

At \$6.00 the price is prohibitory. Some grocers, however, have sold No. 1 Ben Davis at \$4.50, Greenings, \$4.75, and Spies at \$5.50 per barrel. These are not unreasonable profits and are taken by a grocer buying direct from Ontario in the car lot. Where apples have to pass through wholesale hands here they cannot be sold to the consumer for these figures. The shorter freight haul enables No. 1 British Columbia apples to be retailed at from \$1.35 to \$1.65 per box. This fruit was sold to the consumer at from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per barrel.

British Columbia fruit growers, as well as those of the Western States, have taught the people of the West to use boxes instead of barrels, and the Ontario fruit growers will have to adopt the box, if they are going to succeed in this market. Boxes will pack into a car better than barrels. In towns and cities the cellars of furnace-heated houses a box of apples suits better than a barrel, as the cellars are too hot for successful keeping.

It is impossible to fill the centre of a box



An English Champion Jersey.

surface of the liquid it is too heavy and more water must be added.

In the making of vinegar there are two distinct processes which follow each other: 1, The alcoholic fermentation, by which the saccharine matter changes into alcohol, and 2, the acetic fermentation by which the alcohol changes to vinegar.

The honey water is placed in an open keg or barrel and set away in a warm place. If the liquid does not promptly show signs of fermentation by the production of gas bubbles the fermentation must be hastened by adding a little yeast to supply the missing germs.

If the temperature has been favorable, at the end of one or two weeks the saccharine matter will be changed to alcohol, and the acetic work will begin. At this time the contact of the air is needed for every part of the liquid. To secure this the makers of vinegar allow the liquid to drip slowly over a wide surface. This wide surface is secured by using a barrel filled with coarse shavings or corn cobs soaked with vinegar already made. The barrel containing the cobs is open at the head and set on end with a faucet at the bottom to allow the liquid to pass down into another barrel.

A barrel full of the already fermented liquid is allowed to leak slowly out, passing through the soaked cobs or shavings, and it steadily changes into vinegar by the contact of the air and of the already acid vinegar which soaks the cobs.

By this method the acetic fermentation takes place in a few hours, but if the vinegar is not wanted immediately the barrel containing the alcoholic ferment may be set away in a warm

with inferior fruit as can be done in a barrel. I am sorry to report that Ontario packers have won an unenviable reputation for the way the centres of the barrels are filled with apples below the general grade of the barrel. Last year many carloads sold for No. 1 apples were not up to grade, some of them being put down as low as No. 3. This does not make for repeat orders.

There is no doubt that more fruit would be consumed were the people able to buy it at lower prices. The freight haul has something to do with the high price, but the large profit asked by dealers in the West has also a good deal to do with the lack of demand. When it is remembered that this profit is taken on the freight as well as the actual cost of the apples, it is readily understood how rapidly the price goes up.

From statistics gathered at the larger centres it would appear that Alberta purchased about 1,200 cars of apples during the year 1914, a division would show as to where the cars came from in about the following proportions: Ontario 180 cars; United States, 120 cars, and British Columbia, 900 cars.

The Western people are liberal buyers and would spend freely for apples were prices such as to justify them. Could the consumer buy Ontario apples at \$4.00 per barrel or less, I think I am safe in saying that double the quantity now used would be required. Just what is a reasonable price is very difficult to arrive at. What the consumer would consider a reasonable price the dealer always endeavors to show would leave him no profit at all.

I do not know sufficient about the trade and the charges that ought to be fairly met at each step from the producer to the consumer to determine what would be a reasonable price. At present prices in Ontario, and existing freight rates, the lowest price to the consumer here is bound to be high—too high to induce large consumption.

It might be possible to have a Commission appointed to enquire into the situation, but Commissions often result in nothing being done, besides that would not lessen the number of miles the apples have to travel nor the freight rate per hundred pounds. The former cannot be reduced. The freight rate might be reduced if it can be shown to the Railway Commission that the railways are making an exorbitant charge for hauling apples. This can only be done by gathering statistics of mileage, rates and population, etc. of railway rates all over the continent. If then the comparison shows that Canadian transportation companies are asking too high a rate a reduction should be ordered. It can be seen, however, how tremendously difficult such a proposition is and how it is so entirely in the hands of the transportation companies that it is difficult to gather the necessary data with which to combat their position.

If the freight rate cannot be reduced then the items going to make up the cost of apples by the carload ready to send West is the next point of attack. Can this price be reduced? It is evident that if Eastern fruit growers want prairie farmers to eat their apples they must be content with lower prices in the orchards and the dealer with smaller profits.

The problem of lower prices for the consumer in Alberta is being solved by the farmers' organizations buying from co-operative marketing organizations in the East and thus eliminating the middlemen altogether. In this way it has been possible to sell fall apples at \$2.50 per barrel and good winter apples at \$3.50 per barrel to farmers at Alberta points.

From a study of the situation here as to the cost of laying down apples it would seem to indicate high prices. This being the case it does not look as though there can ever be much increase in the amount of Ontario apples consumed in this province. When trade conditions have adjusted themselves after the war is over and Ontario apples again find their way to Europe there will be no call to push the sale of apples in Alberta and the apple trade from Ontario will again revert to what it has been in the past—an effort to market the unmarketable remains of a crop, the cream of which has gone across the Atlantic.

The West is looking to British Columbia to supply its fruit for the present, but it must not be forgotten that the wild strawberry, raspberry, currant and gooseberry grow profusely in nearly all parts of the province and where the wild fruit grows cultivated varieties will also grow. Then it has been claimed that where the pin and the choke cherry will grow, the plum, apple and the pear will grow. If this is true, even in a measure, then this province will grow the plum, apple and pear in great abundance, for the wild cherries are found everywhere. In addition to this the apple has been grown successfully in an experimental way at a half a dozen points. The efforts of the late Dr. Wm. Saunders to breed up from the wild apple of Siberia a useful apple for the Prairie Provinces has met with wonderful success. This work is being continued and with

the discovery of hardy root stocks Alberta will soon be growing all the apples needed for home consumption.

Alberta.

GEO. HARCOURT.

Fruit Notes.

The extended period of wet weather has seriously affected the fruit situation. The tomato crop was probably lowered twenty-five per cent. and many growers will not be able to fill half their contracts. The tomatoes blighted in some sections before the crop was developed sufficiently to mature a satisfactory marketable output. As a general thing the prospects for good apples are very poor and some damage has been done by the lesser apple worm. Brown rot has also been noticed to a considerable extent on peaches and plums. Abundance and Burbank plums have been on the market being shipped at 25 to 35 cents per basket. In early peaches, Alexander, Rivers, Greenboro and Triumphs were billed out at 45 to 50 cents per basket. St. Johns are expected on the market in appreciable quantities about the time this issue appears. Early pears have also been coming forward for about ten days. Plums are a good crop, 1,500 eleven-quart baskets of Burbanks went to the factory from the Burlington district ten days ago for which the growers received 20 cents per basket. The Winnipeg market has been receiving consignments from the South, several cars of southern apples arriving almost daily. They sold wholesale at \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel. Washington boxes sold at \$2.15. Six-quart baskets of Ontario apples realized 75 cents, while some six and eleven-quart baskets went wholesale at 35 cents and 50 cents respectively. Ontario Bradshaw plums changed hands in Winnipeg at 50 cents for six-quart baskets.

to bring out his good characters in the next generation. Much of this may be discerned about the head of the bird, for if the forehead is broad and the eye keen the prospects for a vigorous sire are brightened, and such a male is likely to insure a large proportion of fertile eggs. Since the ability of the female to lay eggs is transmitted through the cockerels instead of through the pullets, as was at one time supposed, it is another rung in the ladder to success if a male can be chosen from the get of a parent with a good record. Trap nests are too much trouble on the ordinary farm, yet a hen can be sized up pretty well by watching the flock rather closely and keeping a mental record of their performances. Two or three females that have acquitted themselves well should be given separate quarters during the breeding season, and the eggs from them could be set to produce the best breeding stock for the following year. The bulk of the chicks might be hatched from the best remaining hens, and it would be an easy matter indeed to provide identifying marks. In this way a farmer could improve his fowls under conditions nearer on a parity with those under which poultry breeders operate. Furthermore, the males would come from the best parent stock, would possess better qualifications for service the next year, and they would pass along the capacity for laying eggs. Active birds are early off the roost in the morning and late returning to the roost at night. Lastly select good specimens of the breed, paying attention to shape, color and size.

FARM BULLETIN.

That Merger.

By Peter McArthur.

The rumors of a particularly daring banking merger which were current during the past couple of weeks reminds me of a story that used to be popular on the New York Stock Exchange.

One of the members, Travers, was equally famous for his wit and his stuttering. One day he was standing on the Broad Street steps of the exchange when he saw a man across the street who was trying to sell a parrot. Turning to a group of friends who were standing beside him he stuttered:

"C-c-come across the s-s-street and we'll have some f-fun."

Seeing that a joke was in sight they all followed Travers across the street. Going up to the vendor of the parrot he examined the bird carefully. Finally he asked,

"How much?"

"Twenty-five dollars."

"T-t-too much!" said Travers. The owner of the bird expatiated volubly on the history and wonderful qualities of the parrot until Travers interrupted him to ask with a particularly violent spasm of stuttering:

"C-c-c-c-can he t-t-talk?"

"Well," said the parrot owner, "if he couldn't talk better than you can I'd wring his neck."

Quick as a flash Travers turned to his friends and said quietly:

"T-t-the f-fun's postponed."

The newspapers that referred to the matter at all declared that "The merger is off" but I am inclined to think that it is merely postponed.

One good feature of the rumor was the indignation it aroused in all quarters. Even newspapers that are usually regarded as apologists for the banking system ventured a line or two of alarmed protest. No reason was offered for the proposed merger except a further concentration of banking power. Both banks are sound financially and public safety would not be increased by the amalgamation. As far as the public interest is concerned it was uncalculated for. Apparently the merger was simply a further step in that movement towards an all-powerful bank that has long been the dream of a few powerful financiers. But the



A Hold-up.

Ontario's Minister of Agriculture estimates that the wet harvest has robbed Ontario farmers of \$20,000,000.

POULTRY.

Selecting Young Cockerels.

Throughout the autumn many of the spring-hatched chicks will be used as food at home or sold for that purpose. If the first selection be made from the cockerels several good ones ought first to be chosen and kept by themselves or marked in such a way that they may be easily identified. Not always will the largest bird mature into the best individual; smaller ones may possess good conformation and give considerable promise. It is unwise to keep a cockerel in the breeding flock simply because it was the largest of the flock when the lot was being culled or disposed of. It would be better to select one that gave some evidence of quality and vigor enough

his good characters in the next generation of this may be discerned about the bird, for if the forehead is broad and keen the prospects for a vigorous progeny are brightened, and such a male is likely to produce a proportion of fertile eggs. Since the female to lay eggs is transmitted through the cockerels instead of through the hens, as at one time supposed, it is on the ladder to success if a male can get of a parent with a good record of nests, yet a hen can be sized up by watching the flock rather closely for a mental record of their performance or three females that have acquired all should be given separate quarters during the breeding season, and the eggs from the set to produce the best breeding stock for the following year. The bulk of the birds should be hatched from the best remaining stock, and it would be an easy matter indeed to identify the birds. In this way a farmer can have his fowls under conditions nearer to those under which poultry are raised. Furthermore, the males would be the best parent stock, would possess the best characteristics for service the next year, and would pass along the capacity for laying early and late returning to the roost in the best specimens of the breed, in shape, color and size.

M BULLETIN.

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That it is merely postponed.

immediate indignation with which it was received is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. When the whole mind of the country is concentrated on the war it is a good sign to find such instant impatience of any scheme that would increase the power of any individual or corporation. Because we were so apathetic in the past the corporations were able to do as they liked. Possibly they thought that the present would be the best time to "dig themselves in"—that no one would be paying attention. But they were all wrong. The people have at last learned to some extent that powerful corporations mean weak governments and now is the time when we need the strongest government possible. Railroad corporations with inordinate ambitions and other interests that are at present prowling for more power and privileges would be wise to take warning from the opposition to the bank merger. They may have found political deals helpful in the past but the people are not now in a temper to endure juggling of any kind. Those to whom the tragedy of the war has come home in a personal way have little interest in business or political trickery. They want fair dealing, candor and sincerity during the struggle for which they are making such sacrifices and are not likely to endure anything else. If I am not mistaken the attitude of the great mass of the people towards both business and political interests at the present time might be summed up in the final words of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Russian army contractors: "No stealing, gentlemen!"

A. C. Gardiner, Editor of the London Daily News, whose books, "Prophets, Priests and Kings" and "Pillars of Society" have done so much to inform the public regarding the personality of the men engaged in the war has just published another volume entitled "The War Lords." While it contains much that helps to give a glimmering of the men it so characterizes it has one passage that is more significant than anything else in the book.

"The remarkable thing in this colossal struggle is the absence of the element of personality. It is as though the forces at work are too vast to permit the emergence of the individual, as though nothing but some collective, impersonal intelligence is capable of manipulating hosts which are beyond the comprehension of the human mind." There is the situation in a very few words. The war is too great to be directed by men, or understood by men and we are as incapable of promoting peace as we are of directing the war until it has run its disastrous course.

Crops in York County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The crops in York County, Ontario, promised to be such as we never had harvested at the end of July. Then a very small percentage of the fall wheat was standing and about 50 per cent. of the barley.

The storm of August 3 put all other grain crops down so it was impossible to cut more than one way. The frequent showers kept the low land so wet that the binder would not run. It was a great task for those farmers who could cut their crop to get it in a suitable condition to mow away.

The corn went down to the ground, especially the well-advanced crop. It has straightened up considerably but it will be impossible to cut it more than one way.

The mangels are not injured to any great extent, but the turnips have simply ceased growing and the under leaves are turning yellow and dropping off. We still are in hopes for we think there is yet time for a good crop of turnips if we could loosen the earth around the plants, but we cannot yet walk through the fields.

The potatoes are poor, the plants seem to be doing no good and there are no potatoes to be seen. With the exception of the latest a few patches which were planted late in June have that rank green look. The bugs are bad and seem to be very hard to kill. The rains keep the poison washed off the leaves.

The pasture is looking well and growing fast. The prospects are for a bumper yield of second-crop clover. The alfalfa has a good start on the third crop.

York Co., Ont.

W. J. T.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, Aug 21, to Monday, Aug 23, were 283 cars, comprising 3,094 cattle, 91 calves, 1,259 hogs, 1,056 sheep, and 2,446 horses for the Allied armies in France. Cattle generally half finished; few choice; trade very slow; the bulk unsold at noon; prices easier. Extra choice butchers', \$8.50 to \$8.85; choice butchers', \$8 to \$8.35; good butchers', \$7.50 to \$8;

medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common, \$6 to \$6.50; cows, \$4 to \$7; bulls, \$4.75 to \$7; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers, \$5 to \$6.50; milkers, \$70 to \$100; calves, \$4.50 to \$11. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.75. Lambs, \$7 to \$9.25. Hogs, \$8.65 to \$9.40; \$9 fed and watered; \$9.15 to \$9.40 weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	17	478	495
Cattle	150	6,262	6,412
Hogs	334	5,784	6,118
Sheep	1,083	4,784	5,867
Calves	43	573	615
Horses	20	1,442	1,462

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	45	361	406
Cattle	441	5,592	6,033
Hogs	288	5,897	6,125
Sheep	1,140	3,065	4,205
Calves	178	1,044	1,222
Horses	24	180	154

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 89 cars, 1,662 sheep and lambs, 1,308 horses, and 379 cattle, but

The Annual Excursion to Monteith Farm.

The Third Annual Farmers' Excursion to the Ontario Government Demonstration Farm at Monteith, which was held recently, was very largely attended. It was estimated that there were upwards of 2,000 people present, about 1,400 coming from the south, 300 from the north and 200 or 300 from settlements immediately in the vicinity of the farm. Weather conditions were very favorable, the North having escaped the severe rains which have proven so disastrous to Old Ontario. The crops were in splendid condition as was also the stock, and the visitors spent a considerable portion of their time studying the results which have been secured in the use of different varieties of seeds and the different methods of cultivation suitable to their common condition.

Addresses were given from the residence verandah, and one of the outstanding characteristics of the audience in attendance at these annual gatherings is the close attention they pay to the information given and the intelligent questions which they ask in an effort to secure further information. Hon. Jas. S. DuJ, Minister of Agriculture, presided, and addresses were first delivered by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, who referred specially to the efforts being made at settlement, and N. W. Rowell, K. C., who made a patriotic address and incidentally congratulated the Minister on organizing such a gathering of so much social and educational advantage. C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister, took charge of the live-stock demonstration, dwelling particularly on the merits of the milking Shorthorn cow. He referred, however, to other animals and recommended Shropshire sheep, Yorkshire pigs and heavy horses, as well as the milking Shorthorn cow, as being most adapted to conditions in the North country. He illustrated his arguments with one of the herd of milking Shorthorns on the farm where the entire herd is in the record of Performance test and is headed by an imported Shorthorn bull of milking strain, which is recognized as one of the best in Canada.

Prof. W. J. Squirell, of the Field Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, discussed crop improvement, emphasizing the importance of the proper selection of varieties, as the best variety is usually twice as good as the poorest. He also emphasized the necessity of keeping humus in the soils, and spoke of clovers which grow like weeds in the North, and alfalfa which has shown itself hardy enough for that climate.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, delivered an eloquent address on the importance of practical education. Referring to the conditions in the North, he said it was a shame that potatoes should be imported there from New Brunswick when they could grow them to such good advantage being still free from "bugs." He said, "Don't try to grow peaches or melons or things that are out of your line, but stick to heavy horses, close-wool sheep, bacon hogs and Shorthorn cattle, and you will make a success for yourselves in your district."

Jas. R. Fallis, M. P. P., for Peel, made a brief address, remarking particularly on the splendid crops which were to be observed in the district and which were equal to any in Old Ontario. R. H. Clemens, the Resident Superintendent of the Farm, gave a talk on the methods that had been adopted in farm work, and was kept busy for some time answering questions.

In the meantime, in a tent, a meeting of special interest to the ladies was held. L. A. Zufelt, of the Kingston Dairy School, gave demonstrations in butter-making. W. G. Nixon, the District Representative for Timiskaming, took up poultry, and Mrs. W. H. Parsons, of Cochrane, President of the Timiskaming Women's Institute, delivered an address in regard to the work the women were doing all over the province, and received as a result invitations to organize two branch Institutes. A. M. Rankin, M. P. P., for Frontenac, presided.

On the day following the picnic, the Minister of Agriculture and those accompanying visited the country along the Transcontinental between Cochrane and Hearst, a distance of 130 miles. This is now attracting special attention as one of

the new Transcontinental routes to the west, and it will no doubt be the scene of considerable development in the next few years. About half way between the two towns, on the banks of the Groundhog River, J. F. Whitson, Ontario Government Commissioner in charge of road building, has cleared about 55 acres, and in this year growing crops there as good as could be found anywhere in the Province. These crops include spring and fall wheat, oats, barley and peas, while on about five acres of the bank sloping towards the river, in a loamy clay soil, he has a garden which for variety or healthy growth would be very difficult to surpass anywhere. It includes almost everything from strawberries to potatoes.

A little farther West, the Dominion Government is establishing an experimental farm on land which is now being cleared by alien enemies who are interned. Between six and seven hundred acres have already been cleared in the past year, and the site for farm purposes appears to be well selected. At Jacksonboro, near Cochrane, another 700 acres have been cleared and a portion of it cultivated, and there are other settlements here and there along the line. Evidences, therefore, are not lacking to show the possibilities of the soil and indicate a future development of considerable agricultural importance.

Too Much Rain in York and Ontario Counties.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Weather conditions in York and Ontario Counties have been such as to render harvesting operations almost impossible. Four fine days last week helped matters somewhat, but a heavy downpour Saturday night following a showery, foggy day Saturday and more rain Sunday again soaked the ground, which was just becoming dry enough to get a binder over it, and delayed harvesting for several days longer. A great deal of the winter wheat in these two counties was very badly sprouted and some of it was not yet in the barn by August 21. However, some farmers harvested their entire crop without getting it sprouted, and some got in at least a part of their wheat. The wheat was a heavy stand throughout the counties. We heard of one man threshing 17 acres just a few days ago, and after it was completed his bins held 900 bushels, or an average of nearly 53 bushels per acre. Many fields will yield upwards of 40 bushels to the acre, and those who saved it without sprouting will have a profitable crop indeed, while those whose wheat grew badly can make very good use of it for feeding purposes, for York and Ontario are live-stock counties. At the end of last week considerable of the barley was still uncut. That which had been cut was partly in the barns, the rest standing in the stook. Barley, like the wheat, grew badly. The oat crop, one of the heaviest these counties ever grew, was still unharvested and no small proportion of it was uncut. The heavy rain from the east on that memorable Tuesday early in the month laid every oat field in the two counties flat to the west. All the cutting must be done one way, but it is surprising how well binders are picking up this down grain. One man remarked that the binder was the most wonderful machine yet invented, and that with it he could cut his grain better than any other way, even mentioning the scythe. Some of the land bordering on Lake Ontario has been so wet since the rainy season began that harvesting operations have been practically at a standstill, and, unless things brighten up immediately, a great deal of this crop must be almost a total loss. This, of course, refers only to that land lying very close to the shore. Much of this is low and has been too soft to get a binder over it. Wherever fields are underdrained conditions are not quite so bad. Root crops are not looking well. There has been so much rain that turnips are turning yellow. Mangels promise a better yield than turnips. Corn is not up to its usual standard. It has been so wet that cultivation is impossible and corn does not like wet feet. The potato crop promises to be a failure; rot is already prevalent and increasing daily. However, with two weeks fine weather now a big change could be wrought in these counties, and farmers are still optimistic.

Ontario Co., Ont.

W. T.

a decrease of 7 hogs and 606 calves, es compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

There was only one real cattle market at these yards in the past week, for outside of Monday, when 4,000 cattle were shipped, the receipts were very light and the quality poor. No \$9 cattle were marketed, the price in the butcher classes being off 10c. to 15c., and the common, Eastern cattle, especially bulls, going down 25c. to 40c. per cwt. less. The buyers' orders are getting overfilled with this class of dairy cattle. For the most part the trade has been unsteady and slow. Stockers and feeders have provided most of the activity. Choice short feeders were quick sale up to \$7.60, and many orders for stockers will have to wait, as the supply is not equal to the demand. Milk-ers and springers, especially good, forward springers, are selling at firm values as fast as they come in, but the common cows are barely steady. Calves were steady all week, with \$10.75 per cwt. being the top price. The lamb market broke early in the week, and was unsteady throughout. Finally the price found its level at 25c. to 50c. lower than the previous week's close. This was due in part to large shipments, and part to the lateness of the season. The prices now quoted nearly approach Buffalo's quotations. Sheep were steady to firm, the demand being greater for light sheep. Some heavy sheep sold down to \$2, this being low mark for some time. The hog market was comparatively small, and the packers lifted the lid a little, and the price advanced 25c. per cwt. all around. The scheme outlined for weighing in the last letter was short lived, and has been abandoned.

Exporters.—1,420 export cattle were billed direct through to France, at \$7.25 to \$7.75 per cwt., bought in this country.

Butchers' Cattle.—Few choice cattle came forward. Choice loads of steers, \$8.25 to \$8.85; good, \$7.50 to \$8.25; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common, \$6.50 to \$7; inferior, light steers and heifers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; cows, \$5 to \$7; camers and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.50 to \$7.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$7 to \$7.60; stockers, \$6 to \$7.25; common stockers, \$5 to \$5.75.

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

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$10.50 per cwt.; good calves sold at \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common calves, \$5.75 to \$6.50; grass calves, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Values of lambs for the past week have been unsteady, but closed better. Light sheep was firm and in demand, at \$6 to \$6.75; heavy sheep, \$3 to \$5; yearlings, \$7 to \$8; lambs, \$9 to \$9.40; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—Selects, \$9.15 to \$9.40 weighed off cars; \$9 to \$9.10 fed and watered, and \$8.65 f. o. b.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.15; new, \$1.04 to \$1.05, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.31; No. 2 northern, \$1.28; No. 3 northern, \$1.25.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 57c. to 58c.; No. 3 white, 56c. to 57c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 59c.; No. 3, 58c., track, lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, nominal. Buckwheat.—Nominal.

Barley.—Ontario, good malting, nominal; feed barley, 60c., outside.

American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 86c., track, lake ports.

Peas.—No. 2, nominal. Flour.—Ontario, winter, 90-per-cent. patents, \$4.60; seaboard or Toronto freights; new, \$4.20, prompt shipment, in bags. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7; second patents, \$6.50, in jute; strong bakers', \$6.30, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7, track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$27 in bags, delivered, Montreal freight; shorts, \$29 delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$30 delivered, Mont-

real freight; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.90, Montreal freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices remained stationary. Creamery pound squares, 28c. to 30c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained stationary, selling at 22c. to 28c. per dozen, wholesale.

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

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.40 to \$3.

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

New Potatoes.—45c. to 50c. per bushel.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Spring chickens, 15c. per lb.; spring ducks, 11c. per lb.; hens, heavy, 12c.; light, 10c.; turkeys, 17c. per lb.; squabs, no demand.

HIDES AND SKINS.

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

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Raspberries are only coming on the market now in very small quantities, and selling at 10c. to 12c. per box.

Thimbleberries are quite plentiful, at 6c. to 10c. per box.

Blueberries are very choice quality, and a good sale, at \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket.

Cherries have almost disappeared, a few choice six-quart baskets bringing 40c. to 45c.

Tomatoes were very plentiful last week, and not of very good quality, selling at 12c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket.

Apples, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket; apricots, 5c. per box; bananas, \$1.25 to 1.75 per bunch; blueberries, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket; currants, red, 3c. to 5c. per box; 40c. per 11-quart basket; black, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket; cherries, 40c. to 45c. per 6-quart basket; cantaloupes, Hoodoos, \$1 to \$1.10 per 16-quart basket; others, 30c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket, and 50c. to 60c. per 16-quart basket; lemons, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case; peaches, 20c. to 30c. per 6-quart basket, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart, a few extra choice 6-quart baskets going at 75c.; pears, 12c. to 25c. per 6-quart basket, 30c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket; plums, 15c. to 25c. per 6-quart basket, 17c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; raspberries, 10c. to 12c. per box; thimbleberries, 6c. to 10c. per box; watermelons, 40c. to 75c. each; beans, 30c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket; beets, 75c. per bag; cabbage, 20c. to 40c. per dozen; cauliflower, \$1 to \$2 per dozen; carrots, new, 15c. to 20c. per dozen; celery, small, 25c. to 30c. per dozen; corn, 10c. to 15c. per dozen; cucumbers, 15c. to 20c. per 11-quart basket; onions, American, 85c. per hundred, \$1 to \$1.25 per 75-lb. bag; Canadians, 15c. per dozen bunches; Spanish, \$3 to \$3.25 per box; parsnips, 25c. per 11-quart basket; peppers, small, green, 20c. per 11-quart basket; sweet, 30c. to 40c.; red, 50c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; potatoes, 75c. to 85c. per bag; tomatoes, 12c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket; turnips, 75c. per bag; vegetable marrow, 15c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The feature of the live-stock market last week was the appearance of some demand for export. Quite a number of inferior bulls were purchased for shipment to the United States, and prices of these ranged from 4c. to 4c. per lb. The stock went mostly to Boston. There was also a moderate demand for choice steers for export, but the supply was light, and prices of best stock ranged generally around 7c. per lb. From this, prices ranged down to 5c. for the lower grades of steers. Butchers' cows and bulls sold generally from 4c. per lb. up to 7c. and 7c. per lb. Canning stock was in demand, and prices were generally from 3c. to 4c., covering various grades of cows and bulls. Trading was active. There was a liberal supply of sheep and lambs, and

prices were lower, with lambs at 7c. to 8c. per lb. for the best, while common stock sold at 6c. Sheep ranged from 4c. to 5c. per lb. Some lambs were purchased for shipment to Ontario points. Calves showed practically no change, at \$3.50 to \$5 for ordinary, and up to \$12 for the best. Hogs were in good demand, and selected lots sold around 9c., with rougher grades at 9c. to 9c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The horse market showed almost no activity whatever, and supplies were very light. Prices were as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; small animals, \$125 to \$175; culls, \$50 to \$100, and fancy saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was moderately good, and everything offered was absorbed readily. Prices were 13c. to 14c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Honey and Syrup.—There was a fair trade in honey, but syrup was dull. Maple syrup was 70c. for 8-lb. tins; 80c. for 10-lb., and \$1.90 for 13-lb. Maple sugar was 9c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 15c. to 15c. per lb.; extracted being 10c. to 11c., and dark honey, 8c. to 9c.

Eggs.—There was no change in the market for eggs. Receipts were not large, and the really fresh stock was scarce. Fresh-laid eggs were 27c. to 28c. per dozen; selects, 26c.; No. 1 candled, 23c., and No. 2 candled, 20c. per dozen.

Butter.—Demand for creamery was a little on the dull side, but prices ruled steady. Receipts were fair. Prices were 27c. to 28c. for choicest, and 27c. to 27c. for fine. Seconds were 1c. under these prices. Dairies were 23c. to 24c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was weaker, and prices were 1c. lower than the previous week. Colored still maintained its premium over white. Finest Ontario colored cheese was 12c. to 12c. per lb., white being 12c. Finest Eastern was 11c. to 12c., and under-grades about 1c. less.

Grain.—The market for grain was fairly active, and fluctuations in wheat have been rather narrow. The market for oats was firm. No. 3 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 61c. to 62c. per bushel. Extra No. 1 feed sold at 61c. to 62c.; No. 1 feed at 60c. to 61c.; No. 2 feed at 59c. to 60c. Sample oats sold at 58c. to 59c. New Quebec oats sold at 54c. per bushel, car lots, ex store. American No. 2 yellow corn was 91c. ex store.

Flour.—There was somewhat more activity in the market last week. Prices were steady, at \$7.10 per barrel for Manitoba first patents; \$6.60 for seconds, and \$6.40 for strong bakers' in bags. Ontario patents were \$6.25 per barrel; straight rollers, \$5.60 to \$5.80 per barrel in wood, and the latter at \$2.70 per bag.

Millfeed.—There was no change in the market for millfeed. Bran was \$26 to \$26.50 per ton in bags, and shorts were \$28. Middlings were \$33 to \$34 per ton; pure grain mouille, \$38 to \$40 per ton, and mixed, \$35 to \$37 per ton.

Hay.—New hay was dealt in at fairly firm prices. No. 1 hay was quoted at \$18 to \$18.50 per ton; extra good No. 2 hay was \$17 to \$17.50, and No. 2 hay at \$16.50 per ton, ex track, and No. 3 at about \$16 to \$16.50.

Hides.—The only change in the price of hides last week was in the price of lambs, these being now 80c. each. Beef hides were 21c., 22c. and 23c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2c. for crude.

Cheese Markets.

Lindsay, 12c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 13c. to 13c.; finest Easterns, 12c. to 13c.; New York, State, whole milk, fresh, colored specials, 13c. to 13c.; white, 13c. to 13c.; colored, average fancy, 13c.; white, 13c. to 13c.; Belleville, 12 3-16c., 13c. to 13c.; London, bid 12c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11 9-16c.; St. Paschal, Que., 11 9-16c.; Campbellford, 12c.; Stirling, 12c. and 11 15-16c.; Woodstock bid 12c.; Peterboro, 12c.; Cornwall, 12 3-16c.; Mont Joli, Que., 11 1-16c.; Picton, 12 7-16c.,

12c.; Napanee, 12c.; Iroquois, 12c.; Kemptville, 12c.; Perth, 12c.

Buffalo.

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, \$9.75 to \$10; fair to good, \$9.25 to \$9.60; plain, \$8.50 to \$9.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9; best handy, \$8.75 to \$9.25; common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$9 to \$9.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$1 to \$4.50; camers, \$3 to \$3.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7.

Grass cattle quotable from 50 cents to a dollar under given quotations.

Hogs.—On the opening day of the hog market heavies sold at \$7.25 and \$7.50; heavy mixed landed around \$7.55 and \$7.40, and the desirable mixed grades that showed a packers sort brought from \$7.75 to \$7.85, some on the light mixed order reaching \$8.10. Yorkers mostly \$8.10, and pigs made \$8.25. Friday, heavies sold up to \$7.50; heavy mixed landed at \$7.50, \$7.60 and \$7.70; desirable mixed grades moved at \$7.90 and \$7.90, some light mixed making \$8.15, best Yorkers \$8.15 and \$8.20, and pigs \$8.25. Roughs, \$5.75 to \$6.20, and stags \$5 down. Receipts last week figured approximately 25,600 head, being against 25,840 head for the previous week, and 20,160 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb market the first two days of last week was slow and lower, and the next three days the trade was active and higher. Monday, tops ranged from \$8.50 to \$9; Tuesday, nothing brought above \$8.50; Wednesday's top was \$8.75; Thursday a few made \$8.85, and Friday the range on best was from \$8.75 to \$9. Cull lambs all week sold mostly from \$7.50 down. Sheep showed a loss of from 50c. to 75c. compared with the previous week. Monday some wethers made \$7, with ewes selling from \$6.50 down, and before the week was over best wethers sold from \$6.25 to \$6.50, and ewes landed down around \$5.75 and \$6. Receipts last week were 8,850 head, previous week there were 7,859 head, and for the same week a year ago 13,400 head.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Native, \$6 to \$10.25; Western steers, \$6.75 to \$9.25; cows and heifers, \$3.10 to \$9; calves, \$8.50 to \$12.

Hogs.—Light, \$7 to \$7.85; mixed, \$6.15 to \$7.70; heavy, \$5.95 to \$8; rough, \$5.95 to \$6.10; pigs, \$7 to \$8; bulk of sales, \$6.20 to \$7.10.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5.65 to \$6.20; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.85.

Trade Topic.

HOMESEEKERS' SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES TORONTO 10.45 P. M. EACH TUESDAY.

For the accommodation of homeseekers and general tourist traffic to Western Canada, through train carrying tourist sleepers and colonist cars will leave Toronto 10.45 p. m. each Tuesday until further notice, running through to Winnipeg.

Attention is directed to the remarkably low round-trip fares in connection with homeseekers excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 26th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale.

Apply to any C. P. R. Agent for full particulars, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

The attention of our readers is again called to the large advertisement in this issue of Sunnybrook Holsteins which are to be dispersed at public auction, Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 1 o'clock. Prospective buyers should read the advertisement carefully and plan to attend this sale, which includes four excellent sires and 29 females, only one over seven years old. The females are in calf to renowned sires, and most of the milkers have made R. O. M. records. The farm is only 30 rods from the C. P. R. station at Stratfordville. Don't forget the date, Aug. 31.

24c.; Napanee, 12c.; Iroquois, 12c.;
 emptville, 12c.; Perth, 12c.

Buffalo.

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, \$9.75 to \$10; fair to good, \$9.25 to \$9.60; plain, \$8.50 to \$9.
 Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$9.50 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9; best handy, \$8.75 to \$9.25; common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$9 to \$9.75.
 Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; best handy butchering heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$7.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$3 to \$3.75.
 Hogs.—Best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7.
 Grass cattle quotable from 50 cents to \$1 dollar under given quotations.
 Sheep.—On the opening day of the hog market heavies sold at \$7.25 and \$7.30; heavy mixed landed around \$7.85 and \$8.40, and the desirable mixed grades at \$7.75 to \$7.85, some on the light mixed side reaching \$8.10. Yorkers mostly \$8.10, and pigs made \$8.25. Friday, heavy mixed landed at \$7.50, \$7.60 and \$7.70; desirable mixed grades moved at \$7.80 and \$7.90, some light mixed making \$8.15. Best Yorkers \$8.15 and \$8.20, and pigs \$8.25. Roughs, \$5.75 to \$6.20, and pigs \$5 down. Receipts last week were approximately 25,600 head, being against 25,840 head for the previous week, and 20,160 head for the same week year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb market the last two days of last week was slow and lower, and the next three days the trade was active and higher. Monday, heavy mixed landed at \$8.50 to \$9; Tuesday, heavy mixed landed above \$8.50; Wednesday's top was \$8.75; Thursday a few heavy mixed landed at \$8.85, and Friday the range was \$8.75 to \$9. Cull lambs sold mostly from \$7.50 down. Sheep showed a loss of from 50c. to 75c. compared with the previous week. Most some wethers made \$7, with ewes ranging from \$6.50 down, and before the week was over best wethers sold from \$25 to \$6.50, and ewes landed down around \$5.75 and \$6. Receipts last week were 8,850 head, previous week were 7,859 head, and for the same week a year ago 13,400 head.

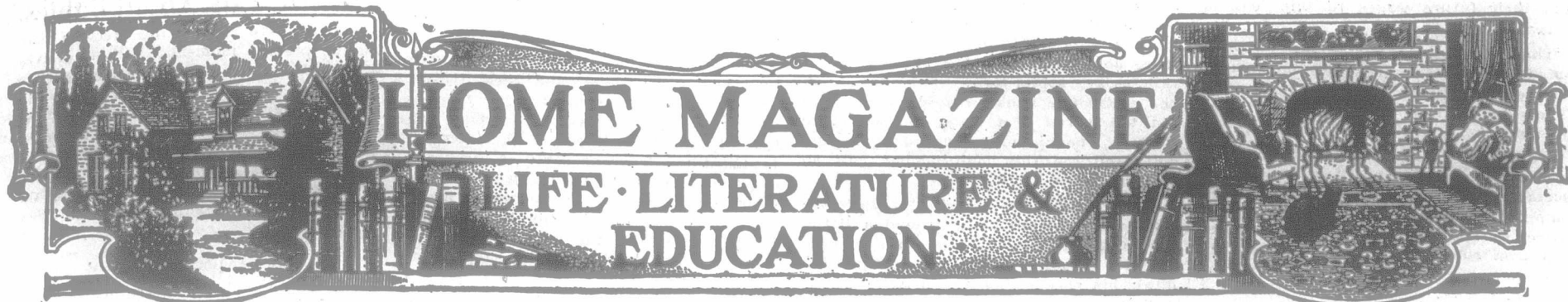
Chicago.

Cattle.—Native, \$6 to \$10.25; Western, \$6.75 to \$9.25; cows and heifers, \$10 to \$9; calves, \$8.50 to \$12.
 Hogs.—Light, \$7 to \$7.85; mixed, \$5 to \$7.70; heavy, \$5.95 to \$7; rough, \$5.95 to \$6.10; pigs, \$7 to \$8.
 Market of sales, \$6.20 to \$7.10.
 Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5.65 to \$6.20; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.85.

Trade Topic.

HOMESEEKERS' SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES TORONTO 10.45 P. M. EACH TUESDAY.
 For the accommodation of homesekers' general tourist traffic to Western Canada through train carrying tourist sleepers and colonist cars will leave Toronto 10.45 p. m. each Tuesday until further notice, running through to Winnipeg.
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The Scythe-Tree.

By Clinton Scollard.

[Near the village of Waterloo, N. Y., on a farm now owned by Mr. C. L. Schaffer, stands a historic tree, of which the story is told in the following poem. Mr. Scollard, however, has made a mistake in calling it a balsam tree; it is really a "Balm of Gilead."
 James Wyman Johnson, who hung the scythe in the tree over fifty years ago, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, at the beginning of the great American Civil War. He was wounded at Plymouth, N. C., on April 20th, 1864, and died in the hospital at Raleigh on May 22nd. He had distinguished himself in battle, and had been promoted to the rank of Sergeant.
 The tree is now 98 feet high, and has a spread of foliage of more than 100 feet. The trunk is more than 13 feet in circumference. Seven inches of the point of the scythe now protrude, pointing south, as if to its owner's unmarked grave; the rest is embedded in the wood. The American flag is kept floating continually over the scythe.]

Farmer Johnson strode from the field
 With an eager step that was long and lithe;
 The summer sun, like a blazing shield,
 Burned on high in the hazy sky,
 A forked bough, as he hastened by,
 Seemed a fitting place for his scythe,
 So he swung it up in the balsam tree;
 "There let it hang till I come," said he.
 Then he homeward hied him, humming a tune,
 But he heard a word at the farmstead gate,
 Under the fervid heat of the noon,
 A ringing call to each volunteer,
 For all the land was alive with fear,
 Doubt and fear for the country's fate,
 So Farmer Johnson shouldered his gun,
 And left his scythe to the rain and sun.

Fifty years have sped since then,
 Fifty hastening years and more;
 By Southern wood and brake and fen
 Faithful he fought, and in gallant wise,
 Fought and died, and now he lies
 By the far-off Carolina shore,
 Where the long trades blow, and the grasses wave,
 Over the loam of his sunken grave.
 "There let it hang till I come," he said,
 Of the scythe he left in the balsam tree;
 And they let it hang, as the fleet days fled,
 Till the small hole, fed by the kindly earth,
 Clasped the scythe with a mothering girth,
 To-day, whoever so will may see,
 The starry emblem of freedom flow
 Over the tip of the scythe below.

He gave his all, and he never came,
 He that was strong and young and lithe,
 But the balsam boughs seem to name his name,
 Name his name both late and long,
 To the tuneful beat of a summer song,
 To the undulant sway - song of the scythe;
 And the banner swings to the rhythmic bars,
 The banner he loves, the Stripes and Stars.

Browsing Among the Books.

THE STOKERS.

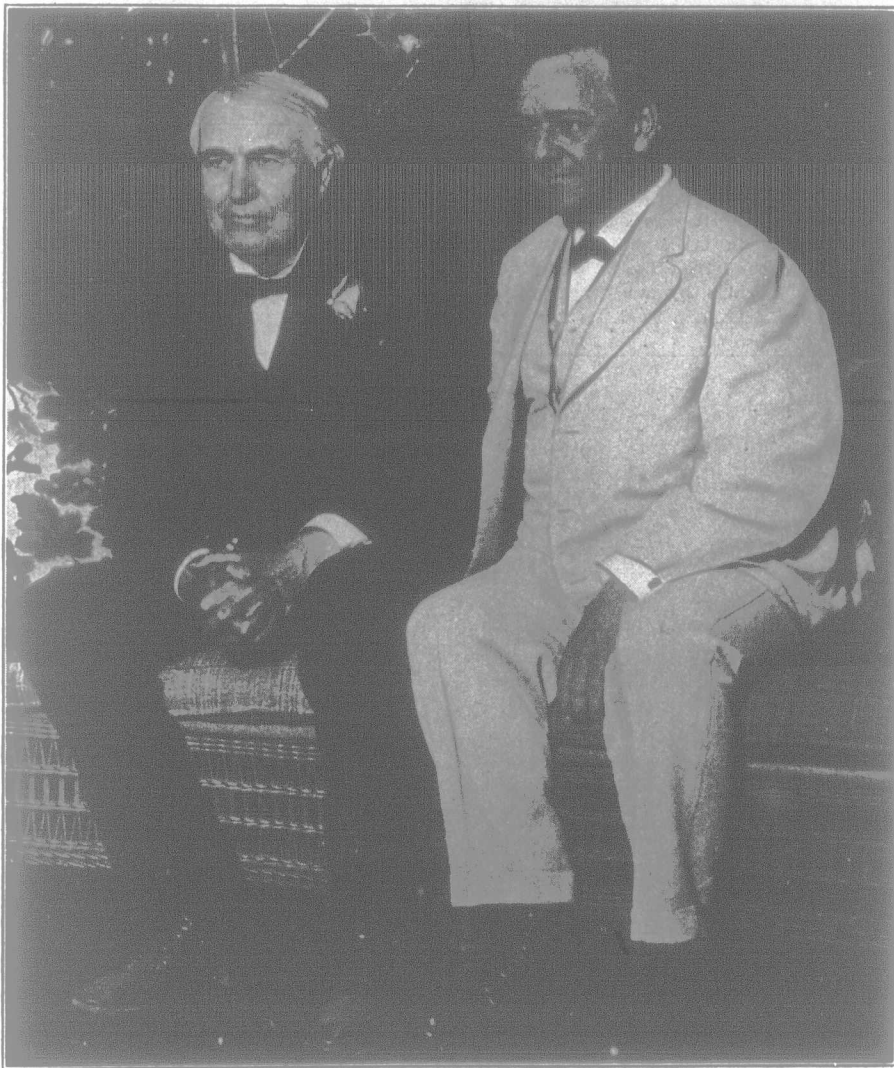
[Truly one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives. Those who work, no matter how hard, in the open air, may be interested in comparing their lot with that of the stokers on the big ocean-going steamers, as told by

Ernest Poole in his interesting story of modern New York life, "The Harbor." In the following selection, the narrator, "Billy," visits the stokers in company with Joe Kramer, a journalist and radical, who has worked for two years as a stoker in order to realize the life. "The Harbor" is published by The Macmillan Co., Toronto.]

By the time I reached the docksheds the day was breaking over their roofs. It was freezing cold, and the chill was worse in the dock than I entered. I buttoned my ulster tighter. The big place was dark and empty. The dockers, I learned from the watchman, had quit work at three o'clock, for a few tons of fruit was all the freight that remained to be loaded. The ship was to sail at nine o'clock.
 The stokers had not yet gone aboard. I found about a hundred of them huddled along the steel wall of the shed. Some of them had old, leather grips, or canvas bags, but many had no luggage at all. A few wore seedy overcoats,

"I'm fit enough," he muttered. "We'll stay right here and see this show, unless you feel you want to quit."
 "Did I say I did? I'm ready enough."
 "All right, then wait a minute. They're about ready to go on board."
 "But as we stood and watched them, I still felt the chattering teeth by my side, and a wave of pity and anger and of disgust swept over me. Joe wouldn't last long at this kind of thing!"
 "What do you think of my friends?" he asked.
 "I think you're throwing your life away!"
 "Do you? How do you make it out?"
 "Because they're an utterly hopeless crowd! Look at 'em—poor devils—they look like a lot of Bowry bums!"
 "Yes—they look like a lot of bums. And they feed all the fires at sea."
 "Are they all like these?" I demanded.
 "No better dressed," he answered. "A million lousy brothers of Christ."
 "And you think you can build a new world with them?"

near. He was a lean, powerful, ruddy-faced man, with a plentiful store of profanity, which he poured out in a torrent.
 We came up the plank at the end of the line, and I showed him a letter which I had procured admitting us to the engine-rooms. He turned us over promptly to one of his junior engineers, and we were soon climbing down oily ladders through the intricate parts of the engines, all polished, glistening, carefully cleaned. And then climbing down more ladders until we were, as I was told, within ten feet of the keel of the ship, we came into the stokers' quarters. And here nothing at all was carefully cleaned. The place was foul, its palated steel walls and floor and ceiling were heavily encrusted with dirt. The low chamber was crowded with rows of bunks, steel, skeleton bunks, 3 tiers high, top tier just under the ceiling. In each was a thin, dirty mattress and blanket. In some of these men were already asleep, breathing hard, snoring, and wheezing. Others were crowded around their bags intent on something I could not see. Many were smoking, the air was blue. Some were almost naked, and the smells of their bodies filled the place. It was already stifling.
 "Had enough?" asked our young guide, with a grin.
 "No," I said, with an answering, superior smile. "We'll stay a while and get it all."
 And after a little more talk he left us. "How do you like our home?" asked Joe.
 "I'm here now," I said grimly. "Go ahead and show me. And try to believe that I want to be shown."
 "All right, here comes our breakfast."
 Two stokers were bringing in a huge boiler. They set it down on the dirty floor. It was full of a greasy, watery soup, with a thick, yellow scum on the top, through which chunks of pork and potato bobbed up here and there.
 "This is scouse," Joe told me. Men eagerly dipped tin cups in this and gulped it down. The chunks of meat they ate with their hands. They ate sitting on bunks or standing between them. Some were wedged in close around a bunk in which lay a sleeper who looked utterly dead to the world. His face was white.
 "He reminds me," said Joe, "of a fellow whose bunk was once next to mine. He was shipped at Buenos Ayres, where the crimps still handle the business. A crimp had carried this chap on board, dumped him, got his ten dollars, and left. The man was supposed to wake up at sea and shovel coal. But this one didn't. The second day out someone leaned over and touched him and yelled. The crimp had sold us a dead one.
 As Joe said this he stared down at the sleeper, a curious tensivity in his eyes.
 "Joe, how did you ever stand this life?"
 My own voice almost startled me, it sounded so suddenly tense and strained. Joe turned and looked at me searchingly, with a trace of that old affection of his.
 "I didn't, kid," he said gruffly. The two years almost got me. And that's what happens to most of 'em here. "Half of 'em," he added, "are down-and-outers when they start. They're what the factories and mills and all the rest of this lovely, modern, industrial world throw out as no more wanted. So they drift down here and take a job that nobody else will take, it's so rotten, and here they have one week of hell and another week's good drunk in port. And when the barrooms and the women and all the waterfront sharks have stripped 'em of their last cent, then the crimps collect an advance allotment



Secretary Daniels and Thomas A. Edison at West Orange, N.J., July, 1915. Mr. Edison is head of the new American Board of Inventions.

but the greater part had none; they stood with their hands in their ragged pockets, shivering and stamping. Most of them were undersized, some tough, some rather sickly, a dull-eyed, wretched, sodden lot. I got the liquor on their breaths. A fat old Irish stoker came drifting half-drunk up the pier with a serene and waggish smile.
 "Hello," said Joe at my elbow.
 He looked more fagged than the day before. I noticed that his lips were blue, and that his teeth were chattering.
 "Joe," I said abruptly, "you're not fit to be here. Let's get out of this; you belong in bed." He glanced at me impatiently.

"No—I think they can do it themselves."
 "Do you know what I think they'll do themselves? If they ever do win in any strike and get a raise in wages—they'll simply blow it in on drink!"
 Joe looked at me a moment.
 "They'll do so much more than drink," he said. "Come on," he added, "they're going aboard."
 They were forming in a long line now before the third-class gang-plank. As they went up with their packs on their shoulders, a man at the top gave each a shove and shouted out a number, when another official checked off in a book. The latter I learned was the chief engi-

from their future wages to ship 'em off to sea again."

"That's not true in this port," I retorted, eagerly catching him up on the one point that I knew was wrong. "They don't allow crimps in New York any more."

"No," Joe answered grimly. "The port of New York has got reformed, it's become all for efficiency now. The big companies put up money for a kind of seamen's Y. M. C. A., where they try to keep men sober ashore, and so get 'em back quick into holes like these, in the name of Christ."

"But there's one thing they forget," he added bitterly. "The age of steam has sent the old-style sailors ashore and shipped these fellows in their places. And that makes all the difference. These chaps didn't grow up on ships and get used to being kicked and cowed, and shot for mutiny if they struck. No; they're all grown up on land, in factories where they've been in strikes, and they bring their factory views along into these floating factories. And they don't like these stinking holes! They don't like their jobs, with no day and no night, only steel walls and electric light! You hear a shout at midnight and you jump down into the stokehole and work like hell till four a. m., when you crawl up all soaked in sweat, and fall asleep till the next shout. And you do this, not as a sailor did for a captain he knew and called 'the old man,' but for a corporation so big it has rules and regulations for you like what they have in the navy. You're nothing but a number. Look here."

He took me to a bulletin that had just been put up on the wall. Around it men were eagerly crowding.

"Here's where you find, by your number, what shift you're to work in," he said, "and what other number you have to replace if he goes down. Heart failure is common here, and if your man gives out it means you double up for the rest of the voyage. So you get his number and hunt for him and size him up. You hope he'll last. I'll show you why."

He crawled down a short ladder and through low passageways dripping wet, and so came into the stokehole.

This was a long, narrow chamber, with a row of glowing furnace doors. Wet coal and coal-dust lay on the floor. At either end a small, steel door opened into bunkers that ran along the sides of the ship, deep down near the bottom, containing thousands of tons of soft coal, which the men called "trimmers" kept shoveling out to the stokers. As the voyage went on, Joe told me, these trimmers had to go farther and farther back into the long, black bunkers, full of stifling coal-dust, in which, if the ship were rolling, the masses of coal kept crashing down. Hundreds of men had been killed that way. In the stokehole the fires were not yet up, but by the time the ship was at sea the furnace-mouths would be white hot, and the men at work half-naked. They not only shoveled coal into the flames, they had to spread it out as well, and at intervals rake out the "clinkers" in fiery masses on the floor. On these a stream of water played, filling the chamber with clouds of steam. In older ships, like this one, a "lead stoker" stood at the head of the line and set the pace for the others to follow. He was paid more to keep up the pace. But on the fast new liners this pacer was replaced by a gong.

"And at each stroke of the gong you shovel," said Joe. "You do this till you forget your name. Every time the boat pitches, the floor heaves you forward, the fire spurts at you out of the doors, and the gong keeps on like a sledge-hammer coming down on top of your mind. And all you think of is your bunk and the time when you're to tumble in."

From the stokers' quarters presently there came a burst of singing.

"Now, let's go back," he ended, "and see how they're getting ready for this."

As we crawled back the noise increased, and it swelled to a roar as we entered. The place was pandemonium now. Those groups I had noticed around the bags had been getting out the liquor, and now, at eight o'clock in the morning, half the crew were already well soused. Some moved restlessly about. One huge bull of a creature, with large, limpid,

shining eyes, stopped suddenly with a puzzled stare, then leaned back on a bunk and laughed uproariously. From there he lurched over the shoulder of a thin, wiry, sober man, who, sitting on the edge of a bunk, was slowly spelling out the words of a newspaper aeroplane story. The big man laughed again and spit, and the thin man jumped half up and snarled.

Louder rose the singing. Half the crew was crowded close around a little, red-faced cockney. He was the modern "chanty man." With sweat pouring down his cheeks and the muscles of his neck drawn taut, he was jerking out verse after verse about women. He sang to an old "chanty" tune, one that I remembered well. But he was not singing out under the stars, he was screaming at steel walls down here in the bottom of the ship. And although he kept speeding up his song the crowd were too drunk to wait for the chorus,

rose that yelling from below. Suddenly we came out on deck and slammed an iron door behind us.

And I was where I belonged. I was in dazzling sunshine and keen, frosty, autumn air. I was among gay throngs of people. Dainty women brushed me by. I felt the softness of their furs, I breathed the fragrant scent of them, and of the flowers that they wore, I saw their fresh, immaculate clothes, I heard their joyous tumult of their talking and their laughing to the regular crash of the band—all the life of the ship I had known so well.

And I walked through it all as though in a dream. On the dock I watched it spellbound—until with handkerchiefs waving and voices calling down good-bys, that throng of happy travellers moved slowly out into midstream.

And I knew that deep below all this, down in the bottom of the ship, the stokers were still singing.



A New Job for the French Ox.

Everything that looks like a horse in France has been commandeered to serve the military, and it has become necessary to replace them by commandeering all the oxen in the country for transportation. The photograph shows a vehicle once driven by a horse being drawn through the streets of Paris by an ox.—Photo, Underwood & Underwood.



German First Line Trenches in Ruins after a Battle on the Eastern Front. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

their voices kept tumbling in over his, and soon it was only a frenzy of sound, a roar with yells rising out of it. The singers kept pounding each other's backs or waving bottles over their heads. Two bottles smashed together and brought a still higher burst of glee.

"I'm tired!" Joe shouted. "Let's get out!"

I caught a glimpse of his strained, frowning face. Again it came over me in a flash, the years he had spent in holes like this, in this hideous, rotten world of his, while I had lived joyously in mine. And as though he had read the thought in my disturbed and troubled eyes.

"Let's go up where you belong," he said.

I followed him up and away from his friends. As we climbed ladder after ladder, fainter and fainter on our ears

The Garden.

As in man's earliest days
Of innocence and praise
God in His garden walks
And down its golden glades
And in cool, quiet shades
With His beloved talks.

Nothing of dole or death
Can meet that vital Breath,
Nor heat of cruel strife;
There gentle spirits come
And the dear things of home
Have an eternal life.

And there the noble slain
Take great delight again
And rest from all their wars;
Fresh and unscathed they show
In Him whose own wounds glow
More glorious for their scars.

GROTHY FRANCIS GURNEY.

A Little Talk About Babies.

[Babies were never more precious than at the present moment. Millions of lives—the fittest—are being snuffed out in Europe. Upon the babies of to-day will fall, to a great extent, the task of reconstructing the world. The following useful talk, published by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, is worthy of the widest circulation. Let the mothers read it and pass it on to other mothers.]

THE BABY'S MOTHER.

"Purify, Glorify and Dignify Motherhood." For the baby's chance for life depends on the love, knowledge and self-control of the mother and on her resources. If we would lessen infant mortality we must do it through the mother.

BEFORE THE BABY COMES AND WHILE THE BABY IS AT THE BREAST.

1. The mother should not work as hard as usual.
2. The mother needs nine hour's sleep every night, and a rest in the afternoon.
3. The mother needs fresh air and a daily walk.
4. The mother needs plenty of plain, wholesome, well-cooked, nourishing food, including plenty of good milk and other liquid foods regularly three times a day, both for the baby's sake and her own.
5. The mother needs to drink plenty of pure water between meals. This helps to keep up that regular action of the bowels, the kidneys and the skin which is essential to health.

THE BABY'S FATHER.

We need the father "on this job." It is true that the mother is the only one who can keep the baby alive, but it is just as true that she depends on the father to enable her to do this. A man's duty to himself, his family, and his country, is to keep the mother and his children well and happy. This means not only providing for the things mentioned above, but administering them, and giving her that affection, attention and care which nourishes the mother's mind and heart as well as her body, and makes her life worth living and her work worth doing. Every good Canadian means to do this, but he does not always know how. Most Canadians work hard, and we do not always realize the importance of the work of those who depend on us to appreciate it. The weary and worried mother cannot nurse the baby. Keep her happy. The husband and father is the only one who can do this, and he knows how if he would only think.

The greatest safeguard for the little baby's life is nursing at the mother's breast. If fed that way, the chances are great that your baby will live. If fed any other way, the chances are great that you will bury your baby. This fact should be known to every voter in Canada. We cannot rear an imperial race on the bottle. When a Canadian sees the mother of his child nursing that child at her breast, he sees her doing something of imperial importance. "Nations are built of babies."

THE BABY'S HOME.

"They went to another, cosier cave when the baby came."—Kipling.

From the time of the Cave-Dwellers men have thought that there must be a good home when the baby comes. It is a good time to "take stock" of the home when we think of the baby-to-be. Look at the house.

1. Can the sun shine in?
2. Are the windows open?
3. Are the roofs and walls dry and rainproof?
4. Do you see cellar windows?
5. Is the sanitary convenience decent, clean and well covered?
6. Do you see ashes, rubbish, garbage or puddles round the house?
7. Has the garbage-can a close-fitting lid on it?
8. Open the door. What does the house smell like?
9. Is anything dirty allowed to stay in the house?
10. How many flies can you count?
11. Is there a blade of grass growing about?

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Take un God, that in the evil stand. S joins girt on the bre your feet s the gospel

"We ask Through To light Through To lean o In calm Give us s Divine t Thou kee Who lov

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7. Has the garbage-can a close-fitting lid on it?
8. Open the door. What does the air smell like?
9. Is anything dirty allowed to stay in the house?
10. How many flies can you count?
11. Is there a blade of grass growing out?

12. What does the back yard look like?

THE BABY'S BATH.

The baby needs a bath every day. The best time is about 10 o'clock, that is, one hour after the 9 o'clock feeding. The room should be warm, everything should be ready, and good speed made. The child must not be chilled. It is a good plan to secure, as soon as possible, that the stool be passed after that feeding and before the bath. By supporting the baby a few minutes in a comfortable position over a small vessel

(Continued on page 1363.)

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Shod With Peace.

Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand. Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; and your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace.—Eph. vi: 13-15.

"We ask Thy peace, O Lord!
Through storm and fear and strife,
To light and guide us on
Through a long, struggling life;
To lean on Thee entranced,
In calm and perfect rest;
Give us that peace, O Lord,
Divine and blest.
Thou keepest for those hearts
Who love Thee best."

In these warlike days our thoughts naturally turn to the warfare in which we are all engaged—for, if we are not "on active service," there is something wrong with our Christianity. No one will question the fact that a Christian soldier needs the girdle of truth, the breastplate of righteousness, the shield of faith, the sword of the Spirit and the hope of salvation. Do we not need also to be shod with peace? I have read that in the terrible Crimean war there were thousands of boots sent out to the soldiers which were too small for anyone to wear. Think of it! English soldiers crippled by their own countrymen, forced to fight in the cold of a Russian winter without proper boots to protect their feet! No wonder the matter of comfortable and lasting footwear for the soldiers is discussed so much in the papers. A soldier should be well shod, not only for his own comfort, but also that he may be in better condition for warfare. One whose feet are cut or bruised, whose every step is painful, can hardly be alert, active and vigorous.

This rule applies just as truly to the Christian warfare. Our Commander has offered us His peace, so that we can walk easily over the rough and stony paths of life, yet how often we persist in walking with unshod feet, looking everywhere but to Him for comfort and gladness. When we disobey orders, allowing ourselves to be worried and anxious about the future, or irritable and touchy in the little everyday trials of life, we are wasting the strength which ought to be spent in fighting real battles against evil. There is rest for the weary on this side of Jordan as well as "on the other side." As boots are provided by the million—so that no soldier need be without them—in a well-equipped army—so our Captain offers His peace of heart to all who come to Him for it: "Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." No words are more familiar than those great words of promise—yet how often we try to stumble along a thorny, stony road.

As Frances Havergal says, we throw the great burdens of life on our Lord—feeling that we can't bear them alone—take a step or two, "on winged feet," and then turn again to take up again the burden of ever-present care which God is carrying for us. "So that I

would not leave with Thee, of course I have to bear," she says.

In these days of war, men and women are proving their power of facing danger and enduring trouble. Heroism seems to be the rule and not the exception. We can scarcely take up a newspaper or magazine without reading how men and women have "faced fearful odds" in trying to help their fellows. Yet we—at home—are apt to "fire up" at the smallest provocation, we still grumble about the hot weather, lament over a headache, or make a fuss if some little plan is interfered with. Just think of it! when millions are enduring without a complaint the loss of all things they possessed, and the most awful hardships!

There is a story told of a teamster whose horse balked when climbing a hill. The man took the horse from the shafts and started to pull the load himself, saying he was "trying to shame him into it." So we may well be ashamed of grumbling or worrying over trifles, when so many are enduring awful sorrows with silent courage.

Doctor Schofield—a doctor of medicine, who knows the value of peace in promoting the well-being of body and soul—has described the peace of God, which passeth understanding, in this way. An inner circle represents the Soul. Around it is an encircling band, "The Peace of God." On every side are the approaching gains or losses of life—friends, enemies, relations, poverty, health, sickness, riches, loss, prosperity, fame, adversity, pleasure, pain. None of these can reach the entrenched Soul except "through" the Peace of God. "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the LORD is round about His people from henceforth even for ever." The peace of God garrisons the heart, He shall "keep them secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues." Nothing can reach us except through our Father—God, Who is infinite Love and infinite Power.

"Who wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee." Peace is not a matter of outward circumstances—Christ does not provide His soldiers with a "preparation of the gospel of peace" which loses its power in times of storm. Think of His own majestic peace, which torture and insult could not shake. Compare it with the restless dissatisfaction of Pilate or the despair of Judas. Enemies might strip Him of everything earthly, even of His clothing, yet in kingly power He offered forgiveness to His foes, hope to the criminal dying beside Him, and then gave a loud cry of triumph before committing His soul trustfully to the Father's care. One thing only interfered with His peace, and that was the black cloud which for a short space hid the Vision of His Father. He had lifted to His own shoulder the burden of the world's sin—was it any wonder that He could not see clearly through that awful blackness? But the dark moment swiftly passed, as it must always do when a child of God is clinging to the Father he cannot see.

Our King has said: "My peace I give unto you," and surely no other king has power to bestow such a priceless gift. Think of the peace of the first Christians, which inspired them to endure joyfully the most terrible tortures. If we would share their secret, and face the future fearlessly, we must not only surrender ourselves once for all to God, but must remember every day—

"Just to leave in His dear hand
Little things.
All we cannot understand,
All that stings.
Just to let Him take the care
Sorely pressing,
Finding all we let Him bear
Changed to blessing."

Our business here is to witness for Christ. If we go about with gloomy faces, and doleful forebodings of evil to come, we need never hope to draw others nearer to Him. It is most dishonoring to our Master to talk as though He were unable to govern His own world. We say, "Thine is the power"—let us believe what we say. He promised His soldiers hardships and tribulations—not outer peace, but peace of heart.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Melodious Matthew.

On a lot of queer instruments, to our regret,
Melodious Matthew can play.
He rattles a stick along railings in what I should call quite a masterly way.
And if he can pick up an ancient tin can
And a stick, or it may be a stone,
He will quickly make "Japanese music" with these,
If you only will leave him alone.

Harmonious strains he can promptly extract,
In the course of a wet afternoon,
From kitchen utensils—for instance, let's say,
From a tea-tray that's whacked with a spoon.
We even have known him to play on a cat.

Which should surely have made itself scarce,
And the squeals it produced, as he held it too tight,
Were as bad as the bagpipes—or worse!

He will serenade grandpapa sweetly at times,
With a wet finger rubbed upon glass,
And he blows on the cab-call when cabs aren't required,
With an energy few can surpass.
A trumpet of paper he knows how to make,
Using cardboard and one piece of string.
And when it's completed he'll startle the house
With his version of "God Save the King."

From morning till night he's inventing loud sounds,
Which pierce any common brick wall;
And thus, hour by hour, does his genius grow,
Though he's feeble at present, and small.
"A composer of note Matthew's sure to become,"
So his poor patient daddy observes;
But, in the meantime, his relations affirm,
He is far from composing their nerves!

Funnies.

A LONG, LONG WAY TO THE BROWNS

A stranger in the village, being unable to find the house for which he was looking, and there being no one about from whom he could seek information with the exception of a little boy about five years old, he inquired of the latter:
"Say, sonny, I wonder if you can tell me where the Browns live?"
"Right down that way," replied the little fellow, pointing his chubby finger indefinitely down the street.
"How far down that way?" asked the stranger.
"Well, I'm not sure," answered the child, "but I think about an inch."

William's thoughts were on the vacation days, not the arithmetic lesson. The teacher often called her dreamy pupils to attention by asking them a sharp, simple question.
"William, what are two and four?"
"Preposition, ma'am," was the unexpected answer.—Life.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first time I have ever sent a letter to you, but I have never had time to write before. I want to get a book on butterflies and moths if I can. I have tried here, but couldn't get the kind I want, so if anyone knows where I can get one, I will be greatly pleased to know. I am collecting insects for our school fair this year, and I want to get the butterflies and moths named. I have an Emperor moth and a Monarch butterfly, besides many others that I don't know the names of.
I like reading, and I have read quite

a few books. I like books about the sea, hunters, and Indians, or anything exciting. I like boys' books best, because they are mostly about adventures. I just finished "Rolf in the Woods," by Mr. Seaton. It is a very fine story, all about a little boy living with an Indian. He goes out hunting and gets lost, but his dog finds him and they go home. He learns a great many things about the woods, and in the end he goes to be a scout for the Americans. I like it, and I think other Beavers would like it, too. I would like some of the Beavers to write to me. I must say good-bye now.
VIOLET VAN VALKENBERG.
Brantford, Ont.

Doubleday, Page & Co., Publishers, Garden City, New York, publish very fine books on butterflies, moths, birds, and flowers. Beavers who wish to get their prices can do so by writing directly to them.

Your letter is unusually interesting for the Beaver Circle, Violet. I am glad you take an interest in learning about nature and reading books. You will get a great deal of delight from both.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I hope I may join. May I? My uncle takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I like the letters very much. I am twelve and a half years old. I tried my exams this summer and passed into the Junior Fourth Class. I like reading books very much. Some I have read are: "Elsie Dinsmore," "Elsie's Holidays," "Leola Dale's Fortune," "Black Beauty," "Beautiful Joe," "Holiday Times," and quite a few others. Hoping the w.p. b. is having a map when my letter arrives, and wishing the Beavers every success.

EVELYN DRAPER.

Lanark, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I saw my last letter was not in print, but my name was on the Honor Roll. I suppose all the Beavers are glad it is summer holidays again. I like reading, and have read quite a few books. Here are the names of some: "Aunt Dianah," "Dora Dun," "Ursula Vivian," and a number of other ones. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see this letter in print.

GLADYS NORCOMBE.

Age 11, Sr. III. Class.)

P. S.—Would some of the Beavers please write to me?
Pickering, Ont.

STORY ABOUT A DOG.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time. I like reading the Beavers' letters very much. I have always been going to write myself, but never had the courage to until I saw the competition. I think the dog is one of the most faithful animals there is, therefore they should be more thought of and better cared for.

My brother had a little pup sent to him from Fernie, British Columbia. We kept him until he was about a year old. We called him Rover. He was then a beautiful, large, yellow-colored dog, with a white breast and a white stripe around his neck, very intelligent-looking, and seemed to be a good watch-dog.
My sister was living in the Soo. Her husband had to work two weeks nights every month. Families lived close around her, but she did not like staying alone, so we sent her Rover.

A few months after Rover had gone there, my brother-in-law sold their house and lot, and the next evening went to the "American Soo" with a suit-case.

Sister always kept Rover in the house at night. That night about 12 o'clock she heard Rover growling; then he would come to her bed and bark; then back to the door and growl. She got up, and there was somebody trying to get in. She saw there was a light in her nearest neighbor's house. She went quietly to the other door and shouted; they answered her at once. They could see nobody, but heard someone running.

Rover kept growling and barking all the time. If it had not been for him, sister never would have heard the person trying to get in. She said after that she could never be too kind to that

dog. When they moved to the American Soo they left him with a friend of theirs, intending to take him when they got settled down again, but he got struck with an auto, and was so severely injured he had to be killed. Sister says she will never forget that dog.

As my letter is getting long, I will close, wishing the Beavers every success.

TILLIE HOLMES.
Walford Station, Ont.

"MIKE."

Ever since I can remember we have had a dog. But we have always had little puppies, so that they would get used to the children. We like to watch their jolly gambols in the snow, or through the fields in the summer; they think it is jolly fun. But the one I am going to tell you about is one we had the winter before last. We had him when he was quite a little pup, such a dear little thing, with white around one little eye, and black around the other; that is the reason we named him Mike. Such a queer name, but it suited him all right. He just loved the snow, and as soon as he would see us putting on our hats and coats, he would jump up and bark as much as to say, may I come? He would pull our sleighs to the hill we wanted to go, and when we got on he would always run beside us to see that we did not get upset. When we got to the bottom he would catch hold of our hands and help us up the hill again. He was a good house-dog, and we all loved him very much, and he would stand by our baby to see that nothing hurt it. He had grown a nice, big dog, when we had to lose him. He did look so nice with his white paws and white eye, and a ring of white around his neck. He would shake hands with anyone, and he wasn't a cross dog. Now I must tell you how we came to lose him. One day he came in the house and looked at us with such appealing eyes and we knew something was the matter with him. We got some nice, warm milk, but he would not touch it. Not long afterwards he had a fit. He went round and round, and frothed at the mouth. I ran and got some water and put on his poor head, and that seemed to fetch him around. He looked at us so pitifully with his big eyes, but at last he got upon his feet and came and jumped up at us to show he was grateful. But he got weaker and weaker in his back; he could not walk. We knew then he had taken poison somewhere. He used to cry and moan pitifully. We tried to do our best for him, but it was of no use. We kept him like this for five or six days hoping he would get better, as we did not like to kill him, but at last it had to come. It seemed cruel to keep him in his agony. He had a quick death at the end. Father shot him. Oh, how heart-rending he looked at us the morning he was shot! Never shall I forget his look. We all missed him sadly, and often we thought we could hear him. We buried him under a spreading maple tree, and often we go and wander by his grave and think of the times we had with him. We have another puppy now, and we call her Floss, but never one will be as good as our Mike. We all like her very much, but Mike still lingers in our memory.

ARCHIE GORDON RAND.
Fern Glen, Ont.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

[For all pupils from the First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your interesting Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. I am eight years old, and go to school nearly every day. I have a brother six years old. His name is Gordon. He does not go to school yet. I have a calf and a dog for my pets. My dog's name is Collie. He will sit down and shake hands. If you say good-day to him, he will bark, and he will say thank you for a piece, besides several other tricks. As my letter is getting long, I will close with best wishes to the Circle.

PEARL FRANCIS.
Menford, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my

first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I like to write to you. I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters. Please let me be one of your Circle. I will be nine years old the second day of November. For pets, I have one dog; his name is Dreamer. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping my letter will be in print.

DAVID N. BLACK.
The Maples, Ont. ...

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle, and I hope to see it in print. I have five sisters, but no brothers. We live on a farm four miles from our nearest town. I would like some of the Beavers to correspond with me. I have read many books, and like "Freckles" the best. I will close with a riddle.

What did Adam and Eve do after they were sent out of the Garden of Eden?
Ans.—They raised Cain.

EDITH COGGINS (age 12).
Waterford, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I saw my first letter in print, am writing another. I have written on my exams, but have not heard the results yet. We have two little colts; their names are Polly and Nellie. I helped in haying and got ten cents a day. I am earning a bicycle. Our apples will soon be ripe. We have a hundred chickens and fifteen ducks. I have seven. For pets, I have a dog named Don; three cats, Nigger, Tim and Darkey. I have no brothers or sisters. I could not do without "The Farmer's Advocate." I read the letters every week. My letter is getting rather long, so will close, hoping the w.-p. b. is not hungry. Yours truly.

HAROLD KEYS (age 9, Jr. II.).
Chesterville, Ont.



The Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Tsar.

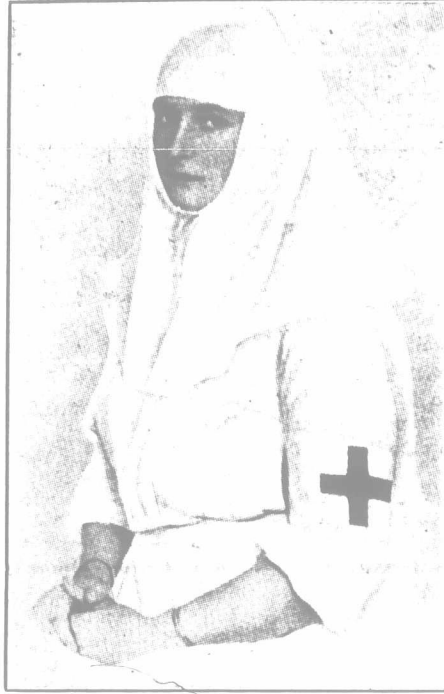
The Windrow.

We should be quite willing to say with John Morley, in his Life of Gladstone, that "Active hatred of cruelty, injustice and oppression is perhaps the main difference between the good man and the bad one."

Peggy, a tramp dog that had been secured from an animal shelter, recently saved the lives of fourteen men sleeping in a dormitory of the Salvation Army at Brockton, Massachusetts. Her frantic barks awakened the cook who aroused the inmates just in time for them to make their escape by windows and ladders. Peggy was badly burned herself, but somehow saved her own life. She was later given a medal by the Brockton Humane Society.

The great number of superfluous women throughout England means an almost overpowering rush for every pro-

fession or branch of work possible to women. The normal Englishwoman is a born gardener, hence great numbers have turned to gardening and farming. Some time ago the Countess of Warwick and Viscountess Wolsley both started colleges for women gardeners; these are now self-supporting and are doing good work in the Empire's need. In addition to these there are in England alone fifteen other colleges for wo-



The Empress of Russia as a Red Cross Sister.

men gardeners, poultry keeping, bee keeping and domestic science are also taken up in some of the schools.

May we not hope to see the day when "Humane Treatment" may have its "chair" in every University, and when the beauty and necessity of Kindness shall be taught in every school? There is no doubt that the learning of facts may make the intellect keen, but may have no effect whatever upon the morals of the student. Yet without a wholesome ethical training we miss the most important asset of both family and State—a noble character. Our motors, pianolas and explosive bombs are a poor substitute for what mankind might have accomplished in the line of morals. The longer I live the more it seems to me that there is but one great virtue—kindness; and but one vice—cruelty. In the last analysis everything reduces itself to these. The suffering of animals, delivered over as they seem to be to the abuse and cruelty of man, is the inexplicable fact in this strange universe, or that small part of it which we perceive upon our blood-stained planet. But, though we cannot comprehend the reason for the fact that animals are placed completely in our power, every nobler instinct of our souls points to the prompt prevention and alleviation of their suffering as a peremptory duty.

—Our Dumb Animals.

The Empress of Russia and her two daughters early in the war took a three months' course in nursing the wounded, and since then they have been nursing every day in one of the Red Cross hospitals near Petrograd. "The presence of the Consort of the Tsar," says Wacław Czerniewski, in Illustrated London News, "does not make the officers or soldiers ill at ease. The Empress is so simple, so modest, she bends over the wounded with such a sweet smile on her beautiful face, she chats so freely sitting on the edge of their beds, that the poor patients, with all confidence and looks of deep admiration, tell her all their troubles and sufferings."

Legend has always loved to hover about prominent figures. In the first Balkan War (1912) many Serbian soldiers claimed to have seen Marko (a noted champion of the Serbs against the Turks who has become the most famous figure in Siberian legend) waving them on to victory. Nothing could shake them in their belief.

There was an old belief among Nelson's sailors that he was Sir Francis Drake come back to earth again.—a belief that Newbolt has embodied in song.

"Nelson—was Francis Drake!
O, what matters the uniform,
Or the patch on your eye or your pin-
ned-up sleeve,
If your soul's like a North Sea storm?"

And now there is a story abroad among the men of the sea that the same spirit has been reincarnated in Admiral Jellicoe. Talking to an old fisherman, eighty years of age, on the sea walls of Brixham, says Weekly Dispatch. Mr. Arthur Applin (author of "Admiral Jellicoe") referred to the legend how Drake, when dying, told his men to take his drum and to hang it upon the sea wall, and if ever England was in danger and called the sailors were to strike upon the drum and he would come and help her.

"You must take my drum," he says,
"To the old sea wall at home,
And if ever you strike that drum," he says,

"Why, strike me blind, I'll come!"

The sailor's face grew grave as he listened. He was silent for a long time, and then whispered at last, "The drum was beat, Drake's drum was heered to beat a while back; our lads heered 'er one night as they was puttin' out from Plymouth Sound."

He nodded his head as he took off his cap, "but I knowed long back, when I stood afore Jack Jellicoe, close as I be standin' to you, sir, I caught his eye, and I knowed it wor Drake come back. Yes, sir, the old drum beat, and he come back as he said he would."

There are many Belgians to-day who identify King Albert with William the Silent, who, as Prince of Orange, pe-



The Grand Duchess Tatiana, second daughter of the Tsar.

manently crippled the tyrannical power of Spain and founded the independence and greatness of the United Provinces.

It is an interesting fact that many old prints of the former bear a remarkable resemblance to Belgium's present King.

Maggots developed from eggs laid by moths upon army biscuits previous to canning—indeed while in process of cooling—have caused much trouble among the army supplies. On request from the War Office, the British Museum of Natural Science has undertaken an investigation and discovered both the cause and the remedy. Preventive measures are being taken.

It is estimated that the fruit growers of Palestine will lose \$30,000,000 this year because of the war. The export trade has been spoiled and the trees are dying for want of petroleum to spray them.

The Police Board of Baltimore have

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Maggot developed from eggs laid by both upon army biscuits previous to cooking—indeed while in process of cooking—have caused much trouble among my supplies. On request from the War Office, the British Museum of Natural Science has undertaken an investigation and discovered both the cause and the remedy. Preventive measures are being taken.

It is estimated that the fruit growers of Palestine will lose \$50,000,000 this year because of the war. The export trade has been spoiled and the trees are being for want of petroleum to spray them.

The Police Board of Baltimore have

imported two Airedale terriers from England, which were bred and trained for police work. They will be used in the suburbs as an experiment, and if successful an additional number will probably be purchased. The airdales are said to be almost human in their "presence of mind."

Samoan babies can give points to Europeans apparently. According to Mr. Middleton, they are much prettier, and very intelligent. Moreover:

They can swim at three months old; talk, run and sing at a year old, and if a Samoan had a child that sucked a dummy (presumably a comforter) at six years old and wailed drivelling along in its pram at an advanced age, as the children of the wealthy class of England do, they would look upon it as a great curio and smother it for shame on the first starless night.

There is a sad little story of Father Damien's devotion to a lovely leper girl who died. For the rest, Mr. Middleton gives us yards of traders, "shellbacks," missionaries and natives, in real romantic style, taking our thoughts right away from the world-orgy of blood and fire.—The Graphic.

There are many occasions for the development of resourcefulness among the men at the front. For instance: The French troops are well supplied with gas-masks and respirators. Occasionally, however, the masks are not on hand, and in such cases the soldiers hold bunches of straw soaked with hypo over their mouths until the gas passes. They have found these very effective.

Professor Vivian B. Lewes, writing for Illustrated London News, gives the following description of shrapnel and high explosive shells, the projectiles chiefly used in the present war: The shrapnel shell is a hollow cylindrical steel projectile packed with bullets, at the base of which is a bursting-charge, while in the nose of the shell is the time-fuse, connected by a tube with the bursting-charge, and which can be so regulated that the shell can be exploded at any desired point, the bullets and fragments of shell being driven forward and spread over a considerable area. The shrapnel used in the ordinary field-gun is an 18-lb. projectile containing 375 bullets. . . . Under the conditions created in the present war, both shrapnel and high-explosive shells are needed. The latter are made of forged steel with comparatively thin walls and a heavy bursting-charge, and are capable of detonating with such enormous concussive power as to destroy physical obstructions, crumble earthworks, clear wire entanglements, and reduce the defenders in the trenches to a dazed and stunned condition by the action of concussion on the heart and nerves. . . . The modern form of the grenade, which has been brought again into use for trench-fighting, is a miniature shrapnel shell fitted on to a rod that can be fired from a rifle, or, where the trenches are close together, can be thrown by hand. The weight is on an average 23 ounces, and when fired its range is about 300 yards, but when hand-thrown not more than 40 or 50. Its flight through the air is steadied, when fired, by a rod, which for hand use is replaced by a rope tail.

Amid the multitudinous events, shocks and issues of the war we have need of such a spectacle as that of last Sunday afternoon, when between three and four thousand City of London troops marched to the space in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, led by the Bishop of London, whose pastoral staff was carried before him. The crowds were immense and the rain, for a time, pitiless. So great was the desire to reach the front of the Cathedral, or to be near it, that the people filled every court and alley around. In Carter Lane and Addle Hill, in Creed Lane and Dean's Yard, and a dozen other narrow precincts, they stood on the very ground which, if Wren had got his way, would have been a noble esplanade giving sight and space about the church on occasions like this. As it was, thousands were glad of any sidelong and fragmentary glimpses of campanile, pediment, or sculpture. Yet a strangely touching effect was produced by these conditions when the opening

hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," was heard rolling from the Cathedral steps, about which the regiments were massed, for the hymn was taken up in all this dim hinterland of warehouses till tributaries of song streamed into the central harmony. While it proceeded the rain ceased, and soon afterwards the vast Cathedral was in sunshine and the floor of Fleet Street more dazzling than gold. The sun-burst seemed to presage another day when along the same streets we may hope to see coming our brave soldiers, not to encircle the temple, but to enter it with victory on their banners and thanksgiving in their hearts.—Windrow—Aug. 26.

The Dollar Chain

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

Donations for the week from Aug. 13th to Aug. 20th, were as follows:

Over \$1.00 each:—

Mrs. Geo. Angus, Lochaber Bay, Que., \$5.00; Marie, Stella and Sarah McKee, Caledonia, \$5.00; Jas. H. Richards, Melbourne, Ont., \$2.00; W. M. Paul, Crysler, Ont., \$2.00; Jno. Knister, \$2.00.

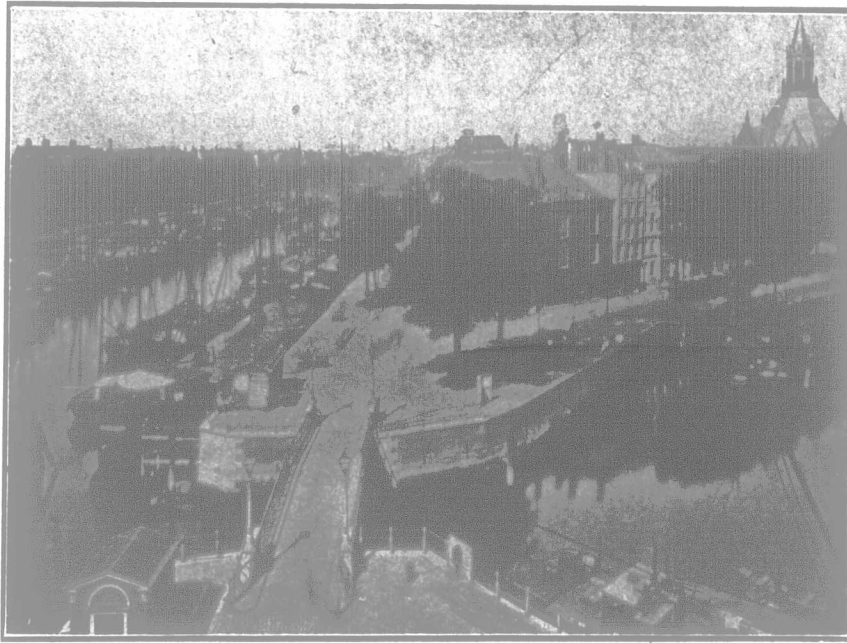
Contributions of \$1 each:—

Mrs. Edgar Puterbaugh, Maple, Ont.

We also acknowledge the receipt of pillows from Mrs. Jno. Leach, South Delaware.

Total amount previously acknowledged, from Jan. 30th to Aug. 13th.....\$1,717.75

Total to Aug. 20th.....\$1,734.75



Canals in Rotterdam, Holland.

THE JAM SHOWER.

Asked for—Jam, honey, jelly, marmalade.

Received from Aug. 13th to Aug. 20th: Mrs. Thos. Percival, Mrs. Sam. Percival, Mrs. W. Percival, Mrs. Chas. Perkins, Mrs. Chas. Gough, Mrs. G. Ross, Mrs. D. Maddoc, Mrs. M. Zavitz, Mrs. G. McDonald, Miss Annie Weed, Mrs. W. J. Weed, Mrs. Chas. Moody, Mrs. Hal Thadecous Thomson, Miss Violet Spry, Mrs. Fred. Moody; Mrs. Hal Basing Thwaite, Mrs. Maurice Johnston, Mrs. A. I. Brown, Mrs. Jas. E. Johnston, Mrs. Jas. Hutchinson, Mrs. Will Moody, Mrs. N. Davidson, Mrs. H. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Mrs. Amy Johnson, Mrs. R. Coe, Mrs. Wilfred Brown, Mrs. Wagg, Mrs. Noble.

Important Notice.

All parcels and boxes containing goods for soldiers relief work should be addressed in large letters: "RED CROSS," in care of "The Farmer's Advocate." All such parcels and boxes will be carried free by the express companies. If simply addressed "The Farmer's Advocate" regular express rates will be charged.

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON".

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
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Chapter XI.
RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

Rotterdam lay far behind us now. We'd passed the busy, crowded water-thoroughfares, as thickly lined with barges and lighters as streets with houses, and were nearing the point where the river, disguised as the Issel, turns with many curves toward Gouda. We had a few whiffs from brickfields and other ugly industries that scar the banks, but the windings of the Issel bore us swiftly to regions of grassy meadows, and waving reeds, threatening sometimes to lose us in strange no-thoroughfares of water more like separate lakes and round ponds, than the flowing reaches of a river.

Here the despised Albatross was worth his weight in gold. In charge of a skipper not familiar with every foot of the water-road, "Lorelei" and "Waterspin" would have been aground more than once. Even that irresponsible head-among-the-stars Mariner guessed at the snares we avoided, and flung me a word of appreciation.

"You're earning your salt," said he, "and you shall have a little at Gouda." But as to Gouda, a struggle was going on between my inclination and my conscience. It was my duty as skipper

"But aren't you going with us?" asked Miss Rivers.

I explained why I could not. "Oh dear, and we can't speak Dutch!" she sighed. "Fancy a procession straggling through a strange town, wanting to know everything, and not able to utter a word."

"Nonsense, Phil, we can get on perfectly well," said Miss Van Buren, mutinous-eyed. "I've learned things out of the phrase-book. You can't expect a skipper to be a guide as well."

This was a stab, and I think it pleased her; but I laughed.

"I shall often be able to go with you, I hope, Miss Rivers," I said. "In many places the boat will start from the same spot where she gets in; then I shall be free and at your service."

I had to see them off without me, Miss Van Buren walking with Starr; and the only one who threw me a backward glance was Tibe. But the task I had before me was easier than I expected. There were fewer barges in waiting than on most days. Here and there a tip to a bridge-master (a gulden stuck conspicuously in my eye, like a silver monocle, just long enough to suggest a different destination) worked wonders, and in an hour I had piloted "Lorelei" through the water-streets of Gouda, ready to take her passengers again on the Leiden side. Standing at the wheel, I had eaten a sandwich and drunk a glass of beer brought by Hendrik, so there was no need to seek food in the town. The others, having finished lunch, would have begun sight-seeing, and if I strolled to the Groote Kerk, it was just possible I might find something even more desirable than the exquisite glass.

"They'll have saved the church for the last," I said to myself. "I should like to see her face while she looks at the Haarlem window."

I could not have calculated more exactly, had we made an appointment. As I arrived within sight of the verger's door, I saw that party going in. There was a moment's pause, and then all save one disappeared. That figure was Starr's, and he was left in charge of the dog.

"Hullo!" he exclaimed, "you're just in time."

"Yes," said I. "Clever, wasn't I?"

"I mean in time to play with this brute, while I go in. He'll be pleased with the exchange; besides, you've seen the church and I haven't."

"I've never seen it in such companionship."

"Callous-hearted Albatross! You'll unconsecrate the church for Miss Van Buren. Can't you see she'll have none of you?"

"I shall need the more time to make her change her mind. Every minute counts. Au revoir. Don't let Tibe escape, or I pity you with your aunt."

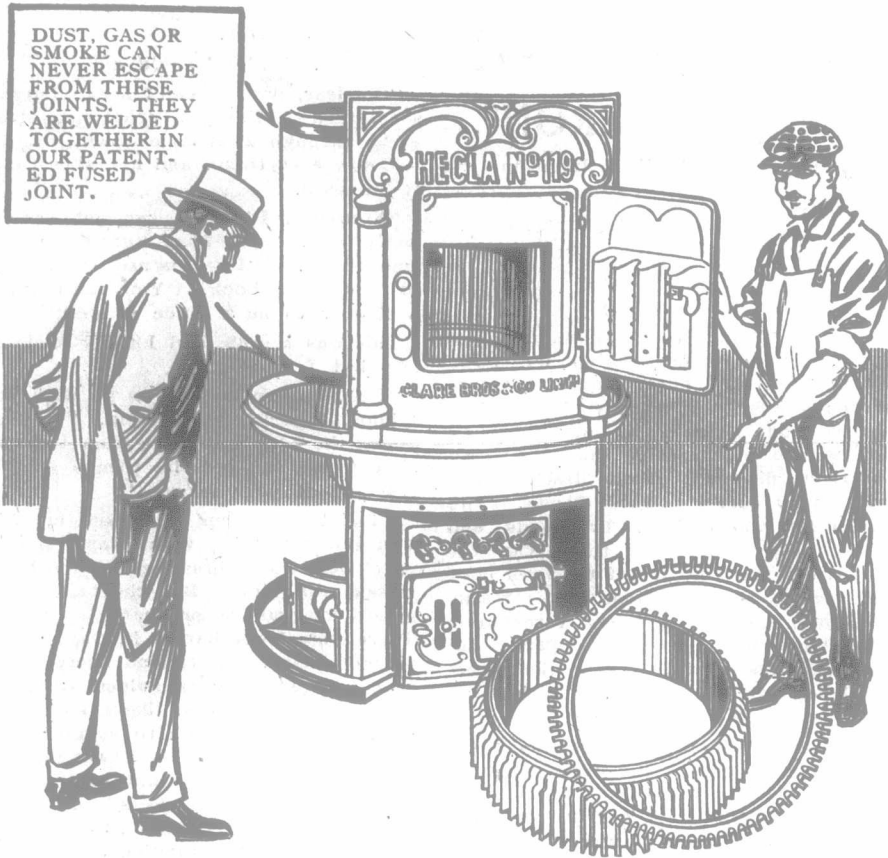
"I wish he'd jump into the nearest canal. Look here, Gouda's a fraud. We've had a loathsome lunch—cold ham and pappy bread—with paper napkins, and the whole meal served on one plate, by a female even my aunt was afraid of. There isn't a cow within miles, much less a cow with a coat—"

"Perhaps one may pass while you wait. Ta, ta. Your turn will come soon." And I left him glaring at Tibe and muttering threats of revenge against me.

All the windows of the Gouda church are beautiful, but the Haarlem window would warm the coldest heart, and I was not surprised to find Miss Van Buren already gazing at it, a lovely light streaming through the old glass upon her uplifted face. She is a girl to find out the best things at once, by instinct.

There she stood, lost in delight, and when I, assuming more boldness than I felt, walked quietly across the church and stopped close behind her, she threw just enough of a look at the newcomer to see that it was a tallish man in gray.

"Is that you, Mr. Starr?" she asked; but sure that no stranger would approach so near, and believing me at a safe distance, she took the answer for granted. "What a fairyland in glass there is in this church!" she went on, joyously. "What skies, and backgrounds of medieval castles and towers, and what luminous colors. I'd love to be



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one of those little red and yellow men looking out of the tower at the battle going on below, among the queer ships wallowing in the crisp waves, and live always in that fantastic glass country I want to know what's inside the tower, don't you? Which man will you choose to be?"

"The one on your right side," said I quietly.

Then she whisked round, and blushed with vexation.

"That you could never be," she flung at me, and walked away; but I followed.

"Won't you tell me why?" I asked.

"What have I done to offend you?"

"If you don't know, I couldn't make you understand."

"Perhaps it's you who don't understand. But you will, some day."

"Oh, I've no curiosity."

"Am I spoiling your trip?"

"I am not going to let you."

"Thanks. Then you'd better let me help to make it pleasanter. I can, in many ways."

"I don't need help in enjoying Holland. I intend to enjoy it every instant, in—in—"

"Won't you finish?"

"In spite of you."

"I vow it shall be partly because of me."

"You're very fond of vowing."

Then, at last, I knew where I stood. I knew that Robert had said something.

"I'll stop and show Mr. Starr the Harlem window," said she. And I hated Starr. Perhaps that was the state of mind she wished to create. Nor should I wonder if those two enjoyed the thought that I was kept waiting outside, as much as they enjoyed roaming together in "glass country."

In any case, they stayed so long that we were able to visit a shop near by, and come back, before they reappeared. It was a nice shop, where sweet cakes were sold, especially the rich treacle "cookies," for which Gouda is celebrated. There was much gold-bright brass; there were jars and boxes painted curiously; and we were served by an apple-cheeked old lady in a white cap, whom Miss Rivers and the Chaperon thought adorable. We bought hoppers as well as cookies, because they wanted to make acquaintance with the national sweets of Holland; and afterwards, when Miss Van Buren was given some, she pronounced them nothing but "the caramellest caramels" she had ever tasted.

She and Starr had developed a pleasant private understanding, which comprised jokes too subtle to be understood by outsiders; and as the Mariner and I were shoulder to shoulder for a moment on our way back to the boat, he gave me a look charged with meaning.

"Who laughs last, laughs best," he quoted; and inwardly I could but not agree, though I shrugged my shoulders.

The attracted enormous attention in Gouda. As we walked along shady streets, lit by the clear shining of canals, children ran after us as at Hamelin they ran after the Pied Piper. If for one instant the strangers paused to study a beautiful, carved door, or to peer into the window of an antiquary's at blue and white jars, or to gaze up at the ferocious head of a Turk over a chemist's shop, or to laugh at a house with window-blinds painted in red and white diamonds, a crowd of flaxen heads collected round us, little hands fluttered over the dog's wrinkled head as butterflies fit about a clover blossom, baby laughter tinkled, and tiny shrieks cut the stillness of the sleepy summer afternoon.

It was all so dream-like to Miss Van Buren that she declared incredulity in Holland's real existence. "There is no such country," she said, "and worse than all, I have no motor-boat." Nevertheless, a shape which closely resembled "Lorelei" was floating like a white water-lily on a green calyx of canal, in the place where I had, or dreamed that I had, left her an hour ago. And having assembled on board that white apparition, we started, or dreamed we started for Leiden—a place where I hoped to score a point or two with my lady.

The boisterous wind of the early morning had dropped at noon, leaving the day hot and unrefreshed, with no breath of air stirring. But on the water, traveling at eight or nine miles an hour, we forgot the heavy July heat which on shore had burned our faces. They were

fanned by a constant breeze of our own making which tossed us a bouquet of perfume from flowery fields as we slipped by, the only sound in our ears the cry of sea-going gulls overhead, and the delicate futing of the water as our bows shattered its crystals among pale, shimmering sedges and tall reeds.

Tiny canals of irrigation wandered like azure veins through a maze of blossoming pink and gold in the sun-bright meadows, and as far as the most sweeping glance could reach, the horizon seemed pinned down to earth with windmills.

Suddenly the land lay far below the level of the canal, and people walking in the main streets of villages, behind the dykes, were visible for us only as far as their knees. Quaint little houses had sat themselves down close to the water's edge, as if determined to miss no detail of canal gossip; and from their bright windows, like brilliant eyes, they watched the water with a curious expression of self-satisfaction and contentment on their painted, wooden faces. On verandas, half as big as the houses themselves, the life of the family went on. Children played, young girls wrote letters to their lovers; mothers busily worked sewing-machines, but saw everything that passed on the water; fathers read newspapers, and white-haired old grandpas nodded over long-stemmed pipes. Every garden blazed with color; and close-planted rows of trees, with their branches cut and trained (as Miss Van Buren said) "flat as trees for paper dolls," shaded the upper windows of the toy mansions.

Little things which were matters of every day for me in this country so characteristic of the Netherlands, tickled the fancy of the strangers and kept them constantly exclaiming. The extravagantly polished wood of the house doors; the lifting cranes protruding from the gables; the dairymen in boats, with their shining pails; the bridges that pivoted round to let us pass through; the drawbridges that opened in the middle and swung up with leisured dignity; the bridegroom in sorrel-colored coats, collecting tolls in battered wooden shoes suspended from long lines; the dogs (which they call "Spitz" and are really Kees) who barked ferociously at our motor, from every barge and lighter; the yellow carts with black, bonnet-like hoods, from which peasant heads peeped curiously out at us, from shore; and, above all, the old women or young children with ropes across their breasts, straining to tow enormous barges like great dark, following whales.

"What can Dutchmen be like to let them do it, while they loaf on board?" Miss Van Buren flashed at me, as if I were responsible for the faults of all my male countrymen.

"It isn't exactly loafing to steer those big barges," said I. "And the whole family take turns, anywhere between the ages of ten and a hundred. They don't know what hard work it is, because nobody has told them, and our river people are among the most contented."

Starr was interested in seeing me salute the men of passing craft, and in their grave return of the courtesy. Soon, he could imitate my motion, though he exaggerated it slightly letting his arm float gracefully out to full length before it came back to his cap, somewhat, as he remarked, "like a lily-stem blown by the wind." When he had got the knack he was enchanted, and every yacht, sail-boat, lighter, and barge had a theatrical greeting from him as it slipped silently past, perhaps never to be seen again by our eyes.

"But are they happy?" he asked. "You never hear bursts of laughter, or chattering of voices, as you would in other countries. The youngest children's faces are grave, while as for the men, they look as if they were paid so much a day not to shed a smile, and were mighty conscientious about earning their money. Yet you say they're contented."

"We Dutch are a reserved people," I explained, under Miss Van Buren's critical gaze. "We don't make much noise when we're glad, or sad; and it takes something funny to make us laugh. We don't do it to hear the sound of our own voices, but prefer to rest our features and our minds."

"Some of these bargemen look as if they'd rested their minds so much that

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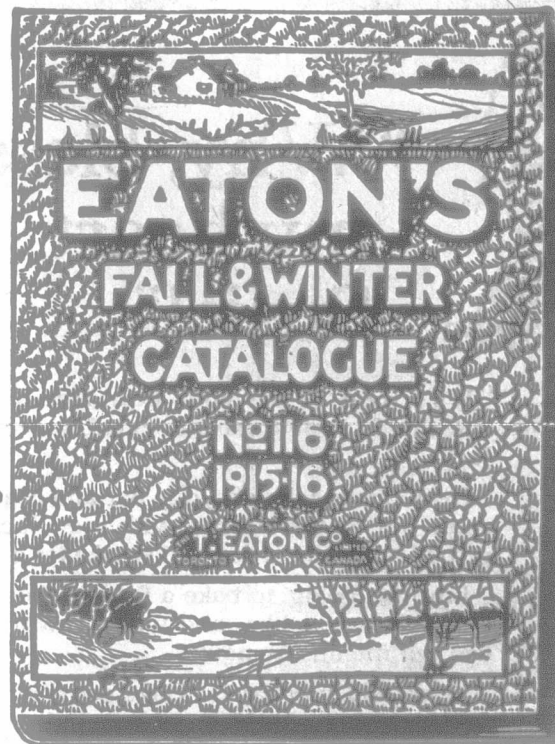
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vegetables had grown on them," mused Starr, which made Miss Van Buren giggle; and somehow I was angry with her for finding wit in his small sallies. "You'll discover on this trip that as you treat the Dutch, so will they treat you," I went on. "If you're impatient, they'll be rude; if you show contempt, they'll pay you back in the same coin; but if you're polite and considerate there's nothing they won't do for you in their quiet way."

"We shall never be rude to any of them, shall we, Nell?" said Miss Rivers. "Not unless they deserve it," came back the answer. And I knew what Dutchman in particular Miss Van Buren had in mind.

It was about two hours from Gouda when a blaze of color leaped from the distant level to our eyes, and everybody cried out in admiration for little Boskoop, which in summer is always en fête among garlands and bowers of bloom. The rhododendrons—that last longer with us than in England, like all other flowers—were beautiful with a middle-aged clinging to the glory of their youth; and the tall, straight flame of azaleas shot up from every grass-plot against a background of roses—roses white, and red, and amber; roses pale pink, and the crimson that is purple in shadow.

Miss Rivers thought she would like to live there, and cultivate flowers; but I told her that she had better not negotiate for the purchase of a house until she had seen the miles of blossom at Haarlem.

We had not kept up our average of

speed, to nine miles an hour; for, though we made ten when the way was clear, and no yards of regulation red-tape to get tangled in our steering-gear, the custom of these waterways is to slow down near villages and in farming country. Besides, we met barges loaded to the water's edge, and had we been going fast our wash would have swamped them. As it was, we flung a wave over the low dykes, and sent boats moored at the foot of garden steps knocking against their landing-stages, in fear at our approach. But after Alphen we turned into a green stream, so evidently not a canal that Aunt Fay was moved to ask questions.

Her face fell when she heard it was the Rhine.

"What, this the Rhine!" she echoed. "It's no wider than—the Thames at Marlow. I was there last summer—"

"You stayed with Lady Marchant," broke in Starr, hastily. It was not the first time he had cut her short, and the little masquerader bristled under the treatment.

"Oh yes; that was when you were painting my portrait, wasn't it?"

Starr flushed, and I guessed why, remembering his Salon success, and recalling that it was his portrait of Lady MacNairne which had been exhibited this year. Of course, I had been stupid not to put the two facts together, and realize that his success and her portrait, must have been one and the same.

The girls had probably heard of it, and must be asking themselves at this moment how a portrait of this little spectacled thing could have been possi-

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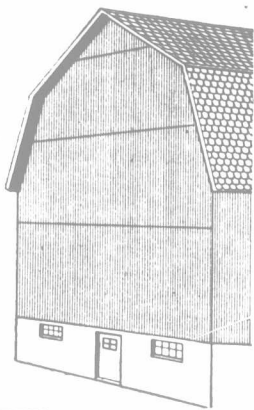
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Having disposed of my two stock farms

Come and make your selection. Price and terms to suit. Cattle will be in good working shape, not forced or fitted for sale purposes.

HAMILTON FARMS, Southend P.O., Ont

Telegraph and Phone Niagara Falls
 Farms 10 minutes trolley from Niagara Falls

ble. Cruel Aunt Fay! Somehow, she must have known that the face of her alter ego had been painted and exhibited by Starr, and she was enjoying his misery, as bad boys enjoy the wriggings of butterflies on pins.

In pity I stepped in to the rescue, and began again, before a question about the portrait could fall from the lips of Miss Rivers, on which I saw it trembling.

"It's the Rhine for no particular reason," I said. "It's quite arbitrary. Farther on it's the Oude Rhine, farther still the Krommer, or Crooked Rhine. But if you think little of it here, you'll despise it at Katwyk, where it's and is so ignominious that it has to be pumped into the sea."

"I don't think that ignominious," said the Chaperon. "I suppose it, doesn't choose to go into the sea. It would rather rest after its labors and lie down in a pleasant pool, to dream about where it rose on the Splugen, or about the way it poured out of Lake Constance, and went roaring over the rocks at Schaffhausen to wind on among hilly vineyards and ruined castles, past the Drachenfels and Cologne. If they choose to pump it against its will, that's their affair; at least that's how I should feel if I were the Rhine."

"How Scotch of you, Aunt Fay!" exclaimed Starr, fervently; but he looked worried; and I wondered if he had told the girls that Lady MacNairne had never been much abroad. Evidently her double has traveled, and remembered much what she saw. I am not curious concerning other people's affairs, but I confess I should like to know something of Aunt Fay's past, for she seems so ignorant of some things, so well-informed upon others.

Suddenly Miss Van Buren looked up from a red book which had engaged her attention ever since, at Alphen, we turned out of the narrow water-street of the canal into the broader thoroughfare of the river.

"This book explains everything except what you want to know!" she complained. "Why can't it tell what Saint Joris is in England? He must be some saint there, and I saw his name over that nice little inn with the garden at Alphen."

"St. George," I said, though she had not asked me.

"I might have known," she sighed, "and no doubt the Dutch have put the dragon into their language too, stuck full of those 'i's' and 'j's,' that make me feel whenever I see them in print as if my hair was done up too tight, or my teeth were sizes too large for my mouth. 'Rijn wijn,' for instance. Who would think that meant something sleek and pleasant, like Rhine wine?"

"Why not?" I asked. "We pronounce it almost the same."
 "That's because you haven't got the courage of your convictions. You fing the 'i's' and 'j's' about, and then pretend they're not there."

"Why, don't you see that they're only 'y's'?" I protested, and really it does appear strange that to foreign eyes they can look, when side by side, like separate letters.

But the Chaperon stopped us. She said that we could find enough to do minding our p's and q's in life, without quarrelling over "i's" and "j's"; so the argument ended, and the girls turned their attention to making tea.

They did it charmingly, juggling with the contents of a tea-basket which Starr brought on deck and placed on a little folding-table. Whether Miss Van Buren forgot me or not, in dealing out cups when tea was made, at all events she pretended to, and reminded by her step-sister, gave me tea without sugar. Then, begged for one lump, she absently dropped in three, while talking with Starr. Robert would certainly have been tempted to shake her if he had been present at that tea-party.

(To be continued.)

A vaudeville artist, who used to tour the theaters with a flock of performing ducks, found managers no longer willing to book his sedate show. After he had been resting some time he received a telegram asking him to open on the following Monday at a vaudeville theater in a distant town. In reply he wired:

"Regret cannot come. Have eaten the act."

Are You Afflicted With Superfluous Hair?



It should never be cut, pulled or tampered with in any way. Doing so only creates a stronger and thicker growth. The only method of destroying the hairs is to have them treated by Electrolysis. Our

method is safe, absolutely sure and practically painless. Our operators are capable, and we assure satisfactory results in each case.

Moles, Warts, Red Veins and other facial blemishes also permanently removed. Write now for Booklet "F," giving full particulars. Arrange to come during the Exposition if you live at a distance.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
 61 College St., TORONTO (Established 1892)

An Interesting Barn

THE Steel Trussed Acorn Ideal Barn which has been erected on the Toronto Exhibition grounds, adjoining the cattle sheds, by **The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited, of Preston, Ont.**, should prove of great interest to the farmers of Canada, as well as the barn framers. With this new construction it is possible to supply the material and erect a barn complete with a half a dozen men in a very few days, and when erected a building is provided which would prove to be superior in every respect to the ordinary type of barn, as the roof and sides are of galvanized metal, which will protect the building when struck with lightning.

We Want Your Samples

of **FALL WHEAT** and **FALL RYE**

also **FLAX** and new crop **ALSIKE CLOVER**

Highest prices paid. State quantity, origin of Fall Wheat and price, f.o.b. your station.

Sample Bags mailed on application.

Rennie's Seeds

TORONTO

NOTICE

See our New Farm Feed Grinder, Gas Engine, Ensilage Cutter and Model Silo at Toronto Exhibition.

FARMERS' SILO CO.
 MARKHAM, ONT.

Richards
 QUICK NAPHTHA
 THE
 WOMAN'S SOAP

MADE IN CANADA

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Richards

QUICK NAPHTHA

THE WOMAN'S SOAP

MADE IN CANADA



Extra Money Hidden In Goodyear Fortified Tires

Despite 3 Price-Cuts

Goodyear prices are 37 per cent less than two years ago. Last February we made our third big price cut in less than two years—due mainly to tremendous growth that cut our factory cost per tire.

Yet up to date we've built into Goodyear Fortified Tires, five costly defenses that no other tire has. These five protect you against the worst attacks that a tire must meet; against Rim-Cuts, against Blow-outs, against Loose Treads, against Punctures and Skidding.

Only one—the famous All-Weather Tread—can be seen by casual observation. The four other extra protections are hidden from view.

In a poor tire, skimping likewise goes unseen. The difference is enormous, but it doesn't show till you run a Goodyear and some rival tire on opposite wheels.

Then you will learn what thousands

know—that you can't judge a tire by looks.

Double-Thick Tread

The All-Weather Tread—that comes alone on Goodyear Tires—is an extra tread above the thickness of a smooth tread. This double-thick tread gives extra mileage and greatest resistance to punctures.

The "carcass" beneath is built extra strong to support it. So Goodyear Tires don't collapse on the sides before the tread is worn out. This fault in rival tires has helped the Goodyear to win top place in four years.

For country driving, where roads are rough and repair shops miles away, farmers have learned to rely on Goodyears.

These tires bring greatest freedom from troubles and lowest cost per mile.

So ask your dealer for our new price on the size you use.



The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited Makers of Truck, Motorcycle, Carriage and Bicycle Tires, and Rubber Belts, Hose and Packing Head Office, Toronto, Ontario Factory, Bowmanville, Ontario (235)

Canadian National Exhibition

August 28 to September 13

THRILLING WAR DEMONSTRATIONS!

WORLD'S GREATEST

ANNUAL FAIR

Naval Review, March of the Allies, Grand Exhibit of War Trophies, Stirring Aeroplane Flights and Bomb Dropping.

Model Military Camp of Overseas Troops

Patriotic Year Fireworks, Biggest Live Stock Show, Wonderful Array of Manufactures, New Giant Midway.

Reduced Rates on all Railways

AT THE MILLION YEAR SHOW

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO TORONTO!

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

News of the Week

Italy has declared war on Turkey.

It has been announced that a Canadian force of 15,000 men will be dispatched to the Dardanelles.

Cotton has been made absolute contraband of war by the Allies.

A German submarine raided Cumberland coast towns. No casualties were reported.

The transport Royal Edward, loaded with British troops for the Dardanelles, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Aegean Sea. One thousand troops were lost.

The Russians have driven the Turkish troops out of the city of Van.

A German doctor to the King of Bulgaria was discovered to be a spy and was immediately dismissed.

After an air raid on Old London, recruits offered their services in such numbers that the recruiting offices were unable to handle them.

Geo. Gordon Moore, Detroit capitalist, declares that 500,000 Germans in the United States form an invisible army, loyal to the Kaiser, and ready to strike at any time.

The Russians were driven from the fortress of Kovno, the garrison surrendering with 20,000 men and hundreds of guns.

The Austrians made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture Pelagosa.

Great alarm was manifest in the United States over the bringing to light of German espionage in that country, and an investigation has commenced.

D. A. Thomas, envoy of Lloyd George, is busy looking after munitions work in Toronto.

Heavy storms did \$15,000,000 damage at Galveston, Texas, and many lives were lost.

The White Star liner Arabic was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning. Of the 423 on board, all were saved but 39. Two of these were American citizens, and the situation between the United States and Germany is acute.

It has been reported that the British have cut the lines of communication of the Turks on the Gallipoli peninsula.

The Russian fortress of Novo Georgievsk surrendered to the Germans with 85,000 men and 700 cannons.

The proposed merger of the Bank of Hamilton with the Royal Bank was not allowed by the Minister of Finance.

The British submarine E-13 was wrecked near Copenhagen.

Bulgaria has massed a large army on the Turkish frontier.

A naval battle in the Gulf of Riga was won by the Russians, eleven German warships being sunk, including the super-dreadnought Moltke, three cruisers, and seven torpedo boats. It is also reported that a British submarine succeeded in sinking another German cruiser in the Baltic.

A British airman sank a Turkish troopship with all on board by dropping a bomb in the funnel.

The British army now holds 100 miles of the Western front, with over 800,000 troops.

Harvesting progresses favorably in the West. So far the frost has held off, and a bumper crop is being garnered in.

R.M.S.P. FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS BY Twin-Screw Mail Steamers FROM ST. JOHN (N.S.) AND HALIFAX (N.S.) TO THE WEST INDIES Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS NEXT SAILING FROM HALIFAX: R.M.S.P. "Caraque" August 27, 1915. APPLY TO The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 57-59, Granville St., HALIFAX (N.S.) OR TO THE Local TICKET AGENCIES

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM "Canadian National Exhibition" RETURN TICKETS at reduced fares to Toronto from all stations in Canada. Special train service and low rate excursions from all principal points on certain dates. Ask Agents for full particulars.

HARVEST HELP EXCURSIONS \$12.00 TO WINNIPEG August 26th, from stations Toronto to North Bay inclusive and East, but not including Kingston, Renfrew or East thereof. August 28th, from stations in Ontario, North and West of Toronto, but not including line Toronto to North Bay. For particulars as to tickets West of Winnipeg, etc., apply to any Grand Trunk Agent.

CHALLENGE COLLARS Made in Canada Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Waterproof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c. THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd. 88 PRINCE AVENUE TORONTO

Chiclets REALLY DELIGHTFUL THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

The London Engine Supplies Co. LIMITED will have their next illustrated advertisement in Sept. 2. Last big advertisement was on page 1328 of Aug. 19.

OTHELLO THE WONDER WORKER TREASURE RANGE

Harab-Davies Fertilizers Yield Big Results Write for Booklet. THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD. West Toronto

If there's one thing more than another that's a necessity to the housewife, it's a good range!



McClary's Kootenay Range

There's a good reason for our using "Armco" rust-resisting iron for its body, and Semi-Steel for the firebox linings; a good reason for its burnished smooth top, its nickelled steel washable oven, its double duplex grates, patented detachable reservoir, its scientifically planned firebox and flue system.

These and other patented features of the "Kootenay" are fully described and pictured in the dainty recipe booklet. Do not hesitate to write for this booklet.

By doing so you can study and know every detail of the Range before personally examining it at your merchant's store.

You will then be able to more intelligently discuss the range and understand its many good points.

The booklet is free. Write to-day.

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

She'll get along without other conveniences, but give her a satisfactory, good-baking range.

In the "Kootenay" range nothing is omitted that makes for comfort and convenience, for durability, economy and efficiency.

McCLARY'S, London, Can.

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

NAME

ADDRESS

The Ingle Nook.

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Autumn Cookery.

Cream of Corn Soup.—One pint of grated corn, 3 pints boiling water or veal stock, 1 pint hot milk, 3 tablespoons butter, 2 even tablespoons flour, yolks of 2 eggs, salt and pepper to taste. Put the cobs from which corn has been removed in the boiling water or stock, and boil slowly for half an hour. Remove them, put in the corn and boil till soft, then press through a sieve. Season and let simmer while you rub the butter and flour together; add these to the soup, stirring constantly until it thickens. Add the hot milk, cook one minute, remove from fire, add the beaten yolks, and serve at once.

Succotash.—Cook the beans for half an hour in as little water as possible, then add green corn and finish. Turn in a cupful of sweet cream or a lump of butter rolled in flour, boil up, and serve. A pint of beans to a quart of corn cut off the cob is the usual allowance.

Corn Omelet.—Allow 1 egg to a rather small ear. Score the kernels lengthwise with a sharp knife, slice off the top of the kernels and press out the pulp with the back of the knife. Mix with the beaten egg, season with salt and pepper, and add a spoonful of cream for each egg. Cook in the usual way, fold over, and serve on a hot platter.

Corn Fritters.—To 1 cup corn allow 1 cup cracker dust, 1/2 cup milk, and 2 well-beaten eggs. Season lightly with salt and pepper, and cook in small cakes on a hot, buttered griddle. Turn to brown both sides.

Another.—Use the ordinary fritter batter of 1 pint milk, 2 or 3 eggs, and 1 cup flour. Mix with corn cut from the cob, and fry in deep fat.

Fried Ripe Tomatoes.—When cooking the bacon for breakfast, fry some pieces of ripe tomato in the fat, and serve very hot, with toast.

Rhubarb for Winter.—In September, much of the rhubarb may be found tender and fit for use. It may then be canned for winter use exactly as other fruit, or may be cut up and put in sterilized sealers filled to overflowing with cold water. In doing it this way, the entire process, putting on the covers and all, must be done under water, so that positively no air can get into the jars. Rhubarb may also be mixed with oranges or other fruit, and made into jam.

Potato Salad.—Four large potatoes, 1 small onion, 3 slices bacon, 4 tablespoons vinegar, salt and pepper. Boil the potatoes with skins on, peel, and slice thin. Add the onion, sliced very thin. Cut the bacon into dice, fry crisp and add, with the fat. Heat the vinegar to boiling and add also. Let cool, and serve on lettuce leaves.

Chopped Raw Pickle.—Two quarts tomatoes, 1 cup grated horseradish, 2 onions, 2 heads celery, 2 red peppers, 1 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup mustard seed, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 teaspoon each of ground cinnamon, cloves, mace, and ginger, 1 quart vinegar. Add the chopped tomatoes, celery, peppers and onions to the horseradish, and let drain in a bag for a while, then place in a jar, add sugar, spices and vinegar, stirring well. Cover closely, keep in a cool place, and leave for 2 weeks before using.

Sweet Pickle Syrup.—To 3 1/2 lbs. sugar allow 1 quart vinegar, a small piece of nutmeg, and 1 cup mixed spices (cinnamon, whole cloves, allspice, whole ginger, and whole peppers), tied loosely in a thin bag. Pound the ginger-root before putting it in. Cook all to a syrup, then, for above quantity, add 7 lbs. of any fruit liked, cook until clear, and seal. Peaches, plums, sliced pineapples, figs, or watermelon rind, are all delicious when done this way. The watermelon rind should be pared and soaked over night in alum water, then cooked until tender in clear water and drained well, before putting into the syrup. The figs should be well washed and soaked for a while. Plums and peaches for pickling should not be overripe, to retain their shape better. Apples may be peeled, cored, and quartered, or cut in eighths.

WANT AND FOR SALE

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

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

WANTED—Man for small dairy farm. Temperate; good milker and stockman, good with horses; yearly engagement. State wages and when you will be able to start. Cecil W. Hagar, Port Robinson R.R. No. 1, Welland station.

PEEL COUNTY FARM FOR SALE

Hundred and fifty acres stock farm, Peel County half a mile from railway depot, forty miles from Toronto; eight-roomed dwelling, bank barn; poultry house; bearing orchard; fifteen acres bush—beech, maple and hemlock. Price Forty-five Dollars per acre. JOHN FISHER & CO., Lumsden Building, Toronto, Ont.

Young Poultry

Feed Purina Scratch Feed, twice daily, with Purina Chicken Chowder always before them, will mature quickly and lay early. Checkerboard bags. At your dealers.

The CHISHOLM MILLING CO., Ltd. Dept. A, Toronto.

Mrs. Hoyt, who became the possessor of a fortune by the death of an aunt, did not like to admit her ignorance of any subject.

One afternoon she had a call from a prominent society woman, and the conversation turned upon books.

"Have you read Shakespeare's works?" asked the caller.

"Oh, yes, indeed," replied Mrs. Hoyt, "all of them—that is," she added hastily, "unless he has written something very lately."

Live Broilers

We are open for shipments of live spring broilers and for live poultry from now on. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Write us for quotations. Prompt returns, and crates promptly returned.

HENRY GATEHOUSE Wholesale and Retail Poultry, Game, Fish, Eggs and Vegetables 348 Dorchester St. W., MONTREAL

The nature lesson was to be on nuts. Teacher—"John, you may tell me three kinds of nuts you know." John (without hesitation)—"Doughnuts, peanuts and forget-me-nuts."

The Ingle Nook.

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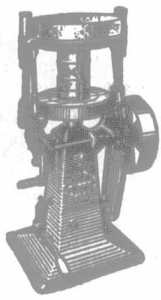
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"LONDON" Cement Drain Tile Machine

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

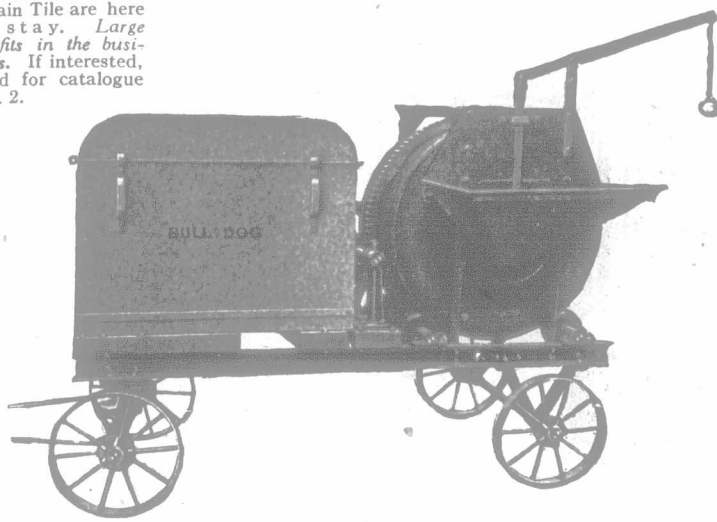
London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited

London, Canada

The largest manufacturers of

CONCRETE MACHINERY

in the world.



"LONDON" BULL DOG BATCH MIXER

Capacity, 50 cubic yards per day. Just the machine for small jobs. Pays for itself in 20 days' use. Built to last a lifetime. Send for Catalogue No. 1 B.

See our exhibit at Western Fair, London, September 10 to 18. Also visit our factory only two blocks from Fair Grounds.

When writing advertisers please mention "Advocate."

A Little Talk about Babies.

(Continued from page 1356.)

suitable for it regularly every day at the same hour, the regularity of the stool may be established by the time the baby is a few weeks old. For the first week after birth there are two or three movements a day; after the first month, usually two movements a day, and later on, one every day. The natal cleft should be carefully cleansed whenever the bowels move, and also when the bladder is emptied. This cleansing should be done with soft cheesecloth, warm water and a little soap. Then dry. A baby's skin should always be dried very gently but thoroughly, not by rubbing, but by soft pressure and repeated patting, and then by applying some simple powder, such as boric acid, to all the folds and clefts. There is no surer sign of a good mother than the perfect condition of these parts. It is a sad disgrace to see these parts red and sore.

THE BABY'S CLOTHES.

Next the skin it is well to have the softest, finest material, made of wool or silk.

The binder is made of soft flannel about four inches wide and long enough to go round the baby one and a half times.

The little shirt or vest should have long sleeves.

A long, flannel petticoat and an outer dress are also required, as well as soft, knitted socks.

About three or four dozen diapers, large and small, made of soft material, are needed. It is very important that these should be soft and comfortable.

A long flannel nightdress is also required. At about three months old the baby may begin to wear shorter clothes. Long knitted socks are then used.

All clothing should be loose, and there should be nothing to restrict the free play of the limbs, the chest and the abdomen. Garments that get too small must at once be "let out" or larger ones got. Tiny safety pins or stitches should be used as fastenings.

THE BABY'S BED.

Sleep occupies most of the baby's

Ontario Ladies' College

(Trafalgar Castle)

WHITBY, ONT., CANADA

Perfect surroundings. Full courses in Literature, Music, Fine Art, Elocution, Commercial and Household Science. Splendid organization. Rates moderate. Write to Principal for calendar.

REV. F. L. FAREWELL, B.A., Whitby, Ont.

Alma (Ladies) College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont. 63

Westervelt School

Y.M.C.A. BLDG., LONDON, ONT.

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND

Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue free. Enter any time. J. W. Westervelt J. W. Westervelt, Jr., C. A. Principal Vice-Principal 18

CENTRAL Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.

is affiliated with Elliott Business College, Toronto, Ont. These are two of the largest and best business colleges in the province. Write either school for free catalogue.

A Standard Education

Nearly 60 years ago we selected for our standard—"Thoroughness in Every Branch of Education." That

ALBERT COLLEGE

has lived up to this standard is attested to by over 5,000 graduates. There are three things that make our students successful in the courses they select:

First—Congenial Surroundings.

Second—Practical Courses. Third—Efficient Teachers.

Fall term commences on Sept. 6th.

Write to-day for our illustrated, descriptive calendar and terms.

ALBERT COLLEGE, An enviable record for 58 years Belleville, Ont. E. N. Baker, D.D. Principal. 8-15

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE



Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.

Maxwells Limited, St. Mary's, Ontario

CREAM WANTED

We meet any competition for GOOD QUALITY CREAM. We have the experience, the capital and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance. Cans supplied. Charges paid. References: Any shipper or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ontario

See these great poultry feeds at Toronto Exhibition!

Visit our exhibit at the Canadian National—near the Poultry Building.

We are showing samples of our entire line of feeds, and to see, handle and closely examine these samples will tell you more about Caldwell Feeds than columns of argument.

We also want you to see the Barred Rock pullets that made a record when raised exclusively on

CALDWELL'S POULTRY FEEDS

We are exhibiting these birds so you may see the class and condition of poultry brought up on the famous Caldwell Poultry Feeds.

These pullets were bought as day-old chicks and fed entirely on Caldwell Poultry Feeds, without beef scrap or any special ration whatever.

Eggs from pullets 4 months 6 days old. when four months, six days old, and their superb condition will delight any experienced poultryman.

If unable to attend the Exhibition, write us for full particulars and egg-record booklet—free.

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.

Largest Feed Mills in Canada

Molasses Meal Cream Substitute Calf Meal, Dairy Meal, Poultry Feeds

time. Up to one month old twenty-two hours sleep is needed, and at six months at least sixteen hours. Plenty of sleep is essential to the baby's health and growth. The baby must not sleep with anyone else. A suitable cot, with a comfortable mattress, may be made at but little expense. Rocking is not necessary. If laid down at regular hours in comfort to sleep, in a quiet and darkened place, with a supply of fresh air, sufficiently cool in summer, but warm all the year round, the baby will form regular habits of sleep.

At night all day clothes should be taken off and the long, soft, flannel nightdress, put on.

THE BABY'S CRY.

1. The baby cries when hungry. But the crying baby is not always hungry. Keep to the regular hours for feeding.

2. The baby cries because lying in one position makes a baby cramped and uncomfortable, and grown people know how to turn over, but babies do not. Turn the baby over into a more comfortable position. Never leave a baby for hours in the same position.

3. The baby cries when thirsty. Give a teaspoonful of pure, cool water often. (If you are not sure of the water, boil and cool it.)

4. The baby cries because it is hot weather. Too many clothes, and especially tight and stiff clothes, make anyone uncomfortable. Take some of the clothes off.

5. The baby cries when cold and miserable. Always remember that a baby cannot keep up its own body heat as grown persons can. Feel the feet often, and always give a baby, except in hot weather, some means of getting warmth, such as a hot-water bottle.

6. The baby cries when sleepy and wanting to be laid down comfortably and let alone. A baby needs to be taken up and nursed; but not all the time. Too much handling is bad for a baby.

7. The baby cries when in pain. Find out the cause. Pins, and tight strings, or bands, wet diapers, etc., should be removed at once. Intolerance and colic will usually yield to heat and plain

Be Sure You See the PREMIER RANGES at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions

YOU'LL find our Exhibit in the Industrial Building at Toronto Fair, and in the east wing of the Main Building at the Ottawa Exhibition. There, besides a full line of PREMIER Stoves and Ranges, you see Frost River Steel Refrigerators, Sterling Washing Machines and Enamel and Tin Ware—all "Made in Canada" to satisfy particular Canadians.

This "PREMIER ROYAL" is a big Range at a small price—cast body—steel top

The cast iron body holds heat longer than a steel range, and consequently uses less fuel. The oven top and lower flues are plastered, and the back of the oven is fully insulated by an interlining of pure asbestos and bright tin.

Thus there are three walls between the hot air within and the cold without, saving the heat and ensuring those even baking qualities which so delight the cook.

Like all the PREMIER stoves and ranges, the 'ROYAL' has a ventilated oven ensuring pure, fresh air for your baking.

The PREMIER ROYAL range appeals to your eye and to your pocket-book. It will give absolute satisfaction in every way.

THE NEW STYLE ALL-METAL "STERLING" Washing Machine



\$12.50

The body is of Rust-proof Galvanized iron, and the frame of steel, black japanned, light, yet absolutely rigid. The tub rocks back and forward like a cradle, while an ingenious arrangement of corrugated ribs, aided by the powerful suction produced, washes the clothes quickly and thoroughly. There is no agitator, dollie or anything else to wear or tear the clothes—no sharp corners or pockets to hold the dirt—and no wood to shrink and leak.

It will last you a lifetime—and look at the price!



One of the many PREMIER Styles—\$15 up, according to type and fittings

There is a PREMIER Stove or Range for every use, from the small "Beaver" Heater (Quebec Style) to the largest ranges for hotel use. All are remarkable for economy of fuel, convenient and graceful proportions, and high quality of material. When you buy a PREMIER Range you are buying years, and probably a lifetime, of satisfaction.

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Limited
120 Duke St., Toronto
MONTREAL - WINNIPEG

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MANY farmers throughout Ontario have erected fine Steel Truss Barns this year, and have mowed away their crops at less expense and with greater ease than in former years. The Steel Truss Barn has no cross timbers, which does away with lifting loads to the roof before swinging in over the mow, and at the same time allows of one-third more storage space.

One of these Steel Truss Barns, size 36 ft. x 56 ft., will be shown, equipped with all sanitary steel stable and barn fittings, at the TORONTO EXHIBITION, just east of the Poultry Building.

Farmers will do well to pay a visit to this barn.



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SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 74, Galesburg, Kansas, U.S.A.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

warm water, peppermint water or dill water.

8. When the baby still cries much, and all causes of discomfort have been removed, the doctor should be called, in case the baby is ill.

THE BABY'S FOOD.

You cannot buy the ideal baby food with money. The only person who has possession of the ideal nourishment for the baby is the mother. The baby nursed at the mother's breast will almost certainly live and thrive. It makes all the difference in the world to the baby's life and health to be nursed by the mother. Mothers and others are not yet aware of this fact. As soon as they are, we shall save our babies by hundreds and thousands. It is the business of everyone who knows the value of nursing by the mother to make it known. Avoid all the various advertised artificial foods. They are expensive, unsuited to the varying age of the baby, and will not give the promised results.

THE MOTHER CAN NURSE HER BABY.

Apparently the mother is often advised that she cannot or should not nurse her baby. Who told her? The family, the neighbors, the nurse, even the doctor, are accused of this. If so, they are not only all wrong, but they are wicked, for often this bad advice seals the baby's death warrant. There is no great mystery about nursing. There is no more reason that the mam-

mary gland should fail to secrete milk than that the salivary gland should fail to secrete saliva. And just as the sight or smell of something good to eat makes the salivary glands act so that the mouth waters, so the lips of the baby nursing the breast within twelve hours after birth, and other events connected with the birth, stimulate the mammary gland so that milk is secreted.

THE NEW BABY KNOWS HOW TO NURSE.

But if the baby is not taught to nurse within twelve hours after birth, it becomes more difficult with every hour. It is ignorance of this one simple fact which prevents many a mother from nursing her baby, and so often it costs the baby's life. Everybody should know that the baby must nurse within twelve hours after birth. Even if the milk is insufficient at first, the quantity and quality will always improve if the mother perseveres, keeps herself in good health, drinks plenty of good milk and takes some outdoor exercise. It is usual to advise the mother to give the baby one breast at each nursing, using the breast alternately. This is right if the supply is ample, but if the baby does not get enough, then the right breast should be nursed till it is emptied and then the baby should be allowed to nurse from the left breast enough to make up the right quantity. At next nursing the left breast should be nursed first, and so on. It will likely soon be found that the quantity has improved, so that one breast is sufficient for one nursing. About twenty minutes is the right time for each nursing. The nipple should be gently washed and dried after nursing.

HOW MUCH?

It is useful and interesting to weigh the baby before and after nursing, so as to see what quantity of the mother's milk the child gets at each nursing. At the first nursing there is hardly any, then about one ounce, which is enough at that time, but by the tenth day it is usually three ounces, and by the fifth month it is six ounces. As for the interval, about three hours is right, even from the third day of the baby's life. It is really not necessary to feed the baby oftener, unless when premature and delicate.

HOURS FOR MEALS.

The best hours are 6, 9 and 12 noon; 3, 6 and 10 p. m. The mother and the baby, and the father, too, will do better if they have a quiet night of eight or nine hours. If asleep at the hour for nursing, the baby must be awakened to be fed. But it will only be necessary to wake once or twice; no one gets a habit quicker than a baby. Feed by the clock, and the baby will soon be as regular as the clock. When the baby is about five or six months old, every four hours is often enough to nurse, say 6 and 10 a.m., and 2, 6 and 10 p.m.

When the quantity of the mother's milk is really not sufficient, each nursing should be supplemented by enough cow's milk (diluted and modified according to the doctor's directions) to make up the right quantity. But the maternal nursing should never be given up, even if only one or two ounces are obtained. It will gradually increase.

THE BABY'S EDUCATION.

The baby's education has been neglected unless a chicken bone (drumstick), with the flavor of meat on it, or a stale crust of home-made bread, has not been given as a plaything about the age of six months or so. The baby is getting teeth, and these playthings help to teach the art of eating. Some authorities recommend that at the age of nine months, when weaning takes place, the baby should be fed with a cup and spoon. Oat jelly and barley jelly are both excellent things to add to the baby's meals at the age of nine or ten months. The baby may also then begin to look at an arrowroot biscuit or rusk.

WEANING.

When the baby is nine months old it is time to think of weaning, unless the time happens to be in the hot weather. Do not wean in July or August. Wait till it gets cool again. Weaning takes about five or six weeks, as it must be done gradually. One feeding is substituted for one nursing the first week, two

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Aug. 28th - Sept. 13th, 1915

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Manufacturers Bldg., No. 2, Centre Aisle

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For Prices and Feeding Directions write to CRAMPSEY & KELLY
300 LBS. OF BRAN TORONTO & ONTARIO 100 LBS. 1000 LBS.
LARGEST IMPORTERS OF COTTON SEED MEAL IN CANADA

Sow Rye and Vetch this fall on your corn and potato land for next year. Plow under when ready to plant, and reap a greatly increased crop. Home-grown seed of hardy strain at \$2.25 per bus. f. o. b. Niagara. Apply: NIAGARA LAND & FRUIT CO., Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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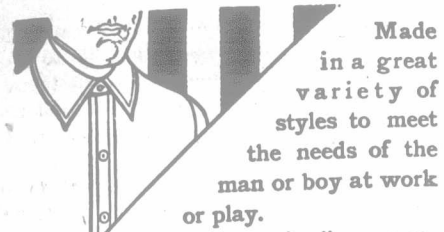
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Made in a great variety of styles to meet the needs of the man or boy at work or play. The "oversize" man requires a large easy-fitting shirt. Don't be satisfied with the shirt that fits the average size man. Ask for the "Big Deacon" shirt. They are made of Oxfords, Drills, Sateens and Flannels, to sell at popular prices.

Ask your Dealer for **The Deacon SHIRT** DEACON SHIRT COMPANY 2 BELLEVILLE - CANADA

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Established 1862.
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
College will reopen on Friday, the 1st of October, 1915, 110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada.
Calendar "A" on Application.
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Windsor Supply Co. Windsor, Ont.

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TORONTO, does not ask for a better reputation than it already possesses. We get positions for many students each year. Catalogues free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal 734 Yonge St. - Yonge and Charles Sts.

the second week, and so on till in the fifth or sixth week no nursing is given.

COW'S MILK.

Cow's milk is perfectly suited to calves, but not perfectly suited to your baby. In order to make it right, we must add a little sugar of milk, a little boiled water and a little cream or top milk. (See below.)

CLEAN MILK.

Above all, the milk must be kept clean. Clean milk is hard to get. Dirty milk poisons babies. The mother's milk goes right down into the baby's mouth and never even sees the light of day, and that is one reason why it is so safe. But from the cow to the baby is a long and dangerous journey, and the baby's enemies often get into the milk. Anything that shortens that journey helps to save the babies.

Milk for the baby must be clean, cold and covered. In the city it should be delivered in sealed bottles, kept cold, and not opened till it is to be prepared for the baby.

KNOW YOUR COW.

If the baby is so fortunate as to live on or near a farm, then you can see that the cow is healthy and she is kept clean, that her udder is sound and washed clean, that the milker is clean, that the milker's hands are washed clean, that the milk is kept clean put at once into a sealed bottle or separate covered can for you; chilled at once and kept cold till you open it in your clean kitchen.

When the baby is nine months old, getting at each feeding from six to eight ounces of mother's milk, or about one quart in the twenty-four hours, we have to manage weaning so as to give that quantity of clean cow's milk, somewhat modified to render it suitable for the baby. This is not always easy. The mother's nursing has many advantages. Maternal milk cannot be contaminated, it confers a certain degree of immunity to disease, it is prepared by inheritance for that particular baby, and its temperature is all one can desire. We now have to make a clumsy imitation of nature. The eight ounces of the baby's meal may be made up somewhat as follows for a strong, healthy baby nursed by the mother up to the age of nine or ten months.

First milk mixture:
Milk—5 ounces.
Milk sugar—1/2 teaspoonful.
Pure water or barley water—3 ounces.
Sodium Citrate—5 grains.

The addition of the soda citrate is a great help. It makes the cow's milk easy for the baby to digest. Sixty grains of soda citrate make about a teaspoonful.

It is often more convenient to prepare all the baby's milk for the six meals of the day at one time. Six nursing bottles, of a pattern easily cleaned and kept clean, and fitted with tight corks are needed to put the six meals in. Then put the bottles in a pail or saucepan filled with water. Bring the water to a boil; let it boil one or two minutes by the clock, then chill the milk as quickly as possible, being careful not to break the bottles, and then put the bottles in the ice chest till wanted.

If the baby does well on the first mixture, then gradually "Top milk" may be given, beginning with:

Second milk mixture:

Top milk—1 ounce.
Milk 5 ounces.
Pure water or barley water—3 ounces.
Sodium Citrate—6 grains.

gradually increasing the quantity of top milk and decreasing the quantity of water till at about twelve months of age the baby is living well on six meals a day, of about eight ounces each, in which about six ounces or more of top milk are used, and no water at all. The sodium citrate may be got in powders from the druggist or the doctor will tell the exact quantity.

When the hour for feeding comes, the bottle is taken out of the ice-chest and warmed, the nipple is rinsed in pure water and fitted on the bottle, the mother holds the baby in her arms, and gives the bottle (having previously shaken it up to mix the milk) with the same care and attention that she nursed the baby before weaning, giving about twenty minutes to the meal.

TO CLEAN THE BOTTLE AFTER NURSING.

Throw away any milk left. Rinse the bottle thoroughly with cold water first, and then place it in a pan of cold water with the other bottles. The pan of water—bottles, corks and all—should be boiled and the bottles rinsed in cold boiled water before they are filled again.

After a nipple is used, rinse it in cold water, wash it with soap and hot water, turn it inside out and wash it again with soap and hot water, and then rinse it again and put it in a pint "sealer" full of boiled water, in which a teaspoon of boric acid has been dissolved. When new, both bottles and nipples should be rinsed in cold water and then boiled five minutes before using.

THE BABY'S WEIGHT.

The baby's weight usually tells how the baby is thriving. The healthy baby gains steadily in weight. If the baby does not, something is wrong, and the doctor should be called in. The baby gains about an ounce a day in the third and fourth weeks, and in the second, third and fourth months of life. Then the gain is about half an ounce a day till about the twelfth month. Thus, the average weight at birth is about 7 lbs.; at one month old, about 8 lbs.; at six months old, about 14 lbs.; at twelve months old, about 21 lbs. Scales should be at hand to weigh the baby regularly.

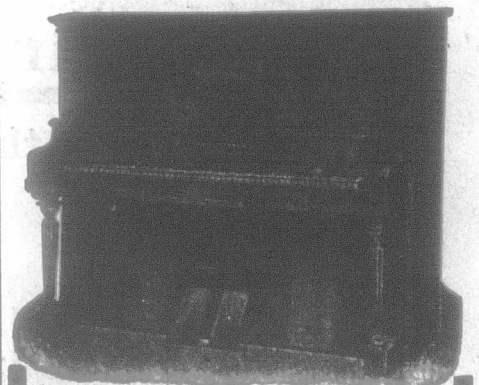
BUT

1. Do not be too anxious to fatten up the baby. The fattest baby is not the best baby. It is a disadvantage to have a baby too fat and heavy.

2. Do not trouble about slight occasional losses in weight. For the first few days after birth, the baby usually loses about half a pound, and later on, in about six months or more, the vigorous baby, fond of exercising the legs and body, develops muscle rather than fat. Such a baby will sometimes lose a little weight; it is only the loss of fat. It is a very different thing when a baby one month old or two months old has made no substantial gain in weight. Then something is far wrong.

THE BABY'S FRESH AIR.

The baby needs fresh air day and night. Have a supply of fresh air for the baby all the time, just as you have a supply of milk for him. Oxygen (that



Player Piano—Style 120

\$150 Saved is \$150 Earned

That's Our Offer on This Superb Player-Piano!

The Sherlock-Manning Player-Piano contains every recognized attachment and all the latest features for the proper rendition of compositions by the great masters.

It has devices for controlling the tempo, for varying expression to suit one's own interpretation, for subduing the accompaniment or the melody as desired. Its Selector Button causes the roll to run silently when the performer wishes to omit any portion of a selection. The

Sherlock-Manning 20TH CENTURY Piano

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is so named because while in quality it is the best that can be made, it sells for \$100 to \$150 less, and we are not afraid to put it in your home under a straightforward ten-year guarantee.

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

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— Send your address and small Red Ball Trade Mark from bag or top end of carton and we will mail you book of 50 assorted Fruit Jar Labels—printed and gummed ready to put on the jars.

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"I prefer getting my Preserving Sugar in 10 or 20 pound bags. I can get Lantic Sugar in 100 pound bags also—or in 2 or 5 pound cartons.

"As long as the Red Ball is on bag or package, I know that the sugar within is absolutely pure cane sugar—unequaled in quality, granulation and sparkle.

"This is why I insist on having Lantic Sugar for my Peas and Peaches, and buy it in 10 or 20 pound bags in order to get the genuine cane sugar" 102

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Redpath Sugar Cartons

These do more than keep the sugar clean and handy—they ensure your getting the genuine REDPATH—Canada's favorite sugar for three generations.

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

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is, fresh air) is the baby's most necessary food. To have a supply of fresh air for the baby in the house means having a window open either in the room where the baby is or an adjoining room. People, stoves, gaslights, lamps, candles, etc., use up this fresh air, so that there is none left for the baby. Another argument for letting the baby have a quiet room to sleep in. The chief cause of bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and many other diseases that kill thousands of babies every year, is simply bad air.

The baby should be kept out of doors. In hot weather, keep the baby out all the time, if you can get a place where it is cooler and more comfortable than the house, such as under a tree, in a park or open square, in a shady yard, or on or near the water. But do not expose the baby to extreme heat.

In fair and pleasant weather keep the baby out all day.

In cold weather, the baby may stay out while the sun shines, if kept warm and comfortable.

Nevers.

Never use a feeding-bottle with a tube. Never give medicine to make the baby sleep.

Never wake the baby except for nursing.

Never give teething powders. They are poison.

Never forget that the little baby's head needs support.

Never give the baby a comfort. It is a bad habit, for which the baby is not responsible.

Never let a fly touch the baby or the baby's milk.

Never let the baby's skin get red or sore in or about the natal cleft. Keep clean.

Never use a soiled diaper again before it is washed.

Never wean a baby younger than nine months, unless your family physician advises you to do it.

Never put the nipple of the baby's nursing-bottle into your own mouth.

Never give the baby "loose" milk. Any milk that is not clean, cool, and covered may kill the baby.

Never try any "baby food" without your doctor's advice. What suits your neighbor's baby may not suit yours at all.

Never exploit the baby as an attraction for friends and relatives.

HELEN MacMURCHY.

Corrected List of Fall Fairs, 1915.

Issued by the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent.

Aberfoyle.....	Oct. 5
Abingdon.....	Oct. 8 and 9
Acton.....	Sept. 22 and 23
Ailsa Craig.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Alexandria.....	Sept. 15
Alfred.....	Sept. 28
Alliston.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Almonte.....	Sept. 21 to 23
Alvinston.....	Oct. 7 and 8
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Ancaster.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Arden.....	Oct. 5
Arnprior.....	Oct. 8 to 10
Arthur.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Ashworth.....	Oct. 1
Astorville.....	Sept. 23
Atwood.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Avonmore.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Ayton.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Bancroft.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Barrie.....	Sept. 20 to 22
Bar River.....	Sept. 24
Bayfield.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Baysville.....	Oct. 1
Beachburg.....	Sept. 29, Oct. 1
Beamsville.....	Sept. 23 and 24
Beaverton.....	Sept. 27 to 29
Beeton.....	Oct. 7 and 8
Belleville.....	Sept. 6 and 7
Berwick.....	Sept. 24
Bickford.....	Sept. 15
Binbrook.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Blackstock.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Blenheim.....	Oct. 7 and 8
Blyth.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Bobcaygeon.....	Oct. 8 and 9
Bolton.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Bothwell's Corners.....	Sept. 23 and 24
Bowmanville.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Bradford.....	Sept. 25 to 28
Bracebridge.....	Sept. 22 to 24
Brampton.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Bridgen.....	Oct. 5
Brighton.....	Sept. 9 and 10
Brockville.....	Sept. 6 to 8
Bruce Mines.....	Sept. 22
Brussels.....	Oct. 1
Burk's Falls.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Burford.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Burlington.....	Oct. 15
Caledon.....	Oct. 7 and 8
Caledonia.....	Oct. 7 and 8
Campbellford.....	Sept. 29 and 30
Carp.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Casselman.....	Sept. 14
Castleton.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Cayuga.....	Sept. 27 and 28
Centreville.....	Sept. 11
Carleton.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Chatham.....	Sept. 21 to 23
Chatsworth.....	Sept. 16 and 17
Chesley.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Clarksburg.....	Sept. 21
Clarence Creek.....	Sept. 21
Cobden.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Cobourg.....	Sept. 29 and 30
Cochrane.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Colborne.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Coldwater.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Collingwood.....	Sept. 22 to 25
Comber.....	Sept. 27 and 28
Cookstown.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Cookville.....	Oct. 6
Cornwall.....	Sept. 9 to 11
Courtland.....	Oct. 7
Delaware.....	Oct. 18
Delta.....	Sept. 20 to 22
Demorestville.....	Oct. 9
Desboro.....	Sept. 23 and 24
Dorchester Station.....	Oct. 6
Dresden.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Drumbo.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Dunchurch.....	Sept. 29
Dundalk.....	Oct. 7 and 8
Dungarmon.....	Oct. 7 and 8
Dunnville.....	Sept. 16 and 17
Durham.....	Sept. 23 and 24
Elmira.....	Sept. 15 and 16
Elmvale.....	Oct. 4 to 6
Embro.....	Oct. 7
Emsdale.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Englehart.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Erin.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Essex.....	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Exeter.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Fairground.....	Oct. 5
Fenelon Falls.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Fenwick.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Fergus.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Feverham.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Flesherton.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Florence.....	Oct. 11 and 12
Forest.....	Sept. 29 and 30
Fort Erie.....	Sept. 29 and 30
Fort William.....	Sept. 14 to 17
Frankford.....	Sept. 16 and 17
Frankville.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Freelton.....	Oct. 15
Galetta (Mohr's Corners).....	Sept. 28 and 29
Galt.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Georgetown.....	Oct. 6 and 7
Glencoe.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Goderich.....	Sept. 28 to 30
Gordon Lake.....	Sept. 24
Gore Bay.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Gorrie.....	Oct. 2
Gravenhurst.....	Sept. 15 and 16
Grand Valley.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Haliburton.....	Sept. 23
Hamilton.....	Sept. 15 to 18
Hanover.....	Sept. 16 and 17
Harrow.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Harrowsmith.....	Sept. 16 and 17
Hepworth.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Highgate.....	Oct. 1 and 2
Holstein.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Huntsville.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Hymers.....	Sept. 22
Ingersoll.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Inverary.....	Sept. 8
Iron Bridge.....	Oct. 5
Jarvis.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Kajawong.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Keene.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Kemble.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Kemptville.....	Sept. 23 and 24
Kenora.....	Aug. 26 and 27
Kilsyth.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Kincardine.....	Sept. 16 and 17
Kingston.....	Sept. 28 to 30
Kinmount.....	Sept. 14 and 15
Kirkton.....	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Lakefield.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Lakeside.....	Sept. 30
Lambeth.....	Oct. 5
Lanark.....	Sept. 9 and 10
Langton.....	Oct. 9
Lansdowne.....	Sept. 16 and 17
Leamington.....	Oct. 6 to 8

Continued on next page.

Corre
Lindsay
Lion's I
Lombard
London
Loring
Lucknow
Lyndhur
Listowel
Maberly
Madoc
Magneta
Manitow
Markdale
Markham
Marmora
Marshvil
Massey
Matheson
Mattawa
Maxville
Meaford
Merlin
Merrickv
McDonal
McKellar
Melbour
Metcalfe
Middlevil
Midland
Millbroo
Milton
Milverto
Minden
Mitchell
Moorefiel
Morrisbu
Mount F
Mt. Bry
Muriillo
Napanee
Newboro
New Ha
Newingt
New Lish
Newmark
Niagara
Noelville
Norwich
Norwood
Oakville
Odesa
Ohswekir
Onondag
Orangevi
Orilla
Oro
Orono
Orville
Oshawa
Ottawa
Otterville
Owen Sc
Paisley
Pakenha
Palmerst
Paris
Parham
Parkhill
Parry S
Perth
Peterbor
Petrolia
Picton
Pinkerton
Port Car
Port Elg
Port Ho
Powassan
Prescott
Priceville
Providen
Queensvil
Rainham
Renfrew
Riceville
Richard's
Richmon
Ridgetow
Ripley
Robin's
Rocklyn
Rockton
Rockwoo
Rodney
Roseneat
Rosseau
Sarnia
Sault St
Scarboro
Schombe
Seaforth
Shannon
Shegwan
Shelburn
Simcoe
Smithvil
South M
South R
Spencerv
Springfel
Spruced
Stella

Corrected List of Fall Fairs, 1915.

Lindsay	Sept. 23 to 25
Lion's Head	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Lombardy	Sept. 11
London (Western Fair)	Sept. 10 to 18
Loring	Oct. 1
Lucknow	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Lyndhurst	Sept. 14 and 15
Listowel	Sept. 21 and 22
Maberly	Sept. 14 and 15
Madoc	Oct. 6 and 7
Magnetawan	Sept. 27 and 28
Manitowaning	Oct. 4 and 5
Markdale	Oct. 12 and 13
Markham	Oct. 6 to 8
Marmora	Sept. 23 and 24
Marshville	Sept. 22 and 23
Massey	Sept. 23
Matheson	Sept. 25
Mattawa	Sept. 22 and 23
Maxville	Sept. 28 and 29
Meadford	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Merlin	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Merrickville	Sept. 16 and 17
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 24
McKellar	Sept. 22
Melbourne	Oct. 6
Metcalfe	Sept. 21 and 22
Middleville	Oct. 1
Midland	Sept. 23 and 24
Millbrook	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Milton	Oct. 12 and 13
Milverton	Sept. 23 and 24
Minden	Sept. 28
Mitchell	Sept. 28 and 29
Moorefield	Oct. 1
Morrisburg	Aug. 3 to 5
Mount Forest	Sept. 15 and 16
Mt. Brydges	Oct. 1
Murillo	Oct. 5 and 6
Napawee	Sept. 14 and 15
Newboro	Sept. 23 and 24
New Hamburg	Sept. 16 and 17
Newington	Sept. 29 and 30
New Liskeard	Sept. 16 and 17
Newmarket	Sept. 29, Oct. 1
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept. 21 and 22
Noelville	Sept. 21
Norwich	Sept. 28 and 29
Norwood	Oct. 12 and 13
Oakville	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Odessa	Oct. 1
Ohawekin	Sept. 29, Oct. 1
Onondaga	Oct. 4 and 5
Orangeville	Sept. 16 and 17
Orillia	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Oro	Sept. 17
Orono	Sept. 23 and 24
Orrville	Sept. 17
Oshawa	Sept. 13 to 15
Ottawa (Central Canada)	Sept. 10 to 18
Otterville	Oct. 1 and 2
Owen Sound	Oct. 6 to 8
Paisley	Sept. 28 and 29
Pakenham	Sept. 20 and 21
Palmerston	Sept. 23 and 24
Paris	Sept. 23 and 24
Parham	Sept. 21 and 22
Parkhill	Sept. 23 and 24
Parry Sound	Sept. 15 and 16
Perth	Aug. 31 to Sept. 2
Peterboro	Sept. 16 to 18
Petrolia	Sept. 23 and 24
Pictou	Sept. 21 to 23
Pinkerton	Sept. 24
Port Carling	Sept. 17
Port Elgin	Sept. 23 and 24
Port Hope	Oct. 5 and 6
Powassan	Sept. 29 and 30
Prescott	Sept. 14 to 16
Priceville	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Providence Bay	Oct. 5 and 6
Queensville	Oct. 5 and 6
Rainham Centre	Sept. 21 and 22
Renfrew	Sept. 22 to 24
Riceville	Sept. 30
Richard's Landing	Sept. 28
Richmond	Sept. 20 to 22
Ridgetown	Oct. 11 to 13
Ripley	Sept. 28 and 29
Roblin's Mills	Oct. 1 and 2
Rocklyn	Oct. 8
Rockton	Oct. 12 and 13
Rockwood	Oct. 7 and 8
Rodney	Oct. 4 and 5
Roseneath	Sept. 23 and 24
Rosseau	Sept. 21 and 22
Sarnia	Sept. 28 and 29
Sault Ste. Marie	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Scarboro (Agitcourt)	Sept. 28 and 29
Schomberg	Oct. 14 and 15
Seaford	Sept. 23 and 24
Shannonville	Sept. 18
Sheguiandah	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Shelburne	Sept. 23 and 24
Simcoe	Oct. 12 to 14
Smithville	Oct. 1 and 2
South Mountain	Sept. 9 and 10
South River	Oct. 5 and 6
Spencerville	Sept. 28 and 29
Springfield	Sept. 23 and 24
Sprucedale	Sept. 23 and 24
Stella	Sept. 29



The Source of Speed

Note the STEEL LINING in these Speed Shells. An exclusive Remington-UMC feature—found only in

ARROW and NITRO CLUB SHELLS

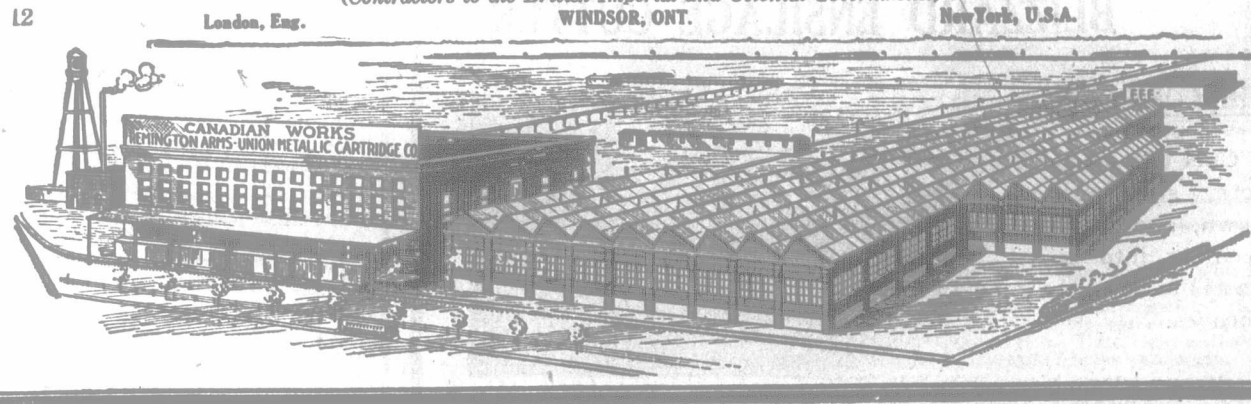
It's the source of their surpassing speed. The steel lining permits high powder-compression. This means quicker combustion and greater power. Puts ALL the power in a straight-line drive. Practically a gun within a gun. Result: Quick fire—shorter lead—greater accuracy—deeper penetration—more uniform pattern. You want more birds. Use SPEED SHELLS—and get them!

"Successful Sport"

Another name for Speed Shells in a Remington-UMC Pump Gun. A combination favored by experts and sportsmen throughout the world. Let your Dealer show you the latest in World-Standard Arms and Ammunition.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)



See Us at the Exhibition

We are going to have the finest showing we ever had, and it will be the duty of every farmer to post up on our lines by looking them over and asking us particulars.

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YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME—REMEMBER

Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Ltd.

AYLMER, ONTARIO



The Bissell Steel Roller

With Three Drums and Strong Rigid Steel Frame.

Some improvements are: Heavy Steel Axle.

Thick, Heavy Steel Plate, Drums Riveted.

up to stand any strain, Roller Bearings

Runs like a bird. Full particulars free

by mail, or ask your dealer. None

genuine without the name "BISELL."

Look out for it. This Roller will

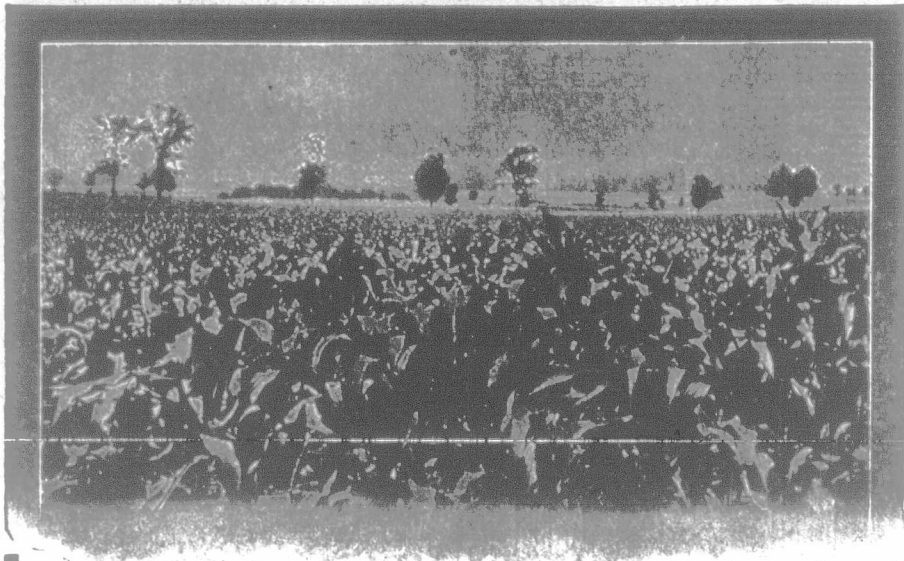
stand hard work and lots of it.

Write Dept. W for free catalogue

T. E. Bissell Co., Limited, Elora, Ont.

Don't fail to call and see us at the Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions.

Stirling	Sept. 21 and 22
Stratfordville	Sept. 15
Strathroy	Sept. 20 to 21
Streetsville	Sept. 25
Sunderland	Sept. 21 and 22
Sundridge	Oct. 7 and 8
Sutton	Sept. 23 and 24
Tamworth	Sept. 9
Tara	Oct. 5 and 6
Tavistock	Sept. 21
Teeswater	Oct. 5 and 6
Thamesville	Oct. 5 and 6
Theford	Sept. 27 and 28
Thessalon	Sept. 22 and 23
Thorndale	Sept. 27 and 28
Thorold	Thanksgiving Day
Tiverton	Oct. 5
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug. 28-Sept. 13
Tweed	Sept. 29 and 30
Underwood	Oct. 12
Utterson	Sept. 29 and 30
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 21 to 23
Verner	Sept. 21
Walkerton	Sept. 14, and 15
Wallaceburg	Sept. 28 and 29
Wallacetown	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Walter's Falls	Sept. 28 and 29
Warkworth	Oct. 7 and 8
Warren	Sept. 20 and 21
Waterdown	Oct. 5
Waterford	Oct. 7
Watford	Oct. 6
Welland	Oct. 5 and 6
Wellandport	Sept. 24 and 25
Wellesley	Sept. 14 and 15
Weston	Sept. 17 and 18
Wheatley	Oct. 4 and 5
Wiaraton	Sept. 28 and 29
Williamstown	Sept. 15 and 16
Winchester	Sept. 7 and 8
Windsor	Aug. 31 to Sept. 3
Wingham	Sept. 23 and 24
Wolfe Island	Sept. 21 and 22
Woodbridge	Oct. 12 and 13
Woodstock	Sept. 23 and 24
Woodville	Sept. 16 and 17
Wooler	Sept. 3
Wyoming	Oct. 1 and 2
Zephyr	Oct. 1
Zurich	Sept. 22 and 23



FROM THE FIELD TO THE SILO

QUICKLY, ECONOMICALLY, SATISFACTORILY

BY USING THE

Massey-Harris

CORN BINDER and the
BLIZZARD ENSILAGE CUTTER

THE CORN BINDER

Cuts tall or short corn, standing or down, and binds it securely into neat, easily-handled sheaves.

A Strong, Durable, Satisfactory Machine; Light, Direct Draft; Inclined Elevation; Perfect Balance; Works Well on the level or on a hillside.

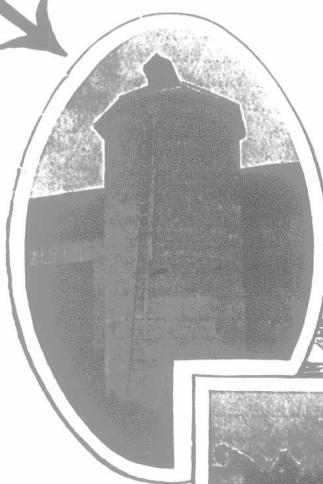
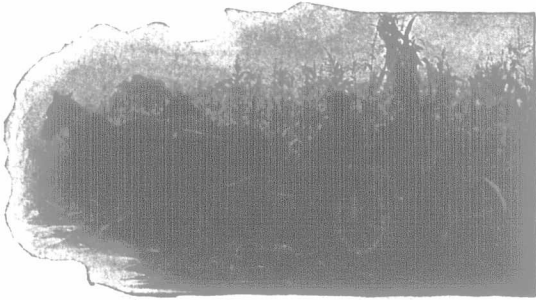
THE ENSILAGE CUTTER

Has great capacity and is adjustable to cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Blower has ample power to elevate the ensilage.

The Travelling Table and Spring-Controlled Feed Rolls provide a positive feed, and, as the Rolls may be instantly stopped or reversed, it is the safest Cutter you can use.

Furnished with a Transport Truck when ordered.



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HIGH QUALITY LEICESTERS

For this season's trade I have the best lot of young Leicesters (Rams and Ewes) I ever bred. My sires for generations back were carefully selected imported rams.

W. A. DOUGLAS,

Caledonia, Ont. "Phone"

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 enclosing.

Veterinary.

Inversion of the Rectum.

Sow four months old has been fed chopped grain (mostly oats) with a little corn mixed with it and a tablespoonful of oil cake 3 times daily. Her bowel is turned inside out.

SUB.

Ans.—This is called "Inversion of the Rectum." It is caused, in most cases, by excessive straining, due to constipation or acute diarrhoea. In the latter case the straining is caused by irritation in the former in efforts to defecate. Treatment is often unsuccessful. Wash and bathe the protruded portion well with a hot solution of alum 1 oz. to a pint of water. Then return it and arrange a truss to prevent reinversion. Give her 2 oz. raw linseed oil and feed on milk and shorts, with a little linsed meal. Remove the truss as indicated by efforts to defecate, and after defecation inject into the rectum a little warm solution of alum. It is often wise to try and fit for the butcher.

Miscellaneous.

Sprouted Wheat.

Let me know, through the columns of your paper, what per cent. of the food value you consider is lost when wheat is sprouted?

W. J. T.

Ans.—See article in the Stock Department, this issue.

Not Likely a Pigeon.

Would you please tell me what a wild pigeon looks like? I have found two young birds, looking like pigeons. I found them in a nest in a thorn tree, but I have never heard of a tame pigeon building a nest in a tree with leaves on it.

H. R.

Ans.—The birds are not likely wild pigeons, and are most probably mourning doves. The wild pigeon is believed to be extinct. The mourning dove resembles a pigeon very much in appearance and flight. The birds are certainly not tame pigeons. Capture the young birds and show them to some naturalist, or a man in your district who remembers the wild pigeon well.

Wages and Wood.

What is the average pay given to a farm hand? We have a man living in a three-roomed house. How many cords of firewood should keep him for a year, without burning extra wood?

P. R.

Ans.—There is not enough data given in the question to enable us to give an explicit answer. A really good man living in a house and boarding himself, would get from \$300 up to \$400 per year. This would be for competent help. Inexperienced men would get much less, probably from \$180 to \$240 per year. This is assuming free house and a small garden supplied. It all depends upon the man and his work. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down. The average handed out by statisticians is lower than this estimate, but a man should get what he earns. As to the firewood, we are not prepared to say. Is it hard or soft wood; dry or green? So much also depends upon the length it is cut, the stove in which it is burned, and the construction of the house, that we do not care to venture a guess.

Gossip.

While at Toronto Exhibition, be sure to visit the Model Barn and see the Nanco Everlasting Silo. Make inquiries about this good silo, and find out how the bricks make such suitable material for constructing silos. Aug. 28 to Sept. 13, the silo will be there.

The Poultry Breeders' Opportunity.

Canada in past years has imported more poultry and more eggs than she has exported. Yet her production has materially increased, but it has failed to keep pace with the consumption. In twenty years the egg production developed from 64,499,241 dozen to 133,071,034 dozen, but the consumption increased from 11.8 per capita to 17.39. That is to say the individual fondness for eggs had increased over fifty per cent. The population grew in those twenty years, or from 1891 to 1911, according to the census, from 4,883,289 to 7,204,838, an increase of 2,371,599, and the egg production mounted up 38,571,793 dozen. In spite of this fact, and although the exports fell about to zero, 2,378,640 dozen had to be imported. In the same time the number of poultry in Canada grew from 12,696,701 to 29,548,723. Here again, although the increase was close upon thirteen millions, the imports exceeded the exports in value to the amount of \$111,696.

Last year the excess of imports of eggs over exports reached the virtually enormous total of 11,150,106 dozen, while of poultry in 1914 we exported in value \$206,370, but we imported \$406,366, a difference against us of \$199,996. These figures, striking as they are, and almost impossible as they seem, are yet official, being taken from Pamphlet No. 7, of the Poultry Division, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled, "The Egg and Poultry Situation in Canada, with notes upon the possible effect of the war upon the development of the industry," by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., M. S., and can be verified on application for the pamphlet to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The statistics given in the pamphlet are both phenomenal and interesting. No other articles of food have shown such an increase in popularity. At the same time, prices generally have increased and been well sustained. Mr. Brown does not undertake to explain the phenomena, but contents himself with proving that it is so, and that the increase in every particular is common to all the Provinces. He also gives particulars of imports of poultry into Great Britain, which in 1913 amounted in value to \$5,411,684, of which Russia supplied \$1,640,923, the United States \$999,890, Austria-Hungary \$470,767, Italy \$410,902, China \$219,472, Egypt \$180,800, Holland \$121,739, Belgium \$108,268, Norway \$68,960, Germany \$58,005, and Canada, seemingly, nil.

From the foregoing figures and the general condition of things in Europe, Mr. Brown arrives at the conclusion that Britain will this year be short of eggs and poultry to the sum of a million and a half of dollars, or of eggs alone to the amount of one hundred million dozen. Every Canadian producer should endeavor, therefore, to produce this year more and better eggs and poultry than ever before.

Trade Topic.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

The prize list offered this year by the Western Fair Association is the most liberal in its history. In the Live-stock Departments the prizes are exceptionally large. The horse stables have been disinfecting very thoroughly under the direction of Dr. Tamblin, V. S., and everything put in first-class condition. In the cattle barns there will be increased accommodation, as last year tents had to be brought into service. A new sheep barn is being erected, where accommodation has been provided for a very large sheep exhibit, as it is felt that the increase in the prize list will bring out all the large flocks. The poultry prizes are increased, and should bring out all the best birds of Ontario. The prizes for grain and vegetables are also higher this year and there should be a large exhibit in this department. Prize lists, entry forms, programs, and all information from the Secretary, I. M. Hunt, London, Ontario.



The Poultry Breeders' Opportunity.

Canada in past years has imported poultry and more eggs than she exported. Yet her production has materially increased, but it has failed to pace with the consumption. In many years the egg production dropped from 64,499,241 dozen to 133,034 dozen, but the consumption increased from 11.8 per capita to 17.29. It is to say the individual fondness for eggs had increased over fifty per cent. The population grew in those many years, or from 1891 to 1911, according to the census, from 4,893,289 to 7,204,838, an increase of 2,371,599. The egg production mounted up 58,793 dozen. In spite of this fact, although the exports fell about 2,378,640 dozen had to be imported. In the same time the number of chickens in Canada grew from 12,696,701 to 29,548,723. Here again, although the increase was close upon thirteen millions, the imports exceeded the exports in value to the amount of \$111,000,000.

Last year the excess of imports of poultry over exports reached the virtually enormous total of 11,150,106 dozen. The value of poultry in 1914 we exported in the amount of \$206,370, but we imported \$406,000, a difference against us of \$199,630. The figures, striking as they are, and almost impossible as they seem, are yet being taken from Pamphlet No. 1 of the Poultry Division, of the Department of Agriculture, and "The Egg and Poultry Situation in Canada, with notes upon the possible effect of the war upon the development of the industry," by W. A. Brown, A. M. S., and can be verified on application for the pamphlet to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTERS ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scurf or bluish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

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DAY by day we are receiving enthusiastic testimonial letters from policyholders whose Endowment contracts are now maturing.

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WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS



READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic ointment for manking. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Fungus, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at drugists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. F. 253 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Running Water on Every Floor!

Write us to-day for particulars of the EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM for country homes. Durable, efficient, no trouble to operate, costs little. We make hand, windmill, gasoline and electric outfits.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., LIMITED
1200 Dundas Street, London, Ontario

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ontario

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE
For Sale, from the imported sire "PRADAMERE".

Apply:—A DINSMORE, Manager "Grape Grange Farm" - Clarksburg, Ont.

Glengore Angus—We have two choice Angus bulls, 12 months old; also two choice bull calves, 8 months old, for quick sale. For particulars, write GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. Phone No. 384 Erin.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Gossip.

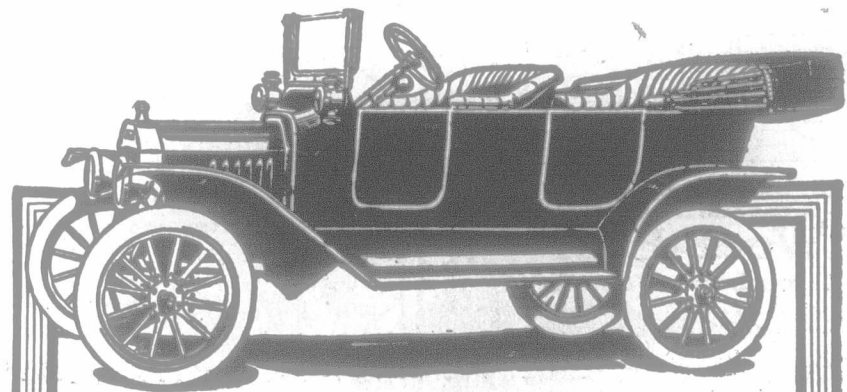
THE BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS.

Another year has verified our prediction of a year ago that the Bruce Mayflower bull, Right Sort (imp.), at the head of the great Burlington herd of J. F. Mitchell, was, at an early age, destined to become recognized as one of the most successful sires ever used in Canada. The remarkable uniformity, smoothness and wealth of flesh shown in his get as exhibited at Toronto last fall, was noticed by thousands of Shorthorn admirers, and this year that same remarkable smoothness and perfection of flesh that carried the youngsters to the top in practically every young class last year, is, if possible, more strongly in evidence than a year ago, while the great bull himself has thickened immensely in the last twelve months. A review of the breeding and individual excellence of each of the dozen junior and senior bull calves of this year would require more space than is at our disposal, therefore interested breeders should make it a point to look up the exhibit at Toronto. The herd as a whole is one of the largest in Ontario, and of late years has been strengthened, and had new blood introduced by annual importations to a greater extent than any other herd in the Dominion. On the upper farm the same go-ahead conditions prevail. The herd shows a steady improvement, particularly noticeable in the young things, the get of the present stock bull, Imp. Raphael, grand champion at London two years ago. He is a wonderfully-fleshed bull, and has proved that he possesses the power of transmitting his sterling qualities to his get.

GEO. GIER & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

Mildred's Royal is dead, at the age of thirteen years. Like a lamb, he was led to slaughter, and all that now remains of one of the greatest bulls and one of the most successful sires the breed has ever known in Canada, is, in all probability, sealed up in some nicely engrossed tins and labelled "Baby-beef," but his memory is being perpetuated by the dozen or more excessively thick-fleshed two- and three-year-old heifers now in the herd of his late owners, Geo. Gier & Son, of Grand Valley, Ont. Not many herds in Canada can show as choice a lot of big, thick, breeding cows as the Grand Valley herd. Practically all of them are Emmeline, Matchless, and Bellona. Of the former, it is worthy of note to say that the dam of J. A. Watt's grand champion heifer at the Western shows this year was bred in this herd from the noted Emmeline tribe, and her dam and three of her sisters are now doing duty in the herd. Among the big, thick daughters of Mildred's Royal are several Toronto prize-winners, and there are others just as good. They are now in calf to last year's Toronto first-prize junior bull calf, Escana Champion, the Broadhocks-bred son of the great sire Right Sort (imp.). He has done remarkably well since last fall, and we confidently look for him to win junior championship this year. But if Mildred's Royal excelled as a sire of sex it was in bulls, and the two senior bull calves now in the stables are the last that breeders will ever have a chance to get. One of them, a nice roan, is out of Matchless 37th. The other is a red of the great Emmeline strain. These are two of the best bulls he ever got, not forgetting the junior champion of two years ago. Another young bull is a Matchless, got by the junior champion son of Mildred's Royal. Mr. Gier will exhibit these bulls at Toronto. Look them up; they are worthy of inspection.

A plan is now being perfected for planting trees, shrubs and flowers along the entire length of the famous Lincoln Highway from ocean to ocean. Each State will designate the varieties to be planted within its borders. Already much work has been done. New Jersey, for instance, will border the highway with fruit trees. Pennsylvania will plant forest trees, decorating the trunks with vines and the interspaces with laurel. Illinois will use the prairie rose, while Nebraska will plant great shade trees 200 feet apart, with ornamental small trees and shrubbery in between.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

Ford Runabout
Price \$480

Ford Town Car
Price \$780

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Write for catalog B.



FREE LAND

FOR THE SETTLER IN
New Ontario

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

Clydesdales That Are Clydesdales

Three, four and five years of age, prizewinners and champions at Ottawa and Guelph, up to 2,100 lbs. in weight, with the highest quality and choicest breeding. When buying a stallion get the best, we have them; also several big, well bred, tried and proven sires from 7 to 12 years of age, cheap.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Calves Sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503

We are offering at reasonable prices a few bull calves up to ten months old, sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503, the champion bull of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, and out of imported dams. Also a few in calf heifers and heifer calves.

Come and make your own selection from a large herd.

Correspondence solicited.

Clydesdale Teams LARKIN FARMS QUEENSTON, ONTARIO
Prices Reasonable

Woodholme Shorthorns

For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch-topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a show bull too. Every one of these will please the most exacting.

G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ontario, C.P.R.

Shorthorns

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

Having bought the SPRUCEDALE STOCK FARM, ST. THOMAS, ONT., my whole herd of **60 PURE - BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS** will be found at their new home "SPRUCEDALE STOCK FARM," instead of Janeville Farm, Guelph, as formerly. Visitors will always be welcome as heretofore. **WM. J. BEATY, St. Thomas, Ont.**

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



The kitchen to be proud of is the one filled with "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Utensils

Nothing makes the kitchen so bright and cheerful as a "Set" of shining "Wear-Ever" utensils.

"Wear-Ever" utensils give enduring satisfaction because they are so carefully made, from hard, thick, sheet aluminum.

Start now to make your kitchen a "Wear-Ever" kitchen. Send 25c in stamps or coin for the special one-quart (wine-measure) "Wear-Ever" Stevedon. See for yourself why so many women prefer "Wear-Ever" ware to all others. Write for booklet, "The Wear-Ever Kitchen", which explains how to improve your cooking.

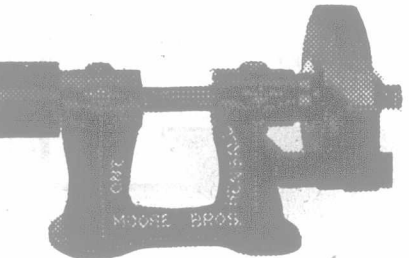


Northern Aluminum Co., Limited Dept 75 Toronto, Ontario.

Send prepaid 1-qt. (wine-measure) "Wear-Ever" Stevedon. Enclosed is 25c in stamps or coin—money refunded if not satisfied.

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

The "Little Giant" Emery Grinder



Weight, 33 pounds.
Stone, 7-in. diam., 1 1/4-in. face.

From our agent or prepaid from works,
\$7.00

MOORE BROS., HENSALL, ONT.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS
For Sale—"Lynnore Duke," age 1 year and 9 months—from imported stock—highly bred.

BERKSHIRE PIGS
For Sale—Boars and sows, 9 months, 4 months and 3 months, from choice imported English stock.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
F. Wallace Cockshutt - Brantford

SHORTHORNS

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

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

Oakland—61 Shorthorns
For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1915 SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS
We have sold all the bulls advertised. Have a fine lot of lambs that will soon be ready for sale, all of the usual Maple Lodge quality.

(MISS) C. SMITH - Clandeboye, R.R. 1 Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm

Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

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

SHORTHORNS, bulls, females, reds, roans, size, quality, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows milking 50 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's Bull Mortimer in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy. Thomas Graham, P.P. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS
Present offering—choice roan bulls fit for service, 100 lb. and over; heifers, and females in calf.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 1, L. D. Phone. Erin Stn., C.P.R.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Gossip.
IRVINDALE SHORTHORNS.

For over fifty years this famous herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns, imported and Canadian bred, have stood the tests of time and supplied foundation stock for many of the best herds in Canada and the United States, and still the name, John Watt & Son, stands for the best in breeding and individual merit of the Shorthorn breed. It is the writer's humble opinion that, notwithstanding the fact that many illustrious sires have stood at the head of the herd, the present stock bull, Gainford Select, a Scotch Thistle-bred son of the great Gainford Marquis (imp.), is quite the equal of any of his predecessors as a sire of evenly-balanced quality and flesh, as demonstrated in the superior merit of the young bulls and heifers, sons and daughters of his, that just now grace the darkened box stalls in the splendid stables of the farm. On their dam's side they carry an array of sires whose fame is strongly inscribed on the pages of Shorthorn lore, and represent on blood lines the best and most popular of the breed. These young bulls, and a limited number of heifers, are for sale.

SOMETHING NICE IN DODDIES.

One of the lessons gleaned from the results of many years judging in the fat-cattle classes at both the Smithfield and Chicago Shows, would tend to convince aspirants for championship honors at the fat-stock shows that somewhere in the candidates' breeding there must be a pretty fair amount of Doddie blood. For the majority of the smaller breeders, this is easiest and cheapest got by using an Aberdeen-Angus sire. The high-class character and showing quality of the large herd of T. B. Broadfoot, of Fergus, Ont., is too well known by patrons of Toronto and London Exhibitions to need any comment, and this year is in a position unprecedented in the herd's history to supply breeders with a herd-header of highest individual merit, sired by the several-times champion at U. S. State Fairs, Proud Elmar 2nd, and out of Canadian winners. The selection this year is a large one, and the cattle range in age from nine to twenty-four months, representing such popular tribes as the Mayflowers, Prides and Violets. There is also for sale a choice lot of one- and two-year-old heifers. Look up the exhibit at Toronto. In Oxford Down sheep, Mr. Broadfoot can supply some extra big, well-balanced ram and ewe lambs, sired by a Chicago first-prize ram.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS' SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

The old-established herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle and flock of Lincoln sheep owned by John Gardhouse & Sons, of Weston, Ont., are still in the front, and showing a wealth of flesh of probably higher quality than ever before. This is true of both the Shorthorns and Lincolns, and improved breeding and rich pastures are accountable. The Shorthorn herd is one of the very best herds in the Dominion. Year after year the usual quota of show animals, bred in the herd, are out at Toronto and London Shows, and always get their full share of honors and red tickets. This is a matter too often overlooked by breeders wanting breeding animals. The herd that can produce winners year after year, whose breeding is positively the choicest of the breed, does seem to be about the ideal place from which to select a herd-header or a few breeding females. In this herd just now is a big selection in females, from the highest type of show animals down to the everyday, money-making sort. This is true also of young bulls. High-class show bulls down to the useful steer-getters are there, the younger steers sired by the present stock bull, Toronto second prize, Lavender Sultan, a Lavender-bred grandson of the renowned Whitehall Sultan. He is one of the best bulls of this day in Canada, and one of the best breeders. Look up Mr. Gardhouse's exhibit at Toronto. In Lincoln sheep, the offering is a choice one in ram and ewe lambs.

Still Farther Ahead

Ever since the Renfrew Standard was put on the market, it has led the gasoline engine field in up-to-dateness. This year the

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

has a feature every farmer will appreciate. It is an absolutely dual ignition system, consisting of a High Tension (built-in) Magneto of the best quality, in addition to the original battery and coil equipment. Each one will operate independently of the other so that you will never get "tied up" if batteries become weak or a misadjustment occurs in the magneto. You can start the engine on either system and operate on either system. This improvement, along with the many other leading features, puts the Renfrew Standard still further in the lead. Write for catalog giving complete description.

We also furnish grain grinders, saw frames and B. Bell & Son ensilage cutters.

See our exhibit of Renfrew Standard engines, Renfrew scales, Standard cream separators, etc., at Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Renfrew exhibitions and the smaller fall fairs.



Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited
Head Office and Works, Renfrew, Ontario
Agencies almost everywhere in Canada

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong thick-fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 14 months bull, Granddam Imp., he is a son of the noted sire Right Sort, imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes at Toronto last fall. Visit our farm, see Right Sort and our this year's show herd 12 head all by him.

MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON, P.O. ONT.
JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct.

H. SMITH HAY P.O., ONT.

21 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales—We have five young bulls of serviceable age that we will sell at moderate prices. In Clydesdales we have eight imported mares with foals. We can spare some of these, and will sell them worth the money, or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a two-year-old stallion and a pair of good yearling fillies.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kibean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

The Salem Shorthorns

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

J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

Blairgowrie Shorthorns

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

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

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

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

Lakeside Ayrshires

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchinbain Seafoam (Imp.) = 35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and home-bred.

Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor Dominion Express Building, Montreal D. McArthur, Manager, Phillipsburg, Que.

High-Class Ayrshires

If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire. Write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Quebec.

INGLEWOOD AYRSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE.—We are now offering boars four months old and pigs six weeks. Pairs of four months old and pigs six weeks. Also a few bull calves. **WILSON McPHERSON & SONS, St. Ann's, Ont.**

City View Ayrshires

Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything.

JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. NO. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

AUGUST

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DAVID B

Maple
If you are...
dairy herd...
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Lyons Heng...

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R. M. HOL

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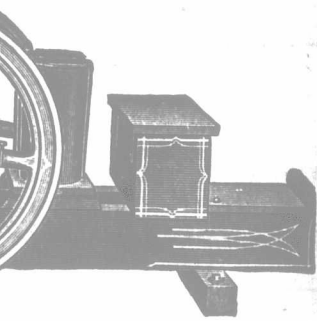
was put on the market, it up-to-datenss. This year the

Standard cranking

appreciate. It is an absolutely high Tension (built-in) Magneto the original battery and coil independently of the other so if batteries become weak or a You can start the engine on system. This improvement, features, puts the Renfrew write for catalog giving complete

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ed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will improve them. Many of them of a kind to down, thick and smooth with good heads and money in the market than you are asked for for what you want.

STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 15 months bull, Granddam Imp. he is a son of the noted sire Right Star Imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes our this years show herd 12 head all by him.

BURLINGTON, P.O. ONT.

HAY P.O., ONT.

heifers for sale. Write your wants Smith Standard.

We have five young bulls of serviceable age in Clyde that we will sell at moderate prices. In Clyde can spare some of these, and will sell them in females in exchange. We also have a two-station: Burlington Jct., G.T.R. (S.S.), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington.

HORTHORNS

lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Biblean Beauties, sired by Broadhooks Prime. Heifers from calves up.

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

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

ELORA, ONTARIO

Having bought out two Shorthorn herds puts me in a position to have cattle suitable in breeding and ages for C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Ashburn, Ont. G. T. R.

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

h-Class Ayrshires If you are wanting a bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and low, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire. me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Quebec.

EWOOD AYRSHIRES AND CHESTER TE SWINE.—We are now offering pairs of months old and pigs six weeks. Also a few Young sows of breeding age. Write for service. WILSON McPHERSON & SONS, St. Ann's, Ont.

Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One set for service. Records for everything.

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

FREEMAN'S BONE MEAL

BEST ON EARTH

MORE PHOSPHORIC ACID TO THE DOLLAR'S WORTH THAN IN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER

Send for Booklet on Fertilizers and Fertilizing with Guaranteed Analysis

The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd
222 HUNTER ST. E., HAMILTON.

BOG Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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

Look Out For

The Imperial Life Assurance Company's big advertisement in next week's issue entitled

"Will Your Widow Dress As Well" It has an interesting message for YOU.

Highest Cash Prices paid for GINSENG

We are the largest buyers of Ginseng in America and pay the highest market prices, in cash. If you have wild or cultivated Ginseng, send for our latest price list.

DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO. 158 W. 27th Street New York, U.S.A.

Maple Grove Holsteins

If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can feel proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock

HOLSTEINS

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. Females any age.

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

The Maples Holstein Herd Offers bull calves from sisters of Calamity Snow Mechthilde, at 2 years 15,000 lbs. milk, 722 lbs. butter, R.O.P. 24.45 lbs. butter 7 days at 3 years. All calves sired by Canary Hartog. Two nearest dams 29.89 lbs. butter 7 days, two granddams average 115 lbs. milk in one day. Write: Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

Gossip.

SOME SPLENDID TAMWORTHS.
The large herd of Tamworth swine owned by Herb German, of St. George, Ont., is this year particularly strong in ideality of type and quality. This is especially true of the younger ones, for out of the large number of young boars and sows, ranging from three to four months of age, there is scarcely one that is not straight and level, a condition seldom seen, for generally there are more or less in a litter that are culled out for off type or uneven back. This is worth remembering when ordering young Tamworths for breeding purposes. Uniformity in a litter, and, much better, uniformity in several litters, counts for much as demonstrating a strain capable of reproducing the ideal. Mr. German is this year in a position to supply the Tamworth breeders of this country with young stock that cannot fail to please.

QUALITY IN SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Something particularly choice in Shorthorns and Leicesters is this year to be found in the old-established and high-class herd and flock of W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont. Among the Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns are many of a quality and thickness of flesh that looks like winners in the best of company. They are daughters of Imp. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny, Imp. Joy of Morning, the Missie-bred bull Royal Star, the Lady Boyne-bred bull Prince Sunbeam, and the younger ones by the Cruickshank Butterfly-bred bull Imp. Roan Chief. Several one- and two-year-old heifers are up to a high standard of thickness in flesh. Pasturing as they are, knee deep in alfalfa, they certainly are doing remarkably well. On the other hand, there are Scotch-topped cows, milked by hand, that for some months have averaged 55 lbs. of milk a day, and two-year-old heifers that have not dropped below 30 lbs. a day. These surely are the profitable kind, especially when they are carrying a wealth of flesh with it. Bred from this kind of stock are a few nice young bulls. In Leicesters, Mr. Douglas declares this year's lambs to be the best lot he ever bred. Many of them will weigh up to and over the 140-lb. mark. They are sired by the 350-lb. imported prize-winning stock ram, and dams, grandams, and great-grandams, were all sired by specially selected rams of their own importation.

HOLSTEIN WINNERS AT TORONTO, 1914.

Although one of the younger breeders of Holsteins in Canada, and necessarily one of the younger exhibitors at the big shows, the success achieved by C. E. Kettle, of Wilsonville, Ont., with a representative entry from his well-selected herd at Toronto last fall was such as to lend encouragement and stimulate to greater efforts for the coming show of this year. His entry this year will be particularly strong in young things, the get of his richly-bred and well-balanced show sire, Grace Payne 2nd's Sir Mercena, junior champion at Toronto in 1912. His two nearest dams on his sire's side have records averaging 30 1/2 lbs., and his three nearest dams on his dam's side average 17.58 at two, three and four years old. He also, on his dam's side, is a grandson of Count Mercena Posch, with 23 A. R. O. daughters. The several young bulls Mr. Kettle is offering for sale this year are all sons of this high-class bull, and out of official-record dams. They range in age from three to fifteen months. Two of them, one a yearling, the other three months old, are out of Daisy Pietertje Urmic, record at four years 19.10 lbs., she being a daughter of the noted sire, Starlight, Schuiling De Kol. Another is out of Queen Wayne Schuiling, junior two-year-old record 15.93 lbs., granddam's record 22.11 lbs. Another is out of an 18.77-lb. four-year-old, and the others are equally well bred. Look them up at Toronto Exhibition and get prices.

Hepsy—That boy of ours seems mighty fond of tendin' to other folks' business. Hiram—Guess we'll hev to make a lawyer of him. Then he'll git paid for doin' of it.

You can cook to the full capacity of the top and bake an oven full of good things with a

McClary's Pandora

Range at the same time. Many exclusive features you should know about. Let the McClary dealer show you.

DISPERSION SALE OF Sunnybrook Holsteins

33 HEAD
Tuesday, August 31, 1915, From one to four o'clock p.m.

Our entire herd of Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Cattle will go to the other fellows at their prices. They will get good value whether we do or not. Four of them are good young males, nearly ready for service; Sired by Segis Prilly Veeman and from R.O.M. dams. Twenty-nine are first class females, only one over 7 years old and only 5 over four years old. This is choice stuff in excellent health and pink of condition. In calf by such renowned sires as Segis Prilly Veeman, Idylne Paul Veeman and Grace May Payne. Most of the milkers are tested, making R.O.M. records from 11 lbs. as Jr. 2 year olds to 21 lbs. as mature cows. Prospective buyers can do no better than inspect our goods, attend the sale and invest in as good stuff as the district contains. Write for catalogue to the Proprietors or to the Auctioneer. There will also be six extra good young horses and a quantity of hay and oats sold. Farm 30 rods from C.P.R. station at Stratfordville. Train arrives at noon from Woodstock, Ingersoll and Tillsonburg, connecting with all East and West bound trains. Free lunch on lawn.

Captain T. Merritt Moore, Auctioneer, Springfield, Ont. JAMES & CECIL NEVILL, Proprietors, Stratfordville, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

King Segis Walker whose dam, granddam and great granddam have records over 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed. I have for Sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Send for Pedigree and Photo. A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

D. C. FLATT & SON
R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONT. Long-distance Phone

HOLSTEINS At Hamilton Farms For Sale:—cows and heifers in calf to our great herd sires Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker, son of King Walker. If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, write us. We have some splendid bull calves. F. HAMILTON, St. Catharines, Ont.

Constitution That Counts in any animal; our herd sires are noted for stamping that in their get and they are breaking the records. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices. M. L. Haley, M. H. Haley, Springford

CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS Offers for sale a splendid bull calf, born Jan. 31st, 1915, whose dam gave 60 lbs. milk a day as a Jr. two-year-old, and whose sire is a grandson of Count Lakeview Rattler. This calf is evenly marked, straight and well developed.

GRIESBACH BROS., L.-D-Phone COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, Bronte, Ont., Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A choice young bull, born May 27, 1915, out of a 25-lb. three-year-old dam, and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the world's champion two-year-old milk cow. E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Manager

DON JERSEYS With 84 head to select from we can spare 5 mature cows, 2 yearling heifers in calf, sired by Fountaine Boyle and bred to Eminent Royal Fern, 4 yearling heifers not bred, and 4 yearling bulls besides a number of 6 months heifers. We never offered a better lot. D. Duncan & Son, Todmorden, R. R. No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

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

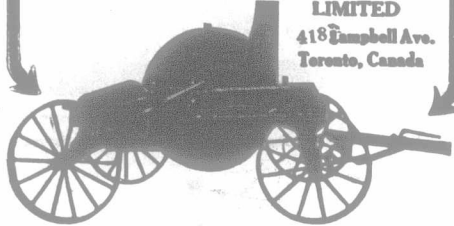
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Wilkinson Climax B
REGISTERED

**Ensilage and
Straw Cutter**

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

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make larger type machines for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED



STAMMERERS

can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to:

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
BERLIN, ONTARIO, CANADA

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
HIDES, WOOL, &c.
JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED
TORONTO

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM
Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month:

Yorkshires

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Summer Hill Oxfords

Flock established many years ago by the late Peter Arkell. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

PETER ARKELL & CO.
Box 454 Teeswater, Ont.

For Sale: **Southdowns and Oxfords**

Both sexes; all ages.
S. LEMON, POPLAR LODGE,
KETTLEBY, ONTARIO

**IMPROVED
Yorkshires**

FOR SALE—Young sows just being bred, also a few choice pigs, both sexes, 12 weeks old (only a few left). All will be registered.

WELDWOOD FARM
— FARMER'S ADVOCATE
London, Ontario

Tamworths Young sows bred for fall farrow and some choice young boars. Registered. Before buying write for prices
JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Morrison TAMWORTHS & SHORTHORNS Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Boars and sows all ages 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns both sexes, good milking strain, one Clydesdale colt two-year-old bred from imp. stock. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario

Poland China and Chester White Swine. Choice stock of any age, either sex, both breeds. Order early. Prices easy.

GEO. G. GOULD, Essex, Ont. R.R. No. 4.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Evaporation.

Where could I get an evaporator for drying apples in quantities from ten quarts to a bag? They are used also for drying peaches, also about how they run in price for a domestic evaporator?

W. E. A.

Ans.—Manufacturers of such should advertise in these columns. In the meantime call on your nearest hardware store and see if they are not kept in stock, or at least the hardware man should be able to get you one.

Oat and Corn Silage.

Our corn does not look at the present time as though it will mature enough to make good silage, will be green and full of juice. We have double the acreage of oats that we have of corn, which we expect to cut for hay. If we let the oats get ripe, then cut oats and corn so as to mix in silo, will this combination make good silage? Will it make better silage than green corn alone?

J. N. W.

Ans.—We have had no experience with oats and corn for silage, but would favor allowing the corn to mature as well as possible and putting it into the silo alone, mixing the cut oat hay with it when feeding out. The experience of readers is requested on this subject.

Venus Regurgitation.

Three-year-old mare has for three months had a beating in the neck near the wind-pipe down to the breast. It looks like a pulse. She is in good condition and not losing flesh.

D. J.

Ans.—This indicates valvular disease of the heart. The valves between the upper and lower compartments of the heart are not working properly, and this allows some of the blood to pass back into the upper compartment and thence into the veins when the heart contracts. Treatment is unavailing. It is possible that in so young an animal a spontaneous cure may take place, but nothing can be done in the way of treatment. She is liable to die suddenly, especially if subjected to excitement or to violent exercise.

Tree Queries.

1. Have several maple trees about 30 years old. Some have died and more appear to be dying gradually. Takes about five years. The leaves bud later and fall sooner each year. Bark is cracked at root and sap runs out at various times. Can you tell me cause and also if there is any way to save them?

2. Give remedy to kill grubs in bark and wood of locust trees.

3. Give right time to plant evergreen trees. Have heard September is good month, is this true?

J. D. M.

Ans.—1. It is difficult to diagnose the causes of premature death in trees. If sugar maple trees 30 years old are dying it is likely caused by poor soil conditions. The soil may be too moist, too dry or lack vegetable mould or humus. Sugar maple require deep fresh soil. Roadside trees usually are grown in grass or on impervious turf. The only improvement that I could suggest, is to improve soil conditions by cultivation or the application of humus in the form of black mould from the woods or well-rotted barnyard manure.

2. The locust borer, when once established in the tree is difficult to dislodge, as it usually bores well into the heart of the tree. It is possible to cut out the grub or kill it by following up the channel with a small wire.

3. Evergreens are often transplanted at the end of August or the early part of September. Where the trees are not exposed to severe winter winds, planting at this time often proves quite successful. Upon exposed situations, however, spring planting is considered to give much better results.

E. J. Z.

The annual summer meeting and judging class of the Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club was held at the farm of Mr. Alex. Hume, Menie, on Wednesday, August 25, 1915.

**A BUILDING
BY FREIGHT**

Want a building in a hurry—a fire-proof—lightning-proof building—for implements, carriage shed, granary? Tell us the size and style you want and we will quote you on just the building you need. Always ready to ship.

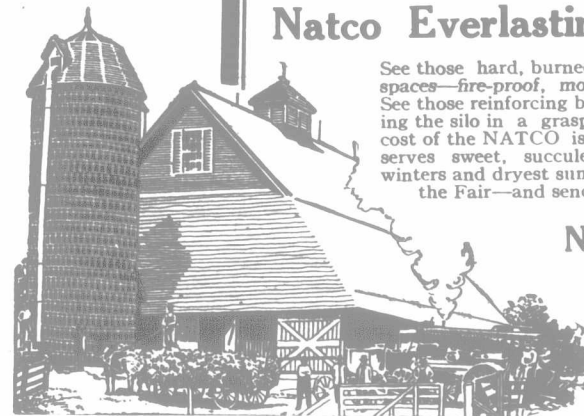
READY-MADE Buildings

manufactured by
THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited PRESTON

At The Exhibition

at Toronto, stop at our silo booth and have a chat with us. We're located at the MODEL BARN, one hundred yards east of the Poultry Sheds. "The Silo That Lasts For Generations" shows off splendidly there, and you'll be impressed with its look of strength and durability. Remember the date of the Exhibition—August 28th to September 13th—and

**DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE
Natco Everlasting Silo Exhibit**



See those hard, burned clay tile with their dead air spaces—fire-proof, moisture-proof and frost-resisting. See those reinforcing bands laid in the mortar, holding the silo in a grasp of steel. Learn why the first cost of the NATCO is the last cost, and how it preserves sweet, succulent ensilage through coldest winters and driest summers. Talk it over with us at the Fair—and send for our catalogue No. 4 now.

**National Fire Proofing
Company of Canada
Limited**
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Maple Shade Shropshires

A few shearing rams and ram lambs are for sale. They are the right kind and out of imported ewes and sired by an imported "Buttar" ram. You may order any time now for delivery later.

WILL A. DRYDEN, :: Brooklin, Ontario

Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs

Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England. We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering one hundred Oxford range rams and 80 yearling ewes and ewe lambs. All registered, prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, "Route 2, GUELPH, ONT.
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph,
Long-distance phone in house.

Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3-shear ewes, an extra good lot of ram lambs from imported ewes. I expect an importation of rams of both breeds from England 1st of August. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.
Claremont, C.P.R., 3 miles. Pickering, G.T.R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE, ONTARIO
Langford Station on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

BERKSHIRES—Woodburn Stock Farms

We are offering for immediate sale: 25 choice boars ready for service, 25 young sows bred. These are of first quality from our prize-winning herd.

E. BRIEN & Sons, Proprietors RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS of both sexes and of breeding ages.

RICHARDSON BROS., Myrtle, Oshawa or Brooklin, R.R. Station COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highciers and Sallys, the best strain of the breed, both sexes any age.

ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONTARIO
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

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 blood.

MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS NORTHWOOD, ONT.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Overstocked. We offer one champion silver sweepstake sow coming two years old guaranteed in pig, one year-old boar extra type, and any number of young pigs, to be sold weaned three weeks hence and later.

POMONA FARM, COBOURG, ONT.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow in August and September. Others bred and ready to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and championship stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milking strain, 2 bulls 5 and 8 months old. All at reasonable prices.

A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO Long-Distance Telephone



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside 6 months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Harvest Help Excursions

\$12 TO WINNIPEG

August 19 and 26

From stations Kingston and Renfrew and East in Ontario and Quebec.

August 21 and 26

From stations Toronto to North Bay, inclusive, and East, but not including Kingston, Renfrew or East thereof.

August 24 and 28

From stations in Ontario North and West of Toronto but not including line Toronto to North Bay.

For particulars as to tickets West of Winnipeg, etc., apply to any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent.

DIGGERS

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

IRON AGE DIGGERS

Wheels 36 or 28 ins. Elevator, 22 or 20 ins. wide. Thorough separation without injury to the crop. Best two wheel fore truck. Right adjustment of plow, shifts in gear from the seat. Can be backed, turns short into next row. We guarantee our diggers to do the work claimed for them. Ask your dealer about them and write for booklet.



The Bateman-Wilkinson Company, Limited
416 Symington Ave.
Toronto, Can.

\$19 Per Set Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station in Ontario

28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/4-inch tire, grooved or plain, made to fit any axle. Write for Catalogue.

NORMAN S. KNOX
47 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York.

Mailed free to any address by the author.

Forage Plant Tests.

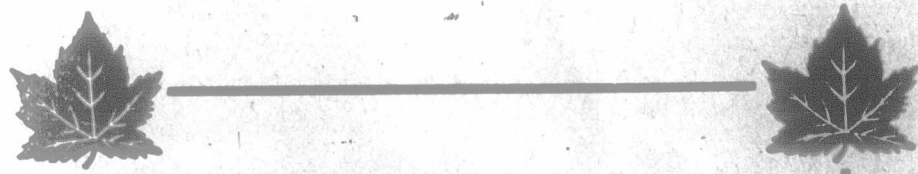
Results of experiments in crop production and field work can never be without interest or without value, and, therefore, a publication describing them must be exceptionally welcome. Such a work is Bulletin No. 84 of the Division of Forage Plants, Dominion Experimental Farms, that gives a summary of results reached at the Central and different branch farms and stations throughout the country, and that can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There are included also some recommendations as to the varieties to grow, or crop production methods to follow, as deduced from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of tests at the Central Experimental Farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the silage varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage; White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangels, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 2 1/2 tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangels half a dozen varieties yielded 8 1/2 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgium gave 24 tons, 400 pounds of crop with 2 tons, 1,905 pounds dry matter to the acre, and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, 1,650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central Farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangels of the Long Red variety and 3,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were secured for the purpose from the general farm crop. In addition, about 3 tons of mangels of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the Division of Forage Plants.

In leguminous forage plants many tests were made for hardiness, quality and quantity. In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the nature of a number of Canadian grasses and sedges, arrangements were made to secure, through exchange, a representative collection of grasses and sedges from Northern Europe. About a thousand sheets of duplicates were prepared for this purpose and sent forward. The reports from the superintendents of branch farms and stations will be found of the greatest interest, each especially to farmers in the respective provinces represented.

SHORTHORNS AND CHAMPION POLAND CHINAS.

The name of Geo. G. Gould, R. R. No. 4, Essex, Ont., has been before the readers of this paper for many years as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He has never made much of a boast of his Shorthorn herd, although at the present time they number about thirty-five head, Scotch and Scotch topped. Of the pure Scotch there are Floras, Nonpareils, Village Girls, Jilts, Miss Ramsdens, and Lady Fannys, and the Scotch topped are descendants of the famous cow, Maid of Atha, who won the Shorthorn dairy test at Chicago a few years ago, and, like her, are profitable at the pail. The Scotch bulls in service are: Senior, Bellona Victor, a Bellona-bred son of the famous show bull, Imp. Jilt Victor, dam, the Toronto grand champion, Gem of Ballechin 2nd. The junior stock bull is Missie's Sultan, a Missie-bred son of Imp. Royal Bruce, dam by Imp. Joy of Morning, granddam by Village Champion. Sired by these bulls, for sale, is a big selection of heifers and several young bulls. Of the latter, some are old enough for service. For many years the Poland China herd has cleaned up the prize list for the breed at Toronto and London, and this year will be out stronger than ever. Look them up at Toronto and London Shows.



Don't Depend on Pasture

But Feed a Supplementary Ration to Your Live Stock

In the Old Country, where the grass keeps so fresh and green all the summer, graziers there almost all feed Linseed Oil Cake to their live stock to supplement the grass.

On the other hand, in Ontario where there is a hot sun and often dry summers the pasture lands soon dry up, the grass is not so succulent, and there is frequently not sufficient to more than sustain the animals.

Milch cows cannot produce nearly their best, and the other live stock can barely hold their own, which means a LOSS all summer.

Many of our best Canadian farmers to-day are adopting this plan of supplementary feeding.

One of the best and most profitable rations for this purpose is

LINSEED OIL CAKE

MAPLE LEAF BRAND



It means a big profit to the farmer, for the reason that his milch cows will give more milk and maintain it longer all summer, also the calves, stockers, etc., will gain weight throughout the entire summer.

Order some Maple Leaf Linseed Oil Cake to-day and feed it to some of your stock and note the difference.

Write for prices and FREE booklet, "Facts to Feeders"

Canada Linseed Oil Mills
TORONTO LIMITED MONTREAL

MANY THOUSAND FARM LABORERS WANTED

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

"GOING TRIP WEST" \$12.00 TO WINNIPEG | "RETURN TRIP EAST" \$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG

GOING DATES

August 19th and 26th—From Kingston, Tichborne Jet., Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, including intermediate stations and branches.

August 21st and 28th—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario, including intermediate stations and branches, but not East of or including Kingston, Tichborne Jet., Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

August 24th and 29th—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

For full particulars regarding transportation west of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write—**M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger Agent, Can. Pac. Ry., TORONTO**

Wilkinson Plows

The oldest line of steel beam plows in the Dominion, made in the old Wilkinson Plow Co's factory, by old Wilkinson Plow Co. experts—every one of them men who know their business. It is the standard line of plows and includes 25 or more styles to choose from. U. S. S. Soft Center Steel Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean in any soil. Steel beams, steel landsides and high carbon steel coulters. Coulters can be used either stiff or swing. Each plow is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—rock elm, long and heavy and thoroughly braced. The long body makes it a very steady running plow. Shares of all widths—specials for stony or clay land.

General purpose, light, medium, and heavy, side hill, sod, drill or one horse plows

The plow shown turns a beautiful furrow, with minimum draft and narrow furrow at finish. Ask for new booklet.

The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Limited
411 Symington Avenue, Toronto Canada

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

lightning-proof building—for us the size and style you want building you need. Always ready

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by
G. CO., Limited PRESTON

Exhibition

silbo booth and have a chat with at the MODEL BARN, one of the Poultry Sheds. "The Silo Generations" shows off splendidly impressed with its look of strength remember the date of the Exhibition September 13th—and

MAIL TO VISIT THE
Lasting Silo Exhibit

burned clay tile with their dead air roof, moisture-proof and frost-resisting forcing bands laid in the mortar, hold a grasp of steel. Learn why the first TCO is the last cost, and how it pre-succulent ensilage through coldest-yeast summers. Talk it over with us at and send for our catalogue No. 4 now.

National Fire Proofing Company of Canada Limited

Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Shropshires

ale. They are the right kind and out "Buttar" ram. You may order any

Brooklin, Ontario

Oxford and Hampshire Downs

81 from the best flocks in England of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock ourselves have retired from the show ring so offering one hundred Oxford range ram e; lambs. All registered, prices reasonable.

ON, * Route 2, GUELPH, ONT.
ckell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph, stance phone in house.

Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a imported 3-shear ewes, an extra good lot of on of rams of both breeds from England

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.
7 miles. Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

ther with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

Importer, CAINSVILLE, ONTARIO
ntford & Hamilton Radial.

burn Stock Farms

rs ready for service, 25 young sows bred, our prize-winning herd.

RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO

SHIRE PIGS

Of both sexes and of breeding age.

Yorkshires for many years have won the ding prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. ghchiers and Sallys, the best strain of the red, both sexes any age.

No. 1, STRATFORD, ONTARIO
Station, G.T.R.

ERSEY CATTLE

age, bred from winners and champions for calf and young bulls, high in quality and blood.

NORTHWOOD, ONT.

Yorkshires

Bred from prize-winning stock of England Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.

ph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow in August and September. Sows ready to wean. Descendants of Imp. and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milk-le prices.

Long-Distance Telephone

Diabolo Separators

THE DIABOLO Separator has positively all competition backed off the map. The quality is there; we have the price, never before in all Separator history was a high-grade Separator offered you at such wonderfully low prices. We have such absolute confidence in the DIABOLO Separator that we make you our

THIRTY-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

Yes, we mean exactly what we say. Every DIABOLO dealer is instructed to sell you a machine on this basis, that is, after you have had a machine 30 days if you are not thoroughly satisfied with your purchase in every particular, you may return the machine to him, and we will gladly refund your money.

United Gasoline Engines

In building of all UNITED machines we use none but the highest grade materials and the best skilled mechanics that money can procure.

We are in a position at all times to give your orders prompt and courteous treatment, whether you order a carload of machines or a small repair that is furnished you free.

We make you a price on all our goods that we honestly believe gives you the biggest value for your money that it is possible to obtain.

UNITED Engines are the World's Standard, you can pay more, but you can't buy a better Engine.

Get our Big Catalogue of DIABOLO Separators, UNITED Gasoline Engines, Pump Jacks, Water Pressure Systems, Governor Pulleys and the Calf-Way Milker Systems.

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