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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.

No. 1154

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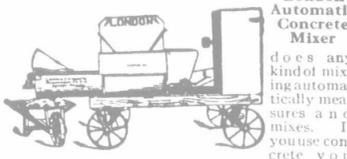
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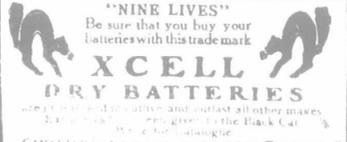


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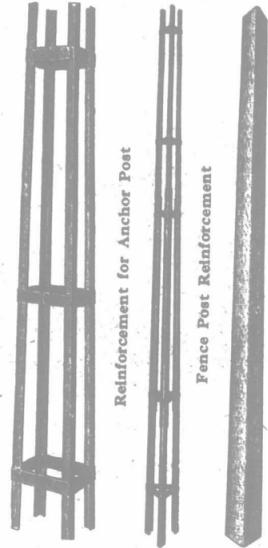
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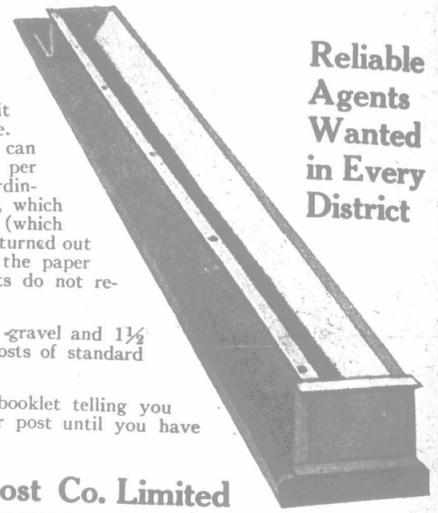
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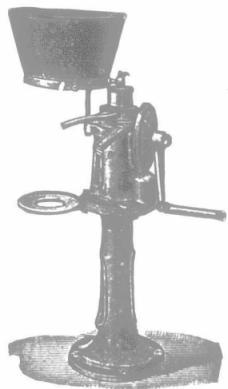
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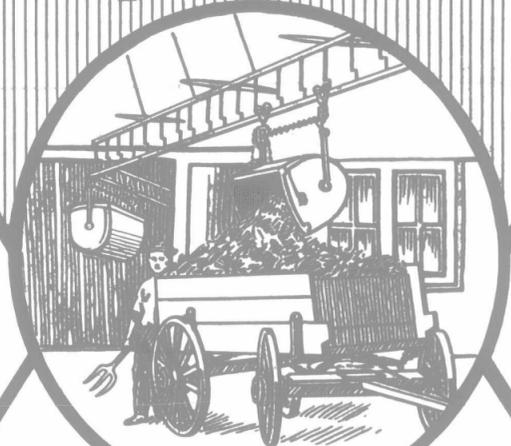
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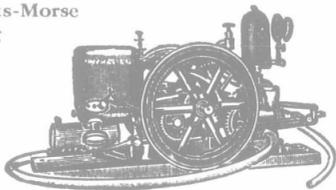
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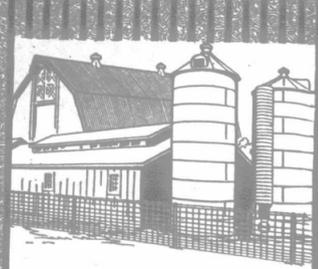
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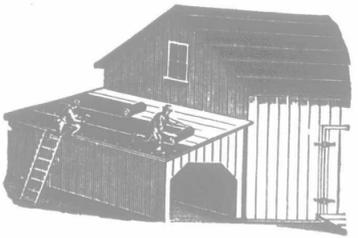
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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Vol. XLIX

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.

No. 1154

EDITORIAL.

Make the cattle comfortable.

Oh, where is all the "culture"?

One touch of winter makes the wood pile shrink.

The barnyard fence is not the best roost for the hen in winter.

Harvesting roots too late means cold fingers, wet roots and slow progress.

The man who draws his stable manure to the field each day as made saves time.

Box stalls for the colts are almost as essential as halters for the older horses.

It is not too late to sweep down last summer's cob-webs and whitewash the stable.

Remember, November weather cannot be depended upon, and every fine day should be made the most of.

This is a hard season on live stock. Feeding liberally now saves feed later on and keeps the stock up in flesh.

Militarism is tottering. The longer the slaughter lasts the stronger will become the feeling against the mailed fist.

Broken window lights in the stable are a drafty and inefficient form of ventilation. Glass and putty may save veterinary bills.

Judging from the way winter wheat made progress toward the end of the growing season, there should be no shortage next fall.

"Few, few shall part where many meet,
The snow shall be their winding sheet;
And every turf beneath their feet,
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre."

There may be a slight slackening in pork prices, but the future of the bacon hog is assured. He is quickly matured, and will surely be called for in large numbers.

Agriculture may not need a "Moses" just now to lead its forces, but a man with the capacity and ability of a "Kitchener" might solve some of the riddles of agricultural circumstances.

A winter of high-priced feed should develop skill on the part of feeders in compounding rations for their stock. Stop! Think! Study! Then use a maximum of roughage with a minimum of concentrates.

Help Canada to find work for all. A relief campaign can be successfully waged by buying Canadian-made goods to keep our factories running and our people employed, and pushing our agriculture beyond all previous attainments to find work for unemployed. All that is required is confidence. Canada has no reason to fear the outcome if her wheels of industry are kept running.

The War, The Farm and the Farm Paper.

Unless all those familiar with the situation are badly fooled, next season will be one of the greatest possible activity in agricultural circles on the American continent. Authorities are agreed that Canada is in the best position as a country during the present war crisis. Our broad acres are the best reinforcement for our fighters, of which we can supply thousands if need be; our fields and our live stock are the bulwarks upon which Britain depends for no small proportion of her food supply in times of peace, and much more so when her legions are on the firing line. While it is necessary that our manufacturers keep the wheels of commerce turning, it is imperative that our farms are farmed to capacity. This will help our manufacturers to keep going, and will ensure plenty to eat for our own people and those of the Motherland. It is a matter of getting enough to eat. The farmer must continue to "feed them all," and the farmer in a country not being devastated by the awful carnage and destruction of modern warfare, has a clear-cut duty and a golden opportunity placed before him. He is alive to the situation; the increased acreage of winter wheat sown this fall is evidence of this fact. There will be hundreds of new problems coming up as the remaining months of this year and those of 1915 sweep past. The farmer must be closely in touch with conditions to make the most out of his farm operations. "The Farmer's Advocate" stands ready, as it has always done in the past, to do its part. By special efforts it is keeping its readers well posted on "the outlook," and from the practical experience of a large number of well-known writers its pages will, as usual, be composed of valuable and timely information for all those engaged in any branch of farming. More wide-awake, practical and helpful than ever before is our motto in this time of nations' peril. Your farm paper, if carefully read, will as it has done in the past prove one of the most profitable investments of your farm equipment. It is not only profitable, it is necessary, and particularly so in a time when agriculture is being called upon to accomplish greater things. Help yourself, help your neighbors, help Canadian agriculture and the Empire by subscribing for and relating results of practical experience in "The Farmer's Advocate," a paper published, edited and written by farmers for farmers. You will need it in 1915.

A Loss Due to Carelessness.

In driving through the country in such trying times as those through which we are now passing, one is struck by the carelessness manifested in the large proportion of farm implements and machinery found outdoors exposed to all kinds of weather and consequent loss therefrom. Elsewhere in this issue is a short note from the Agriculturist on the Conservation Commission commenting on this very fact. In the West an exceedingly large percentage of farms make no provision for housing implements whatever, and the figures given in that statement should arouse many to action. Even in Ontario, older settled and more advanced, we see on every hand implements and machines left out in all kinds of weather, needing paint and in bad repair.

While, according to our correspondent's statement, almost every man in certain districts in

Ontario houses his implements, the fact remains that hundreds of farm machines and implements stand out summer and winter, exposed to all kinds of weather, conducive to rust and decay. Housing has been proven capable of doubling the life of such machines as mowers and binders, and in some cases, binders have been known to last three times as long with proper care as others have done under slipshod methods. The life of the average binder exposed to the weather is said to be about seven years, many, we believe, do not last this length of time, and some less than half as long, while others carefully housed, kept repainted and in good repair, have been known to cut twenty consecutive crops and still be in fairly good running order. Which would you rather have, and which is more profitable for you, a ten-year-old binder worth fifty per cent. of its original value or a five-year-old binder good for nothing but scrap iron? A little care and attention is the difference.

Most farms have buildings enough that all the plows, harrows, drills, cultivators, binders, mowers, rakes and other tillage implements and harvesting machines could be kept under suitable cover, the greater part of the year, and those with a special implement shed should be found with everything under cover summer and winter, in fact, on some of the best-regulated farms implements and machines are brought to the shed after the day's work, and are not left exposed even over night. Millions of dollars are lost annually in Canada through neglect of this one branch of farm work. Where is your binder, your mower, your rake, manure spreader, plow, drill, cultivator, and any other necessary and perishable implement and machine?

Financing Farming.

From a study of the situation the rural problem seems to be the main problem of the present day, and most writers agree that this problem is one of finance. As a general thing, the man in the city who is contemplating a return to the farm, or one who has never farmed but thinks he could better his position by doing so, has very little capital. Living has been high in urban centres, and people have been living, in many cases, beyond their means. If the return to the farm is to reach any considerable proportions, some means of getting easy money, or rather money at a lower rate of interest than that which prevails under the present system, seems to be absolutely necessary.

A correspondent in an article entitled, "Back to the Land," in this week's issue, draws attention to a system which has been worked in The Argentine, in Australia and New Zealand, whereby money is loaned by Governments to municipalities to be turned over to farmers in those municipalities at a lower rate of interest, the loan to be a first lien against the land. The British Government, on a larger scale, has worked out a similar scheme for tenant farmers in Ireland. The Port Arthur Board of Trade has a plan to empower the Government to loan a large sum of money to townships for five years at a nominal interest of 5 per cent., and the money repayable annually, much after the scheme followed in connection with borrowing money for underdrainage.

In newer Ontario money advanced in this way could be used for clearing up farms and starting settlers, but help is also necessary in the older portions of the Province where there is enough

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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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.
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LONDON, CANADA

land cleared at present if it were brought under a suitable rotation of crops and the best possible cultivation. It would be disastrous to attempt to clear up any more of the land in the older parts of the Province. We need all the forest that remains. If any such scheme of advancing money is adopted by the Government, the scope of the movement should be wide, and should be so arranged as to cover varied conditions. In many cases farmers already on the land would be glad of an opportunity to borrow money at a nominal rate of interest in order that they might improve their buildings, get better machinery and place their farms in a position to earn for them maximum returns. We must not consider the back-to-the-lander only, the man already there, in many cases, with a little help could increase his output almost two-fold. The money should be available also to those who are returning from the city to the land handicapped by lack of finances. If the loans were made for five or ten years drawing, say 5 per cent. interest, and the borrower had the opportunity of paying off a certain amount of the principal each year with interest, payments to be completed at the end of the five or ten year term, it should be satisfactory to both the lender and the borrower, and we feel sure, would very soon make a difference in the output from Canadian farms. It requires more capital than many of those unfamiliar with farming operations believe.

To be the most successful farmer, in these days when labor is scarce, requires an equipment of machinery and buildings which is beyond the pocketbook of many of those returning to the land as well as thousands already farming. Then, too, good farming means live stock farming, and if we are to increase production we must increase our live stock. It costs money to buy breeding stock of the right class, and nothing but the right kind is profitable at the present time. We should like to see something come of the scheme mentioned in our correspondent's article, and if it is attempted by the Government the rules and regulations governing the borrowing of

this money should be such as to lend themselves readily to all classes of farming and all classes of farm improvement.

Seed Gardens of France and Germany.

The war and our seed supplies from Europe was treated in our August 27th number. Seed Commissioner Clark has issued a further statement in the Agricultural Gazette which indicates the possibility, or even probability, of a grave situation that Canadian farmers, gardeners and consumers may have to face should they continue to be dependent on Europe for their supplies of field root and garden seeds.

Florist's seeds, such as asters, flax, and the like come mainly from Germany. Garden vegetable seeds, including carrots, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, radish, celery, parsnip and others are grown chiefly in France. Last year our imports of sugar beet and mangold seeds were 1,285,198 lbs., of which 452,721 lbs. came from France, and 448,023 from Germany. We obtained 32,966 lbs. of carrot seed from France. Of turnip seed we had 126,687 lbs. from France, 224,162 from Holland, and over a million pounds from Great Britain.

The territory over which the great battle is still in progress was expected to produce a great deal of the world's supply of carrot and garden beet seeds. Fortunately, there is now available a considerable reserve supply of all principal kinds, and a pronounced shortage of seeds for next spring is not anticipated. Where are the seed supplies for 1916 planting to come from is the problem to be met.

Unfortunately very few farmers and gardeners in Canada are experienced in the selecting, planting, harvesting, threshing and cleaning field root and garden seeds. In his report the Seed Commissioner says there is no mystery about growing seed of mangels, carrots and turnips. If sound roots are planted in ordinary soil early in the spring nature will do the rest, even to mixing the varieties as with corn, if two or more varieties are planted together.

GROWING FIELD ROOTS FOR SEED IN CANADA.

In a press contribution by M. O. Malte Ph. D., who has charge of the fodder crops and field root experiments at the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, he also points out the present dangers of being dependent on Europe for our seed supplies, and advises as to simple methods of procedure in the selecting and storing of mother seed roots for the growing of seed. The mother roots to be selected should be free from disease, of medium size and as nearly as possible perfect specimens for the kind and variety. Select roots having only central bud or growing point for leaves. When trimming be careful not to cut into the bud, and the fibrous roots with a little soil attached should be disturbed as little as possible.

The storing of mother roots over winter should be designed to protect them against both frost and heat. It is much more difficult to protect them against heat than cold. A temperature slightly above freezing should be maintained throughout. A good, well-ventilated root cellar, where the temperature can be kept down during the warm spring days, is recommended. The pitting of roots in locations sheltered from heat and extreme cold, and with proper drainage and covering with straw, and earth according to weather conditions, is also advised.

HOW TO GROW ONE'S OWN VEGETABLE SEEDS.

W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, expresses the opinion that on account of war conditions it would seem desirable that Canadians should make an effort this year to save some home-grown seed, and plan to grow some next year. In a former article he advised gardeners to collect and preserve any good flower seeds that are available this autumn.

To save seed of such annuals as beans, corn, peas, peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, squash, pumpkins, radish, lettuce and others, all that is necessary is to separate and clean the seed when ripe, dry it carefully, and keep it in a cool, dry place until needed for planting. Raising seed of biennials as beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower and celery, is more difficult, and it is these that are imported mainly from Europe. Good, medium-sized, shapely specimens of biennials should be selected at digging time, which, for most kinds, is before severe frosts in the autumn. Parsnips and celery are best left and protected from severe freezing and thawing, to be dug and transplanted in the spring. The tops are cut to about two inches of the root or bulb, being careful not to injure the bud or centre shoot. The storing of the roots over winter, as recommended by Mr. Macoun, is practically the same as recommended for field roots. When planting early the next spring it is desirable to have the tops of the beets, carrots or parsnips slightly below the surface of the

ground. The stalks are cut at intervals as the seed ripens, and allowed to dry thoroughly.

To grow cabbage seed, plants having the best heads should be selected and the whole plant dug. They should be stored with a view to prevent severe freezing, and thawing after being frozen should be very gradual. He recommends storing cabbage outside in trenches, laying the cabbages on their side, covering with straw, and protecting from severe frost. At time of planting the head should be slit crosswise from the top of the head to enable the seed stalks to force their way through. Cauliflowers are treated much the same as cabbage, but are more difficult to store in good condition.

Well-shaped and well-ripened onions should be used for planting. Plant early in spring, 6 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart, the upper part of the bulb should be an inch or two below the surface. The seed balls or heads are cut when the stalks begin to turn yellow, the collecting of seed balls to be made at intervals as ripening proceeds. Onion seed should be carefully and rapidly dried.

Celery seed can be grown to best advantage in a mild climate where the plants in the open are not likely to suffer from severe freezing. By placing boards over celery in a way to permit of ventilation in the early spring before time to transplant and covering amply to protect from severe frost, celery may be carried through the winter in a sound condition. In the early spring transplant a foot apart in rows three feet apart.

The Crisis in the Rural Problem.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A crisis exists to-day in the rural problem as well as in other phases of our national life. If affairs are wisely guided for the next twelve months we may see a large re-adjustment of the balance of population, which balance has for many years been heavily swinging in the direction of the towns and cities. Tradesmen by the thousands in our cities would at the present moment gladly leave the rather poor prospects of their trades if they could find places to live in and profitable work on the land.

That is one aspect of the crisis, that men in large numbers are out of employment in town, and profess to be willing to take work on the land. If the present unemployment were the result of an ordinary industrial depression it would soon right itself, and no increase of rural population, and of rural production, would result. But the waste of the war now going on will compel a falling-off, for years to come and practically world-wide, in the purchase of manufactured articles. Still, food must be had, not only to supply the needs of our own population as here before, and to maintain our food exports to their normal level, but also to make up the deficiencies of food products in those countries now wasted by war. This largely increased demand for the products of the farm must be supplied chiefly by the United States and Canada. It may be assumed that the present farming population of Canada are producing up to the limit. Any increase in one direction will likely be balanced by a decrease in another. If we grow more wheat, we shall likely grow less oats, or raise fewer cattle. If any considerable increase in the total is to be looked for it must come from an increase in the farming population.

The first need, in Ontario at any rate, is for farm labor in exchange for wages. At least half of the farmers of Ontario, if they could be assured of steady help next summer, would gladly plan their work so as to give profitable employment to that extra labor. At least one hundred thousand men might be employed on Ontario farms more than are employed at the present time. Unfortunately, the emergency has occurred in the autumn, when the busy season of the farm is over. But there are doubtless thousands of farmers who would be glad to help even now to care for the stock during the coming winter. As for next summer, if only unemployed labor of the right kind, now going to waste in the cities, could be placed on our farms, an increase of hundreds of thousands worth of food might reasonably be expected. The problems of course are, first to find men of the right sort, and then to place them where they are wanted. That should be the work of employment agencies, and it is foolish to depend upon a few centralized agencies in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. To meet the present labor emergency, agencies should be decentralized. Every town and city having unemployed labor should have its agency for bringing labor and employment together in its own particular district. For much of the labor required, that is under the direction of the farmer himself, farming experience is not needed so much as common sense, willingness, and honesty. Men who can offer these commodities should be able to dispose of them to their own advantage, as well as to the advantage of the farmers who secure them.

There is much hope for the unemployed in Canada, and also for the farming interests, if these counsels are followed. There is less hope, immediately at any rate, in the plan, proposed

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by some, that town tradesmen take up vacant land and farm it on their own account. As a solution for the immediately pressing problems of unemployment and diminished food production, that plan is not practicable. Everything is against it. Lack of experience and lack of capital would be fatal to any such enterprise. Of course, a man out of work may till a few acres near a town in the meantime until industrial prospects clear up. But that would not be farming. It would not help either to solve the rural problem or to maintain the food supply. It is not cabbages and asparagus and strawberries that the world will be wanting next year, but bread and meat. These prime necessities the general farmer must supply. There must be a



Fig. 1—Large Gallery.

revival of mixed farming, when every acre shall be brought up to its maximum yield, and every farm carry its maximum load of live stock.

The urgent need in agriculture with us to-day is labor. Not so much need for more farmers, as for more help on the farms already occupied. In mixed farming,—and mixed farming must continue to be the general practice—a certain minimum equipment in buildings and implements is necessary, whether the farm be large or small. A small mixed farm is unprofitable, because of the relatively high fixed charges. Farm laborers, married or single, that prove themselves to be capable and honest, are now generally well paid. Now is the time for the turn of the tide of labor back from town to country. Let the town tradesman act upon his frequently-expressed desire "that he might get a steady job on a farm." Let him and his family make up their minds to accept the conditions of country life in a contented, hopeful and helpful spirit. Let him seek a trial engagement with a farmer, making first some reasonable conditions. Let him demand a house to live in, either on the farm or nearby. There are scores of partly deserted villages in older Canada where houses might be had for the asking, within easy reach of neighboring farms. Let him insist upon a ten-hour day, so that he may get home to his family and his garden every evening at six o'clock. If the ten-hour a day system prevailed on the farm, as it ought to prevail, the man hired by the month might live a mile away from his work as well as the factory hand or the rural day-laborer. On the other hand, he must be willing to accept certain inevitable conditions that would lessen the number of free hours that as a factory-hand he might enjoy. Factory machines do not need to be fed on holidays, but cattle, hogs and horses must be fed every day, and these are the machines by which raw materials are turned into finished products. A farmer, must be willing to forego part of his holidays to keep the farm going. This is one of the chief difficulties between farmers and their help, and a difficulty that would be most likely to occur in the case of a man used to taking every legal holiday. Lack of permanence is another difficulty. Unless a man seeking employment on the farm will guarantee his intention to stay at farm work, he need not expect much consideration except in the busiest season of the year.

Farmers are strongly advised to take advantage of the present situation and secure permanent help, for their own and their country's good. But if they hope to induce men who have lived in town to accept permanently the conditions of country life, they must be willing to change some conditions that now prevail. There must be some good reasons to account for the general lack of efficient farm labor in Canada, and some of those reasons may be removed by employers with proper consideration. Lack of all-year round employment is one. Lack of dwellings is another. Want of conveniences, in the house and in the stables, is a third. Long hours and few recognized holidays is a chief cause of trouble. Farmers must accommodate their arrangements to the need of meeting the permanent competition of town factories in bidding for efficient labor. Those who have done so

have little or no difficulty in getting help. Those who begin now should certainly have little difficulty.

The problem of townspeople, now or later, becoming farmers on their own account is a more difficult one. Experience, capital and business ability, all are wanted in this enterprise. And of these, capital and business ability are the most essential. An amateur farmer can gather, in a comparatively short time, much information that will take the place of experience. But he cannot start without capital, whether his own or borrowed. And he must have business ability to study the available markets, to produce what those markets demand, and to sell to the best advantage. Our agricultural colleges have done well heretofore in teaching farmers how to produce the biggest crops, and how to raise the best cattle, hogs, and poultry. So much information in the line of production is now available that a shrewd man can begin farming with little or no experience, and do well from the start. But the colleges would do better still by starting a course of instruction in marketing. Marketing is quite as vital as production, and the farmer is at a disadvantage in marketing, compared with the protected and centralized industries, quite as great as he is producing. A system of marketing farm produce can be devised, which will place the farmer more nearly on a par with the manufacturer, who can afford to advertise widely and to place expert salesmen on the road. To this end, co-operation and efficient central management will be the final solution. In the meantime, while the farmer has to sell his mixed produce without co-operation, he could learn much from a systematized course of instruction in marketing.

If farming were the profitable business that some, who are not engaged in farming, claim that it is, there would be no difficulty, in ordinary times, of securing plenty of capital. As a matter of fact, the average farmer, even if intelli-



Fig. 2—Small Galleries and Honey-comb Rock.

gent and capable, does not succeed in paying current rates of interest on the total capital invested, and at the same time reserve for himself a sufficient labor income. The rural problem is only confused by those who fail to admit this very obvious and persistent fact. To bring the profits of farming under ordinary conditions up to the point where a competent accountant would pronounce it a going concern,—that is, to pay maintenance charges, a dividend on capital invested, and a labor income—three changes are

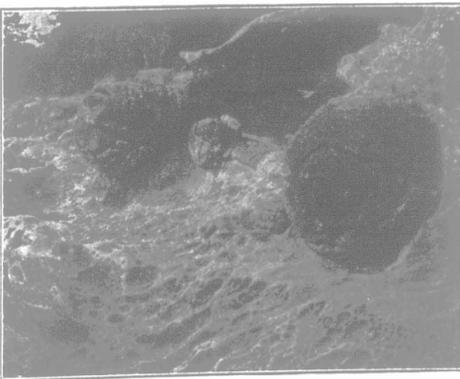


Fig. 3—"Stone Cannon Balls."

necessary. First, the cost of operation must be reduced. For example, the United Farmers' Co-operative Company is calculated, among other functions, to enable its members to buy machinery at lower prices than generally prevail. That alone, if effected, would result in a considerable lessening of running expenses. Secondly, the farmer by a proper system of marketing, must be able to make more from his produce. This he may do, in general, without adding to

the consumers' burdens. Thirdly, he must be enabled to borrow money at a lower rate of interest than at present. Chartered banks cannot be expected to aid much in this direction. The chief function of banks is to make exchange easy. The Canadian farmers will never get money at easy rates of interest until they organize loan societies of their own, after some of the European systems. The Department of Agriculture for Ontario sent a representative to Europe last year to make enquiries into these European systems of co-operative loan societies. The farmers of Ontario and of Canada generally, are patiently awaiting a report on these matters. Meanwhile, scientific farming, intelligent buying and selling, permanent and efficient help, with the introduc-



Fig. 4—The Skull.

tion of modern conveniences, will do much to make farming in Canada a more acceptable business than it is at present.

O. A. C.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

To the lover of outdoor life there are few things more interesting than the handiwork of nature as exhibited in her carvings in the rocks. The old idea of rocks and of the surface of the earth in general as something absolutely unchanging and unchangeable has now given place to the idea of change. We now realize that mountains, hills and rocks have their birth, youth, old age, and death just as truly, though certainly far more slowly than animated things. We also see that these changes are in few cases the result of any sudden or violent agency, such as earthquakes or volcanoes, but are very gradually brought about by the work of those forces which the geologist knows under the term of "weathering." This includes the action of rain, running water, frost, waves and wind. The rocks in many parts of Canada are carved into caves, natural bridges, columns and many other forms by these forces, but in no locality which I have seen are examples of this sculpturing as numerous and striking as on Vancouver Island in the vicinity of Nanaimo. The rocks of this region are composed of sandstone and sandstone conglomerate, and are evidently of very different degrees of hardness, so that the softer portions weather away far more rapidly than the harder parts, leaving the latter in relief. Most of the most striking examples of rock-sculpture are on the shore of the Pacific at a little distance above high-tide mark, but from the sheltered location of some of them it is apparent that waves are not the prime factor in their carving, though they probably play some part in it. In Fig. 1 we have a view of a large natural gallery at Duke Point. This gallery is high enough to allow a man to stand upright in it, and at the front, in the centre, is a natural chair which can be seen in the photograph.

Fig. 2 shows some small galleries, one with a column across its mouth, and also shows the honey-comb rock which is so characteristic of the region around Nanaimo.

In Fig. 3 we see what are apparently huge stone cannon-balls, which have been shot into, and are half embedded in the rock. These are in reality harder masses of rock (known geologically as "Concretions") which have been exposed by the weathering of the softer rock around them.

Fig. 4 shows the most fantastic rock-carving which I have ever seen; an almost perfect representation of a human skull. It is situated in a little niche in the vertical face of the cliff of Newcastle Island, on the channel between Nanaimo and Departure Bay.

These are the first photographs which have ever been taken of these most interesting rock-carvings. We hear much of wonderful natural "curiosities" in the United States and in various parts of the world, and but little of those "Made in Canada." Some day, however, Canada will come into her own as a wonderland of scenic effects.

THE HORSE.

It is stated that for five years hence no mares will be allowed to leave France for export.

Replace any horses sold for the war with good pedigreed stock. There is considerable available.

Hunters, Shires and Hackneys have gone from Britain to the war in large numbers. Counties near Old London have been depleted of all the best types.

British horse breeders are being urged to breed every available mare, even to two-year-old fillies. It looks like a long, hard fight, and a terrible loss of horses.

Do You Love Your Horse?

Are you sure you're a lover of horses, my boy?
You declare that you love a good horse.
But unless you've a heart for his pain and his joy,
Your assertion I cannot endorse.

You are proud of his beauty of color and form,
Of his coat with its satiny gloss—
For affection he shows, does your own answer warm,
Or would gold compensate for his loss?

When he speeds, while the wind fans your cheek cool and fresh,
With the world looking on to admire,
Do you know he's a creature of sensitive flesh—
Like yourself he may suffer and tire?

When at last in your service grown feeble and old,
Will you care and your kindness abate?
Or to heartless abuse will he ever be sold
As "a five dollar plug" or a "skate"?

When you say you're a lover of horses, my boy,
Then I ask, is your love for them true;
For it may be affection for self and the joy
That the horse can confer upon you.

—Ida F. Layton, in Horse World.

Horsemen, Take Heart!

A few days ago it was our privilege to attend an auction sale of high-class pure-bred stock. The most significant feature in the bidding was its spirited nature when cattle of a good beef breed were in the ring, as compared with the dullness and lack of interest when some high-class Clydesdale horses came under the hammer. There seems to be a deadness, lack of interest, and spirit of fear prevailing the horse business from start to finish. From the large sales stables in the cities to the individual horseman on his small farm in the country there is no demand. Everyone is awaiting the outcome of conditions in Europe. The autumn season is the off-season in the horse trade, and buyers think that with feed so high it is much safer for them to wait until spring and not attempt to purchase horses this fall and feed on expensive feed until spring, and at the same time run the risk of conditions then, unless they can get such horses much below their real value.

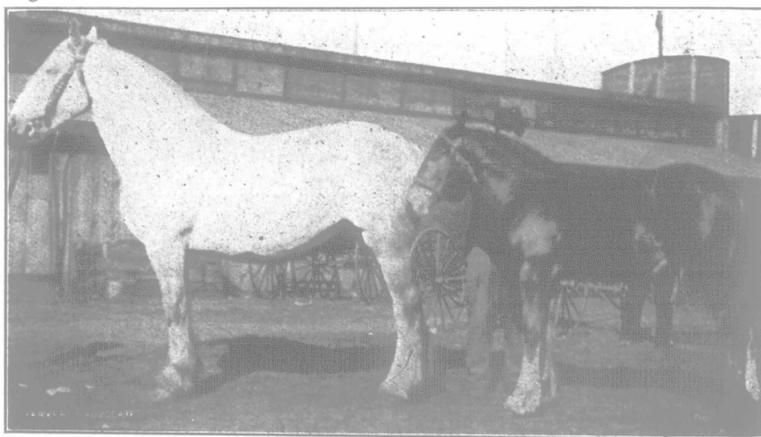
We make no attempt at a prophesy on market conditions, but if indications are any criterion to go by things should brighten up considerably for horsemen next spring. Three months of war have demonstrated that modern means of destruction are capable of depleting the army horse supply more rapidly than anyone, even the highest officials familiar with these destructive machines and with war in general, anticipated. Never in the history of armed conflict has the slaughter of horses been so great in the same time, as has taken place since the beginning of the war early in August. Reports filtering through the Old Land from the front indicate that a shortage of horses will very soon be felt by the armies at the front. We read of a single shell destroying whole batteries, men, guns and horses, and when we hear that some of the heavy guns fire twelve shots a minute we can in some measure realize the loss which must ensue.

Reports from England state that the demand for Shires is increasing, and prices are mounting upwards. Large numbers of heavy horses have been requisitioned for the army, and before spring thousands and thousands more must go to the front. Europe, if the war lasts, cannot supply horses enough to keep the large armies moving. It has already been found necessary to purchase freely in the United States and Canada. This need will grow and sales will become larger. The horse market is flat at present, but owners should take heart; there surely is a better time ahead and rather than sacrifice good animals on a draggy market this fall it would be better to

hold them over until next spring, and run the chances of a readier sale and a better price. Our horse market is at the lowest ebb on account of the war. Things must brighten up if the horse supplies are depleted, as they surely will be. Rather than sell much below value, take heart, talk better prices, and hold on to the horse until you get them.

A Charity Horse Show.

The New York Horse Show, annually held in New York late in November or early in December, has been cancelled on account of the war but in its stead will be held from December 7th to 12th at Madison Square Garden a Charity Horse Show, the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held in America, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross and the Committee of Mercy. No money prizes will be offered, yet practically every horseman in the United States is behind the movement, and the exhibit will be one of the biggest ever made.



Dewston Fuschia and Foal.

First-prize brood mare and foal at London, 1914, for Johnston Bros., Croton, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

Fighting the Enemy.

A stock breeder must entrench himself like an army corps, else the enemies that come down upon him will surely put him to rout. The foe of the stockman is not clothed in uniform, but armies of little germs, unseen lurk constantly spying out the weak places in the line and reconnoitering where least expected. Tuberculosis, contagious abortion, cholera and all such evils are the worst enemies of the herd, and when once they gain a foothold the struggle is on. The herdsman's fortifications are sanitation, ventilation and clean byres, while for ammunition, creolin, carbolic acid, methylene blue, fire and water are most effective. These should be used freely for an unseen foe may be routed by thoroughly purg-



Dorset Ewe.

Champion at Toronto and London, for J. A. Oehler.

ing with a disinfectant all places wherein a scout might be. Out of the desire to improve the stock and better conditions, many farmers have ventured the price of a pure-bred bull or heifer, only to find that it was the direct cause of introducing a disease into the already moderately good herd. This is discouraging, but in no wise an argument against such a move, for it is the buyer's duty to acquaint himself with the surroundings from which his purchase comes, and assure himself that he is not buying from a stable infected with tuberculosis or contagious abortion. The tuberculin test is a good indicator, and should be used annually on every herd. If it does fail occasion-

ally that is no reason why all the animals should not be tested, and the reactors isolated until they develop the disease more noticeably or vindicate themselves as healthy and normally well. Every poultry-keeper should have a printed description of the symptoms and character of the disease known as tuberculosis, and hang it in his pens, not for the information of the birds but for his edification that he might detect a case at once. The honest estimation of an authority as to the extent of this disease throughout the country would be alarming in the extreme, and unless more precautions are taken and a more thorough understanding of the disease gained by poultry-keepers at large, there will be a serious loss in the next few years. So it is with tuberculosis and contagious abortion in the herd. Some farmers do not acquaint themselves even with the symptoms and nature of these most dreaded diseases sufficiently to become suspicious when they appear. We cannot expect all to treat it intelligently in every case, but enough should be known about the evidences presented by the herd

that the owner consults one who knows before the loss is irreparable. When an animal is attacked by colic and kicks the side of the stall away, the veterinarian is sent for at once and he comes at full speed lest the patient may recover and be all right before he arrives, but the deadly ailments work more in secret and destroy the vitality of the herd before they are apprehended by the casual attendant. Veterinary books are a commendable thing about the place, but the covers are usually enveloped with too

much dust to evidence any degree of study on the part of the owner. One or two of the worst diseases should be explained on posters that could be put up in the stable, and few stockmen there are who would not become acquainted with some of the information after working around it for one winter. Someone will say the expense would be enormous, but so is the expense heavy when the whole herds of swine are cremated in order to stamp out hog cholera. One report came to our ears only recently that a number of cholera-infected swine were thrown in a heap outside the building and exposed to dogs, rats and birds, the most persistent carriers of the disease, simply because the loser was ignorant of the nature of his crime and the cause of their death. Petty philosophers may harp about individual rights, but such demeanor as this affects the community too much to be overlooked. All stockmen should know the worst contagious diseases. There is a huge amount of money invested in live stock, and it is the breeder's duty to himself and to his neighbor to know the enemy at sight and stamp it out without loss of time.

Germany is endeavoring to conserve her meat supply by forbidding the slaughter of calves under 165 pounds in weight, and the slaughter of cows under seven years of age.

FARM.

The War and the Farmer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Upon consideration of so much advice handed out to the Canadian farmer about increasing production, several thoughts are uppermost in one's mind. I can only discuss the situation from the viewpoint of the ordinary farmer who feels the justice of ordinary conditions, not to mention those accruing from the abnormal conditions of to-day, which seem to increase the already hard lines of those following agriculture, so what I may write might seem pessimistic and unpatriotic, it is the burden of the plaint of the majority of farmers to-day. In a recent address on this subject I dealt with "Greater Production, Its Necessities, Its Difficulties, and Its Benefits." Probably the second thought is of most importance under present-day conditions.

As I have read, during the past two months, in the different newspapers and magazines editorial and official appeals to the farmers to get to work and raise more grain and other food-stuffs, accompanied by the seemingly inevitable rot about this form of patriotism being the farmer's privilege and manner of serving his country,

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etc., the feeling has grown strong within me that it is one matter to hold down an office chair in a city or town at a nice sure salary, and from these pleasant surroundings issue pathetic appeals to the farmers to raise more stuff, and an entirely different matter to get out on the farms of our country, face the real difficulties of production, and make both ends meet at the end of the year. One would think to read these stirring appeals that all the farmer had to do was to press an additional button and additional acres would spring into fruitful and greatly increased production, with no extra work or care, or rather with the loosing of the great reserves of energy which these plutocrats of the soil have been restraining because of the endless wealth which their use would bring. And yet these white-shirted, easy-taking officials and writers must know that the great majority of farmers all over Canada are working a third more hours per day, and doing with one-half the comforts and privileges of life enjoyed by these newspaper patriots, and still, in most cases, barely making a living—why? Because they are and always have been considered the legitimate prey of legislators, business men, professional men, and all classes of non-producers.

Now, I contend that the farmer is producing about all he can, while he has to face the following conditions:

TAXATION.—The system of taxation in the country is most unjust to the farmer. Because the land can be seen and not hidden, and can be given a certain value. The taxation of land has been for all time the principal means of raising revenue. Because he cannot help himself and conceal his wealth the farmer has to bear this burden, while men enjoying from ten to one hundred times his income, or those who have their wealth tied up in securities and stocks, the value of which could not be easily reached by assessment, are practically exempt. A still more unjust principle, to my mind, in this conviction is the increase of assessment, and consequently taxes following permanent improvements made by the farmer. If a farmer exhibits enterprise enough to improve his farm, or increase and improve his stock, his assessment is straightway raised.

If improvements were encouraged by bonuses from the Government instead of being discouraged by increased taxes, it would give an impetus to good farming and to the country's prosperity in this respect, and it seems to me a very fair way of helping greater production. Let me suggest that for one year at least the Government give a bonus on all increase of acreage under cultivation or reduce taxation on cultivated farms by one-half.

BANKS.—Though personally, I have never had to depend on a bank to raise money, yet I presume a great many farmers use banks in financing their operations, a most expensive way of raising money, but I suppose a necessary evil. Now, in spite of the fact that the banks of our country, either directly or indirectly, fatten off the farmers in the present crisis instead of loosening up and making it easier for farmers to raise money in order to expand operations and plan for a greater production next year, they are refusing loans on good security, and imposing restrictions hitherto unknown. These organizations, which have it in their power to aid in the most essential and material manner, agricultural and industrial extension all over Canada, are allowed to practically work their own laws, and, pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy of unbusiness-like restriction, are a positive hindrance to the country in a time when the free circulation of money or its equivalent in paper is most needed for national development. I believe we have a banking commission, (which, like all the other big commissions, I suppose is well under the control of the organizations it is supposed to control or supervise), I would suggest that the Government direct this commission to look into the matter with a view to making the banks loan money to farmers, at least during the war and for two or three years after its close, at a low rate of interest when it is applied to extension of operations. These bank presidents and higher officials are all shouting patriotic rot. Let them for the present curtail their salaries and banking expenses, and cut down the large dividends they are paying to their shareholders, and apply the saving to help the farmers as above suggested, and the world will think more of their patriotism.

Three weeks ago I was surprised to find that I could not make a draft on a large and reputable firm in England for a shipment of apples sent across; but I was still more astonished and surprised at the narrowness and lack of business method shown when my local branch told me they had orders not to cash my cheque of some seventeen hundred dollars from this same large firm in England until the cheque had been sent across and honored, a delay of some three weeks in use of the money.

THE GOVERNMENTS.—This rather expensive body of men serves the big interests, and in conjunction with these uses every opportunity to

squeeze the class, which because of its ignorant and disorganized character, is most easily squeezed—i. e., the tiller of the soil—is really the key by which conditions could be made much easier for the class which puts them in power. It could, as I have suggested, compel the banks to deal more leniently with the farmers.

One of the difficulties of the dairymen and stock raisers of the Maritime Provinces in the way of production is the high price of feeds from Ontario and the West. Since it is generally conceded that freight rates are excessive, the Government might instil sufficient moral backbone into that doubtfully efficient body, the Railway Commission, to cause them to use their power toward a reduction of freight rates on feeds during the war. It might lower the dividends a little, but it would encourage production. Again, since the fruit men of these provinces have had hard years for three years past, and since they use large quantities of fertilizers, the railway companies could be induced to carry this commodity also at cost—thus helping production. The carriage of seed and seed grain implements, etc., could be lessened in cost, and thus aid the farmers.

We hear a great deal about the number of unemployed at the present time. Let me suggest that the Government take control for a time of these much-talked-of abandoned farms and speculator-held lands, put them in charge of competent foremen, and compel these idle ones to till these farms under the foremen. Another difficulty all over Canada, and which I am afraid will be more keenly felt during the next ten years, is the scarcity of farm help. Beside free transportation of a culled and selected class of immigrants, let the Government, aided by the railways, pay the transportation of the unemployed to the farms all over Canada.

While the above suggestions would go far, without any great sacrifice on the part of interested bodies, to aid the farmers to greater production, the real key to the situation is the passing of legislation whereby the farmer may raise money at a low rate of interest during the present crisis, and this is in the hands of the Government. One condition that is making times harder for the farmer this fall than ever before, is that while almost everything the farmer has

looking for farms have their eyes on such places, and are glad to buy them at a premium above the market price. So the man who allows his place to get ragged and unkempt is making a leak through which much of the profit of his labor is wasting.

It is not always easy to employ a mechanic to do the repairing on the farm, and even if it is, many times it is not profitable to pay high wages in that direction. The farm labor problem is acute enough at the best, and how to solve it these days so as to be ahead of the game at the end of the year is trying the wit of land owners as never before. The man who knows how to use tools, and has the skilful eye and hand to do his own repairing neatly and quickly, has an immense advantage over the one who must hire everything done or else botch the work with his own unskilful efforts. One of my neighbor farmers is able not only to do his own building and repairing as competently as a carpenter, but to go into his shop in the winter time and make elegant pieces of furniture and finish them in a style to grace any parlor. He has never served an apprenticeship under any mechanic, but has been a close observer, has always had an abundance of the best tools to work with, and has made it a point to do well whatever he undertakes. He does his own plumbing, and as neatly and sanitarily as any plumber.

On my farm I have a blacksmith shop, as well as a carpenter shop, and we not only repair our wagons and machinery, but in a pinch we do our own horseshoeing. I have shod many horses during my life, and now at the age of 69 I can do practically as well as an expert shoeing smith. This shop saves us many hours that would be wasted in running to the town blacksmith and waiting for him to repair a plow, mower or some other implement. And, of course, there is a saving in money, too.

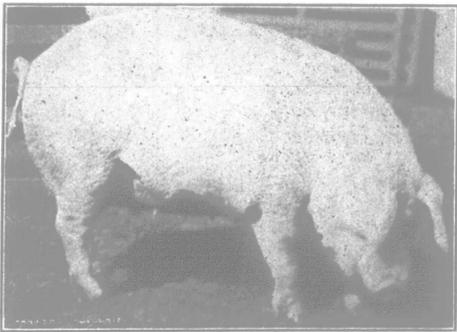
It may not be advisable for every farmer to have a blacksmith shop, but a roomy, comfortable workshop, well stocked with tools for all sorts of work, is not merely a luxury or an extra convenience, but a necessity. It means a number of things that contribute to the success of farm management. It means, for one thing, bringing the boys up to know the use of tools. Most boys like to handle good tools, and they like to make things. A dull saw and a broken chisel are not inviting to a boy who wants to do a nice job in fixing a sleigh or repairing a broken place in a wagon. The boy should be given tools to work with, and taught how to keep them in first-class order, so that he will come to have a conscience against tolerating a dull hatchet, or a rusty saw, or a plane that is seldom in condition to be used. This alone will constitute a kind of culture to the boy in sound taste and accuracy in workmanship. It will serve as a defence against that demon that possesses so many boys just merging into manhood, the demon of slovenliness in thought and manners and work.

Such a shop will mean this, too: When any repairing is to be done, a handle put to a shovel or a hoe, or a new singletree made to take the place of one just broken, or a new gate made, it can be done quickly. Enough tools that are always ready for business mean a decided saving in time, as well as money, and a better quality of work can always be done. Not to have a quarter-inch bit, or a half-inch chisel, when no other size will exactly answer the purpose, is to be compelled to quit, or else mar the job or hire some one to do the job who has the necessary tools.

One thing more, and that is concerning the care of tools. This is quite as important as having them. To have a place for them and to keep them there, to protect them from rust and from careless users, to see that they are in condition to give the best service, all this is essential to the efficient ownership of a fine kit of tools. One should have a case with a door to it, and it should be set over the work bench, and it should be so arranged that the saws have their place in it, and every bit and chisel and file and plane its place. Such a case, if the door is kept shut, will keep the tools dry and clean, and will prevent them from damage by being thrown together carelessly on the work bench. It can be made at a small expense out of thin matched boards that can be obtained in large store boxes. Less than a dollar ought to cover the cost of the material and the painting. If it is fitly constructed and the tools are always put away in it with a businesslike punctuality, the convenience of this sort of a tool case and the downright satisfaction are very great. The tools are protected, they are where they can always be found, and the habit of taking care of them in this way is immensely preferable to the one of throwing them down anywhere they happen to be used, or piling them up on the floor or work bench.

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

This is the month to rush the plowing until it is finished. If there is some heavy land on the farm and the plowing has been completed, riding up may be practiced to advantage. It hastens drying in the spring.



Chester White Sow.

Champion at London, 1914, for W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

to purchase has appreciated in price, his products are no higher than they would have been had there been no war, at least that is the condition in Nova Scotia. The farmer in most cases cannot produce more unless he receives aid from outside his own resources.

Annapolis Co., N. S. R. J. MESSENGER.

Skilful Handling of Tools a Necessity.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The skilful handling of tools is as much a part of the equipment of the successful farmer to-day as a knowledge of animal husbandry and of agronomy. The man who goes at farming now with a fair chance to win must know how to prevent loss in any direction. Even when one raises excellent crops, he will fail in his business if he does not know how to care for his animals and to dispose of them at a profit. I know some farmers who are working hard, early and late, and taking good care of their crops and stock, but are letting their buildings, gates and fences fall into decay, and thus becoming a source of serious loss to the capital invested in the enterprise. A farm with dilapidated buildings and fences is burdened with a heavy handicap in the market when it is put up for sale. One can reasonably look for a reduction in price from one-fourth to one-third, according to the repairs to be made. A farm in excellent condition, buildings well roofed, and attractively painted, gates and fences sound and neatly arranged, the whole place having an appearance of order and of a refined taste, is always in a ready market. People

A Business Education Needed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

To all who have been concerned enough with themselves, and their future to consider the opportunities of life, there comes this firm conviction, that to him who uses most his power to reason will be accorded the greatest reward, but to him who is content by his physical powers to obtain the luxuries and necessities his body and intellect cry for, will live in an ill-fed body with an impoverished mind, in a world of nought but monotonous, never-ending tasks.

Reaching this conclusion, one will search among the occupations displaying the possibilities for a remunerating labor that will employ the abilities he may possess. Confronting him there will be the great professions that have been the stepping stones for many men. The professions to which, because of the efforts some men have made, humanity has accorded honor, and esteem them above the other tasks and callings of life. We look at the doctors, the lawyers, the scientists, the chemists, and find that their calling has been made what it is by the trained mental effort of those who led and still lead in these professions.

Yet in all these we find the possibilities marred by the fact that they must be pursued under conditions not conducive to the fullest enjoyment of life. There is the city dust and heat and loneliness, the monotonous round that cannot change, but when we turn from these to the prospect of the soil and its future we find a call from a profession (yes, profession) which as yet but the fringe of whose possibilities has been seen not even touched. For the chemist, the greatest field of experiment and research that the laws of the universe govern, to the economist a sphere unorganized, lacking system and objective, and to these and others farming offers for the solution of its troubles, honor and esteem far above that now accorded to the other professions that man has built.

The farm task with the ever-varying seasons must give up its monotony, spring forces the tasks of winter to give place to a newer routine, the summer with its outdoor work compels a new arrangement, but the city professions know no season's change such as these. Variety is the spice of life, and it comes unsought for to the farmer's door.

Yet with all these calls the farmer's life seems still to lack inducement. It would seem that the contract of lifting it to the plain where it should be were too great for man, and the easier tasks have been taken. Gradually by the "high cost of living" the duty to supply more foodstuffs is being forced upon us, and at last the greatest call is being heard, and "back to the land" man must go, but not as of old, unprepared and un-schooled in his calling.

Then what can we do to make ourselves, as farmers, more efficient, for it is to us that the task has been given. We must be our own chemists, economists, and business managers. We must find out for ourselves and then pass on to others what we have, that others may, with our achievements as a foundation build still higher, thus we may attract the best trained and wisest men to enlist in our profession, and lift it from where it is to the highest pedestal, because we have such a grasp of the possibilities of agriculture for

Such earnest natures are the fiery pith,

The compact nucleus 'round which systems grow!

Mass after mass becomes inspired therewith,
And whirls impregnate with the central glow."

Up in the Rockies there is a long, winding trail that eventually leads to a flat expanse, from there lead many trails, and riders arriving cannot tell the trail that will take them to their destination, but one might climb on to a peak on a mountain nearby that will place him where he can look down and see just where each trail leads, he can come down having seen them all, direct his own course and tell the others where each trail will surely lead them. His effort to climb gave him his grasp of the situation. He knows all the others know, and this much more.

Just so will it be with those of us who are willing to study and learn, we take all the others can give and climb higher for ourselves that the pleasure of directing others may be the reward for our effort. But let us not be selfish, help others as we would have them help us, pass on our experience and encourage others to do so too. We need in our farming more system. We must take what the business schools are giving to business in the city, all of it that we can use. We must take the business man's marketing schemes and use them ourselves; we must learn how he writes his letters when correspondence will help him; how bookkeeping can assist, and the hundred and one other things. The farmer as an individual is not in a position to take them for himself, he must depend on others to do that for him; for there are those who can, and are fitted

to go and get them, and having got at the facts and principles arrange them in such form that they will apply to farming. Can we not have placed in our Agricultural Colleges a "Farm Administration Course"? The business men have seen the needs of training the University Graduate in such a way, that these graduates may with effect apply directly, their theories; to meet this they have agitated until the universities have placed in the courses, one of "Business Administration" the little quotation above is that with which one university prefaces its text on one phase of this course.

Let us urge this, ever remembering that the more peaks we climb (or subjects we study) the more trails we can see; the greater our effort, the stronger we shall become in our profession. Let us get the best men from the farms and cities to give what they know; they will gladly do it. If the step is organized, encourage our farmers and our farm boys to take the course, and coming home inject more business system into our work. Surely the task is commendable, let us make the effort.

There is no such course available at present, but would it not be well to send the boys and girls this winter to the business colleges, not with the idea of fitting them for the overcrowded, under-paid city duties, but that they may get an idea of the value of business systems, promptness, bookkeeping and commercial practices generally, that these may assist them to construct a better and a brighter outlook for our profession, so that when they are called upon to take their places with us in the ranks they may be working in a profession of which they may be justly proud because of what it is doing in the solving of life's riddle.

B. C.

WALTER M. WRIGHT.

"Back to the Land," How to Get the Money.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

No better slogan could be sounded at the present time than "Back to the Land." Our cities overcrowded, thousands of able-bodied men out of employment, business reduced, trade dislocated, and "nothing doing" in speculative schemes or real estate, or likely to for some time. This represents prevailing conditions in our cities. What about the country? What are the conditions there? Shortage of labor and high interest for money. This dual condition is curtailing agricultural enterprise, and soil cultivation, thus lessening production, therefore, the above slogan is quite apropos.

During the past few years the speculative fever of our cities in stocks, bonds and real estate became contagious, the get-rich-quick epidemic spread to the rural parts of our country, and many farmer's sons were induced to leave the land for apparently easier and more lucrative positions in our cities.

In many cases the lure of the city proved to be a will-o'-the-wisp, and it was only when they got to the city and entered the field of competition with men of keen business acumen, that they realized what real struggle meant.

There thousands of our young men are living at present, their capital tied up in unprofitable ventures, and many of them would be glad to get back to the land, were they in a position to do so, and if opportunity offered. Many of these young men have spent a good part of their life on the land, are hungry to return, and would be valuable acquisitions to whatever locality they would settle. But they have no capital; it is tied up in real estate in all probability. I have talked with not a few of these men, some single, others with a wife and family, dependent on them and realizing the seriousness of the situation I have heard such expressions, "What a fool I was to sell my farm and invest my money in the city." "I would give a good deal if I had a farm to go to."

These are only two of many I could repeat. This drain from the rural parts has had a reflex influence on country life. Districts have become less progressive, owing to the loss of young men of mental calibre and activity; this, combined with a shortage of labor and lack of capital to develop agricultural enterprises, has greatly lessened production. I do not hold that all idle men in our cities would make good farm help, as some are decidedly unfitted for the soil, but there are many men who would make most capable and efficient help, and whose desire is to get back to the land. There is a demand for more efficient farm help; a call comes from high places for farmers to increase production, and to meet the demand for food products that is and will be created by the present European war. The war will cause an enormous shortage in the grain crops of Europe, and of the great Russian Empire. That shortage will cause a great increase in the demand for foodstuffs, and an increase also in the price of them. How far will our farmers be able to meet this three-fold call under present conditions of financial stringency? Only in part can it be done, and by those who

have ready capital to develop their business. Banks and loan corporations demand a higher rate of interest than the profits from the land justify, except in a favored locality, or in some special line of farming.

In order that many of the young men in our cities may get back to the land, and also that those on the land may further develop their present holdings, capital is required. This capital must be secured at a comparatively low rate of interest, so that the farmer may have a chance to make a decent profit. Canada has the land to produce a bigger crop of cereals than she now does, she has the foundation stock to raise more cattle, horses, sheep and swine, she also has the men; what is lacking is the capital to finance the ploughing and cropping of large areas that are now unbroken. Given assistance in this direction the crops of Canada and its numbers of live stock could be increased 50 to 100 per cent. If we prepare now to meet the emergency by far the biggest amount of gold that has ever come to Canada will flow into our country during the next few years, and it will not flow here in the form of loans, but in payment for products. Nobody need be told what a stimulating effect this would have on every form of business activity.

The scheme of the Port Arthur Board of Trade, which they purpose putting before similar Boards, is commendable, and if carried out would relieve this situation in a large measure. Their plan is to ask the Dominion Government to empower the loan of at least \$50,000,000 to the township municipalities in Canada on their municipal debentures for five years with interest at five per cent., repayable annually, on condition that such municipalities lend such money to ratepayers to be expended in clearing and bringing additional land under cultivation; the loan to be a first lien against such land by being a tax against it similar to the drainage tax, the advance to any one farmer not to exceed \$1,000, and to be made to the respective municipalities as the improvements are made.

This scheme is a statesman-like one, and would not be in the nature of an experiment. The Argentine Republic has loaned \$50,000,000 in this way; Australia has loaned over \$80,000,000, and New Zealand, beginning with \$10,000,000 found the results so good that it has steadily extended the plan until it has now loaned \$65,000,000. Both Australia and the Argentine, the latter country especially, give credit to these loans for a great increase in the number of industrious farmers settling upon the land, with consequent prosperity to the country as a whole. Upon a very much larger scale the same general scheme has been worked out by the British Government in Ireland, where \$330,000,000 has been loaned to the tenant farmers with which to buy and improve their holdings. Canada has a plain duty to herself and to the Empire in this matter. Now is the time to act.

Que.

W. F. STEPHEN.

THE DAIRY.

Care and Feeding of Milk Cows in Fall and Winter.

I. CARE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Not long since, while walking along a road on a wet morning, I saw a valuable herd of cows, part of them lying down and part standing with backs humped in a field, while the cold, drizzling rain poured on the defenseless animals. Nearby was an expensive dairy barn and stable. The question I asked was, why were these cows out in this cold rain, when a good stable, where the cows would have been sheltered, was standing empty?

This is not an unusual condition of affairs. Nearly everywhere in the autumn months are to be seen herds of milking cows standing around outside, in fields or barnyards, while the cold rain or the nipping frosts reduce vitality, and consequently the milk flow. In some cases the stables are not ready for stock—floors are being renewed or repaired, new ties or mangers are replacing old ones, but not yet completed, or some other valid reason may be given for not housing the herd, but in many cases the explanation is simply laziness—the owner or men are "too tired" to clean the stable after the cows have been in all night. This is not a sufficient excuse, and no good dairyman would leave cows out of doors in cold, rainy weather because of lack of time to clean the stables. One of the arguments that may be advanced in favor of litter carriers for cleaning stables is that it makes the job easier and more cleanly, as compared with a wheelbarrow, and hence less excuse for not keeping the stable clean, and also less reason for not stabling cows at times when they should be in the stable. There is also the further point to consider of adding to the bulk of the manure pile, which, on most farms in older Canada is now a valuable asset. Cows out of doors add very

little to the fertility of farms as compared with stable manure which can be placed where wanted, and in such quantities as may be needed.

PREPARATION OF STABLE FOR WINTER USE.

If not already attended to the stable, at the earliest opportunity after threshing, should have the walls and ceilings swept to remove cobwebs and dust. The walls and ceilings should then be whitewashed, preferably with a spray pump, using a disinfectant in the wash to kill disease germs that may be present; the windows should be cleansed of dirt and dust, in order to allow as much sunshine into the stable as possible. Sunshine is a great destroyer of germs, and promotes health and thrift among the herd.

As a rule, the whitewashing of stable and cleaning of windows, etc., may be left until after threshing, especially in the case of basement barns, or where the cow stable is closely connected with the threshing barn. The dust from the threshing operations is a great nuisance during the time of and after threshing,—more particularly in this the case in "bank" barns, and in the concentrated or compact form of stable arrangement. One of the advantages of the "scattered" plan for stabling on the average farm is that the stock is away from the foul dust from the grain. This dust, bacteriologists tell us, is laden with "germs" which get into the milk and cause much trouble for the dairyman. Those dairy farms which grow corn, hay and roots, and purchase practically all their concentrates or meals, have a decided advantage over the ordinary "mixed" farmer, so far as keeping stables clean and free from dust is concerned.

In case rainwater is used from the roof of barn or stable for watering live stock, the roofs and eave-troughs should be cleaned of dust, chaff, and straw, and in addition it is a good plan to have the eave-water run through a gravel filter before going into the cistern. This will remove the dust, chaff, etc., and prevent the water becoming foul through decay of organic matter from the roof, in the cistern.

After light and cleanliness, the next thing to consider is ventilation and the allied problem of temperature. Until within recent years, Canadian farmers paid very little attention to the question of ventilation. When the so-called "bank" barns first came into vogue, the stables were undoubtedly kept too hot and close. We went from one extreme to another. Previous to the stone-wall-partly-underground-having-few-windows stable, the cattle had been housed in either very cold stables separate front, or in some part of the main barn, or were allowed to run around straw stacks or in open sheds. So far as health of animals is concerned, this plan had a decided advantage over the close, hot houses which followed the "bank-barn-stable" era of the latter part of the 19th century, when a cloud of steam came from these stables on opening doors in the early morning. The walls were usually damp, and the whole stable smelled like a "Black-Hole-of-Calcutta."

As in most cases the best results are likely to be got by a medium temperature and moderate amount of ventilation—something between the open-shed-straw-stack stable and the hot-house-under-barn construction. This type of stable is seen in the above-ground, single-story, separate-room-barn type, with a maximum amount of sunlight and fresh air, and with a complete system for removal of foul air. While this type may be rather more expensive to build than those now commonly found on dairy farms, it is altogether probable, that when first cost, health of animals, cleanliness and all other points essential for success with a dairy herd are considered, these may be in the long run, the cheapest form of stable for a dairy herd. We are aware that the latest ventilation theory assumes that all we need is to remove heat and moisture from the body, or have a circulation of air. This may be true, but needs further tests.

About the only rival of this type of cow-house, so far as we can see at present, is that of a large, covered-in shed, where the cows are watered and fed all roughage, and from which they are taken to be fed meal and milked—a small number of cows at a time. This plan involves rather extensive roofing, requires considerable bedding in order to keep the cows clean, and means dehorning of all cows. On the other hand, no expensive stable fittings are needed, there is little labor required to care for the cows, and the cows would receive sufficient exercise, fresh air and sunshine to keep them in a healthy condition if the covered-in shed were properly constructed. Where the main barn is faced or backed by two sheds, with a yard open to the south, east or west, the space between the barn and sheds might be roofed, and the open end filled in with glass and sliding doors—the former to provide light and the latter for cleaning-out purposes. We have not seen such a barn in Canada, but, it seems to be a type of cow-barn, worth considering. They are reported as giving satisfaction on United States dairy farms.

The watering of cows in winter is a problem

on most farms. Shall we keep the cows in all winter and water in the stable; or shall we turn out daily to water, or shall we water outside in fine weather, and inside when cold and stormy? These are questions which every man must decide for himself on his own farm, and according to conditions. Generally speaking, we shall find the medium plan best where possible—that is, water inside when weather conditions are unfavorable, and outside when favorable. The chief objection the writer has to watering systems in the stable, is the fact that in most cases where such are installed, the cows are not, as a rule, allowed outside for fresh air and exercise, and in order that the stable may get a good airing. Any good housewife knows that a bed-room and bed-clothes need airing, if one would sleep comfortably. The cow's bed-room and her bedding also need airing for good health. Some men are much afraid that cows will get chilled if turned outside to drink in cold weather, and especially if the water be "icy cold." They say this results in a lessened milk flow. We grant there is something in this, but on the other hand, cows kept in the stable continuously, unless exceptionally well cared for and the herd changed frequently, are in danger of ill health.

On the average Ontario farm we should prefer to turn cows out daily to water, rather than keep them inside continuously throughout the winter, but as previously stated, we should prefer the medium plan of turning out in fine weather, and watering inside when weather conditions are bad for the cow.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

should not be kept on land while the crops are growing.

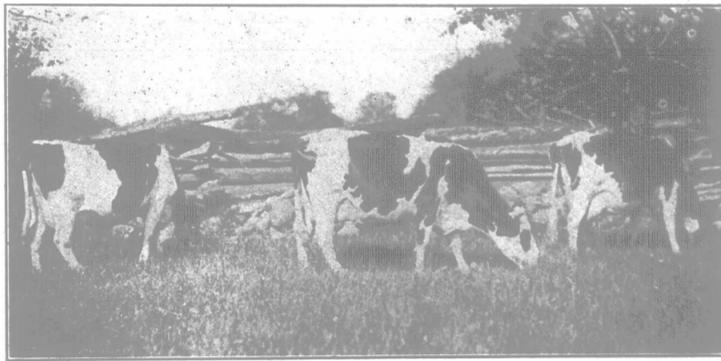
This system of distributing the birds in scattered flocks has many advantages on large farms where grass land is abundant, but it does not provide for utilizing the manure to the full extent, and scattered flocks involve a good deal of labor if they are to be systematically managed. In cases where a large amount of land comes under the plough, the colony system is likely to afford a favorable method for the extension of poultry keeping.

THE COLONY SYSTEM.

Under the colony system a certain area of land is devoted to poultry, and is heavily stocked for a limited period, which should not usually exceed 12 months, but which may be varied in accordance with the general scheme of cropping.

It is necessary to point out, however, that the greater the number of poultry which are maintained upon any given area, the shorter must be the period during which it is occupied by them. Many serious outbreaks of disease can be traced directly to the use of the same land year after year. Where land is heavily stocked it should be systematically cultivated when the birds are removed, and poultry will then serve a most useful purpose in the rotation, and possess an added value as a definite means of enriching the soil. A hundred hens of the heavier breeds are calculated to produce four tons of moist manure in a year, and the value of this manure, if proper advantage is taken of it, may be fairly estimated at 26 cents per bird per annum.

One of the most notable instances of success as a result of adopting the colony system is to be found in the Little Compton district of the State of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, where it has been extensively adopted and continuously used for upwards of seventy years as an integral part of farm operations. The farming is mixed, arable and pasture land being general in the district.



Three Good Cows in Clover.

There is a considerable amount of stock feeding and grain growing. As a rule the farms vary from 60 to 120 acres in extent. The plan adopted is to set aside different fields for poultry each year, both for laying stock and for chickens, and thus to give poultry a regular place in the rotation of crops. Where other live stock occupy the same ground, 40 adult fowls per acre are kept for one year. If the land is given up wholly to poultry, as many as 100 per acre are maintained for the period named. Fields are divided by stone fences, and very little wire netting is used.

When fowls are kept on the colony system it is best to allow the birds to occupy the land for a year, the area being determined by the number to be maintained. Where an entire field can be devoted to this purpose the work is simplified; it will only be necessary to run netting 3 feet high by the side of the hedges. The larger the field or plot the less danger is there of the fowls evincing any desire to wander outside, and to stray on to cultivated sections of the farm.

If there are no hedges or natural fences, or if only a part of a field is to be used for the fowls, the whole of the area must be enclosed by wire netting, which should be five to six feet high, in accordance with the class of fowls kept. Wherever possible the ground should be selected so that when removal takes place the adjoining land can be used the following year, and one side of the netting may remain in place. Gates should be provided with a view to economizing the labor of feeding the birds and cleaning the houses.

The main point is that the same ground shall not be occupied by fowls again until three years have elapsed, as that period of time is required to exhaust the manure. Thus, in a field of twenty acres, five would be in use by the fowls annually.

In this system wheels are not required on the houses, and floors can be dispensed with. Upon arable land scratching sheds need not be used. The most useful form of house is one with a gabled roof, and an open front—that is, a front formed mainly of wire netting. Two square feet of floor space, with a height of 5 feet to the eaves, or rather more than ten cubic feet of air space, must be allowed for each fowl. Useful sizes are 9x6 feet, 9x8 feet, and 10x8 feet, which will accommodate 27, 36 and 40 fowls respectively. To facilitate removal it is an excellent plan for these houses to be built in sections, as they are somewhat heavy when erected. Otherwise a

POULTRY.

Placing Poultry in the Rotation.

Edward Brown, an English authority on poultry, recently discussed in an article in a paper in the Home Land the possibilities with poultry colonies on the farm. Much of the advice given is applicable to conditions in this country, and we take the following from it:

The attention of farmers has often been directed to the importance of increasing the home supply of eggs and poultry, of selecting and retaining productive stock, and of increasing the quantity of such stock, and what follows deals with methods of utilizing land for poultry with the objects of:—

1. Facilitating systematic management of farm flocks.
2. Utilizing poultry to a greater extent for the improvement of the land in order that they may serve as a definite aid in the economy of cultivation.
3. Increasing the number of birds kept on the farm.
4. Affording the birds protection from destruction by foxes.

POULTRY ON PASTURE LAND.

Poultry are frequently provided with portable houses placed in grass fields, over which the birds have free range. Under this system, which may be described as distributive, the number of fowls is usually small when considered in relation to the number of birds per acre, which might be kept on the holding without detriment to other stock or to the usual system of cultivation. Even where grass land is reasonably stocked in this way it would be possible to increase the number of birds by utilizing arable land for the purpose. It is not the general practice to utilize arable land for poultry, owing to the belief that growing crops are injured by the birds. Poultry should not have access to land under crops until these are well established, when they will do little direct damage, and the crop will benefit by the distribution of manure and by the destruction of pests which provide the birds with natural sources of food. The distributive method may be applied to arable land with advantage in the case of fowls, but ducks, geese and turkeys

strongly-built sled, either with wheels or on runners, may be employed for removing the houses.

A hundred fowls can be kept on an acre of pasture land for twelve months. Good arable land that has been well cropped will carry twice the number for the same period. For instance, if on a farm of 300 acres ten acres were annually given up to poultry, even on the basis of 100 fowls per acre, a thousand adult fowls could be kept, which would work out an average of 3 1/3 fowls per acre of the entire occupation. At the present time the average on such farms is not more than one adult fowl to every 12 acres. Such a system would require efficient management, and would not permit of slipshod methods, but the majority of farmers could provide suitable labor and supervision to secure its success.

Land would also be required for the raising of chickens, and for this purpose fresh land should be utilized each season. Wherever possible the birds raised as breeding or laying stock should be given free range until they have developed. A thousand chickens can be reared up to marketable age in one season on an acre of land, which should not be occupied by chickens again until three years have elapsed.

While fowls kept under the colony system can be used for breeding stock, provided that a sufficient number of male birds are included during the breeding season, it is always a mistake to use the entire flock for breeding purposes. So far as possible only selected birds should be mated, and it is desirable that these be kept in portable houses on a free range for some weeks before the eggs are required for hatching. Failing that arrangement, quarter-acre runs may be erected, in each of which a dozen birds can be enclosed. As soon as the hatching season is at an end these will be available for cockerels that are destined for killing.

The colony system involves greater capital expenditure than the distributive system, owing to the wire netting employed, though the cost of houses is not quite so great as under distributive methods. The larger the area enclosed the less is the cost of netting and stakes. For instance, to enclose an acre will require six rolls of netting, each of 50 yards; a block of two acres, if oblong, would need 8 1/2 rolls; and a square comprising four acres, about 11 rolls. One and one-half dozen stakes will be required to each roll.

A consideration which demands the attention of those occupying land of a poor quality, is the effect of the manure produced. In this respect poultry contribute to increased fertility. A proportion of the areas recorded as either rough grazing or waste land could thus be used, and in the course of a few years could be brought into cultivation. Farmers who keep poultry on progressive lines find that they render great service in the direction indicated.

The colony method of raising ducklings for market has been successfully adopted in our own and other countries. In this case, also, the rotation should be one in four—that is, the ground is only used for this purpose one year out of four. Remarkable crops can thus be secured on grass land or pastures. Wire netting 18 inches high is employed to enclose runs, each of one-eighth of an acre in extent, in which 50 ducklings can be kept from two weeks old until they are ready for killing. In this way a thousand to twelve hundred ducklings can be reared per acre in a season. Simple houses, or even adapted packing cases, provide the requisite housing accommodation.

From such evidence and experience as is available the following conclusions have been reached:

1. That the colony system of poultry-keeping is specially suited to larger farms, not only because of the economy of labor, and the complete utilization of manure, but because it affords a greater measure of protection against enemies, as compared with the distributive method. By its adoption, also, a large addition might be made to the production of eggs and poultry.

2. That an integral part of the system is that where fowls are kept thickly on land for one year, say, at the rate of 100 to 200 per acre, the ground must not be occupied by poultry or other stock for at least three seasons, during which period it should be cropped.

HORTICULTURE.

Horticultural Show Cancelled.

Arrangements were being completed and advertising done for a Horticultural Show to be held in the Horticultural Building on the Toronto Exhibition Grounds from Nov. 10th to 14th. It had been arranged to have fruit growers and associations of fruit growers put up the exhibit, not expecting any prize money, as no money was to be offered. The proceeds were to be turned over to Red Cross work, and everything was being done to make this show a success. Fruitmen stood behind the movement, and were putting forward every effort to put up an exhibition worthy of the patronage of the people, and everything pointed to success, but the military

authorities in the meantime took over the exhibition grounds for a training camp for the troops from the Toronto district who are now preparing for the second contingent. Owing to this fact it has been made necessary to cancel the proposed Horticultural Exhibition entirely. It is rather unfortunate that such is the case, for in some sections arrangements had already been made to secure the very best fruit in the district, and no doubt had the scheme been carried out one of the most successful Horticultural exhibitions ever held in Canada would have resulted. However, circumstances made it impossible to go on with the show, but nevertheless fruit growers and horticulturists generally are to be complimented on the generous spirit shown by their willingness to put on an exhibition without financial reimbursement.

FARM BULLETIN.

Mitts.

By Peter McArthur.

I suppose different people have different ways of recognizing the approach of winter, and an interesting article might be compiled on the subject. Putting in the young cattle is a sure and somewhat exciting sign, but, come to think it over, what convinces me finally of the advent of winter is the necessity of wearing mitts. Mitts are a detachable part of our raiment, and as soon as I have to begin wearing them my troubles commence. I think, if anyone was to take the trouble to hunt, mitts in various stages of decomposition could be picked up all over the farm, and on the roads leading from it to the villages. Mitts are absolutely necessary in cold weather, but something is always turning up to make one pull them off for a minute and then he goes away and forgets them. When the snow came last week I went to a box containing all kinds of odds and ends and made an earnest search for mitts. The best I could discover was two mitts of different pairs, both for the left hand. They proved such a nuisance that I have made up my mind to lose complete pairs this winter instead of odd mitts. When you lose an odd mitt it is of no use to the finder, and the one you are carrying around with you is of no real use to you. I daresay I should have my mitts fastened together with a string that would go around my neck, the same as the children have them, but I hardly think that would look right for a grown man. The next best solution I have found is to buy half a dozen pairs of the cheapest kind of canvas mitts, and have them scattered promiscuously around the place. By having them in the pockets of my overalls and coats, and in the cow stable, and under the kitchen stove, I stand a chance of being able to lay my hands on a pair sometimes when I need them. But there are some jobs that can't be done while wearing mitts, such as cleaning the seeds out of pumpkins. In my hurry I usually drop the mitts on the ground, and then a cow comes along and steps on them, and buries them for the rest of the winter. Almost every fall I start off by buying a fancy pair of mitts with water-proof fronts but I never know who is wearing them by spring.

Speaking of mitts reminds me that the Kaiser Wilhelm's mitt is at present the cause of much trouble in the world. "The mailed fist" is nothing more than a fist covered with a mitt made of steel plate and links, and I suspect that it was one of the earliest form of the mitt to be manufactured. It was made to keep gallant knights from getting their knuckles barked when fighting with swords and spears, but perhaps it was not the earliest form. People have probably been wearing and losing mitts since the dawn of history. At the present time mitts are an article of commerce, and it is years since I have seen a pair of the real, old-fashioned home-knitted mitts of my boyhood days. These mitts were usually about half an inch thick, and when they once got soaked they seldom dried out during the winter. We used to face them with leather, and that made them hold the water longer. I have a very distinct recollection of the misery of pulling on wet mitts when going to work, and I am inclined to think that my present method of having many pairs of cheap cloth mitts is an improvement. They do not cost much to buy, and I understand that many careful housewives now make a winter supply from any old cloth that may be about the place. They cut them to a pattern, and stitch them up on the sewing machine. If I were working out doors all the time I would just about keep one woman busy making mitts for me to use and lose.

Among the many curious effects of the war none is more noticeable than the revival of knitting among the women of the country. The call for wristbands and cholera belts has started the needles clicking in the cities and towns as well as on the farms. It seems like old times to have

callers come to the house and "Bring their knitting" with them. We can all remember when few of the older women, at least, were ever without their knitting materials. Whenever they sat down to rest or to talk to a visitor they would take up their knitting, and some of them were so expert that they could knit in the dark or without even looking at their needles. Scarfs, stockings, mitts, and underclothes were made by their busy needles, and it must be admitted that their products were far superior to anything that we can buy to-day. But knitting machines and knitting factories put an end to all, although I cannot help wondering if knitting will not stay with us after the war is over. If people find out how much better home-knitted goods are than the factory products they may not be inclined to go back to the custom of buying their supplies. It is also possible that the economy forced by the war may bring back to the homes many of the industries that were once familiar.

We are now so surfeited with war news that I confess to a feeling of surprise when I find in the paper an article that deals with anything else. All kinds of public undertakings and business enterprises are being put through without any notices being given to them by the papers. We are so used to reading such things that to find them going on without being reported in the papers seems strange. The papers have educated us to the point where we find it hard to believe that anything is going on in the country unless they tell us about it. And even though their columns are crowded with war news, they are really telling us very little about the war. I do not think that in my experience I have ever known the papers to use so much type to tell so little. They might just as well be devoting their space to giving us ordinary news of the day, and it would make much healthier reading. In spite of ourselves we spend much good time in guessing about the war, and I have a suspicion that in many cases the editors are also guessing. If some one could hit on something else than the war to occupy our attention during the long winter months he would be a public benefactor of the first order.

P. E. Island Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The crop is all stored now but the roots, which are growing yet. We have had an exceedingly fine season for harvesting, as well as for the later work of preparing the land for the next crop. The grain crop of this year was a good average one, and was saved in excellent condition, and we hear of it yielding good returns in threshing.

The potato crop is also good, and has been stored with almost no rot in evidence. (This time last year half this crop was rotten.) The price at present for the very few that can find a market is from 20 to 22 cents a bushel of 60 pounds. But if this crop is not wanted in the markets it can be used very profitably for stock feed on the farms. Potatoes form the major part of the feed of our hogs, and in this way they can be very profitably turned into bacon. Hogs can be made to increase in weight more quickly on a diet of cooked potatoes with a little grain and skim-milk added than by any other ration we know of. They can be forced with practically no danger of them going off their feet, as is too often the case with the hog fed on straight grain ration. A few potatoes are also relished by the sheep after they are in winter quarters, and the poultryman can use them profitably to assist in the production of winter eggs.

It would be a mistake for a farmer to sell them at the price offered. The root crop will be about an average. It is growing finely just now, but the dry weather of the latter part of September and till the middle of October kept roots from doing their best. Pastures have been short during the latter part of the season on account of the drought, but cattle are in good condition on going into the stables. The make of cheese and butter will be up to a good average. Cheese is a money-maker this year, as the price will average much higher than ever before. The last sales were made at 15 cents—14 cents was the highest paid in any former year since our cooperative dairy business started, and that was only received for one sale. This will encourage dairymen to stick to this line of business, which was in danger of falling off somewhat on account of more milk being turned into butter.

The Island factories have most all contributed cheese to the "Belgium Relief Fund." Patrons have given freely of this valuable food to help relieve the great distress caused by the war. A contribution of 100,000 bushels of oats is also being asked of the farmers for the "Army Field Service Fund." Judging by some of the subscription lists we have seen we expect the amount will be largely over-subscribed, but it looks as if it will be all wanted before order is restored, and militarism is relegated to a past where it certainly belongs, never again to attempt

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Farmers' Accounts

Farmers' Accounts are given special attention. Money loaned to responsible farmers. Cheese checks cashed, notes collected or discounted.

Money deposited in our Savings Bank returns you interest at 3% and is ready when required.

Why not open a Savings Account as a reserve to pay on your mortgage or to buy new implements?

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Total Assets - - \$30,000,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK
in every Canadian Province, and
in Newfoundland, West Indies,
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bucks and culls at 4½c. to 4¼c. Ontario lambs changed hands at 7½c. to 7¼c. and Quebec lambs at about ¼c. below these figures. Selected hogs sold at 5½c. to 8c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—There was almost no demand for horses. Useful horses could be had at \$125 to \$200. Dealers quoted heavy draft horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., at \$225 to \$300 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$150 to \$200 each. Lighter horses ranged from \$125 to \$150, and broken-down, old animals, ranged from \$75 to \$100 each. Fancy saddle and carriage horses sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs continued to decline, and was lower than the previous week. Demand for live stock was not very brisk.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes showed little change. Prices were steady, at 60c. to 65c. per bag, carloads, ex track, single bags being 80c. to 85c.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins was 60c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 9c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 15c. to 17c.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 14c. to 15c., and strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs advanced, and prices were higher than the previous week. Straight receipts were quoted at 26c. to 27c. per dozen, according to quality, in a wholesale way, while selected stock in single cases sold at 29c. to 30c. No. 1 stock in the same way sold at 28c. to 29c., and No. 2 at 24c. to 25c.

Butter.—The market was light, and prices were firm under a good demand. Choice stock was quoted at 27½c. to 28c. per lb. here, while fine was 26½c. to 27½c., and seconds 26½c. Manitoba dairy was 24c. to 25c., and Western dairy, 25c. to 26c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market was steady to firm. Finest Western sold here at 15½c. to 15¼c. per lb., and finest Eastern at 15¼c. to 15¼c. for white or colored. Under grades were quoted around 14¼c. to 15¼c. per lb.

Grain.—There was a good demand for oats, and prices advanced slightly. Canadian Western were quoted at 58½c. per bushel for No. 3, and 58c. for extra No. 1 feed, and 56½c. for No. 2 feed. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white were quoted at 56c., and No. 3 white, 55c. ex store. Argentine corn was 82c. per bushel. No. 4 Manitoba barley was 68c. to 68½c. ex store.

Flour.—Prices of flour were steady. Ontario patents were \$6 per barrel in wood, and straight rollers, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Manitoba first patents were \$6.70, seconds being \$6.20, and strong bakers, \$6 in jute.

Milfed.—Some claim prices were lower. The following prices were the same as the previous week. Bran, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$27 in bags; middlings, \$30 including bags; mouille, \$32 to \$34 for pure, and \$30 to \$31 for mixed.

Hay.—The hay market was steady. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, \$19.50 to \$20 per ton, and No. 2 extra \$18.50 to \$19; No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18 per ton.

Hides.—Beef hides were steady, at 15c., 16c. and 17c., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Lamb skins were 90c. each, and horse hides ranged from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1¼c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6¼c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade here last week, while showing lower values generally, wound up the week much better than for the preceding week's close. There were around twenty to twenty-five cars of shipping kinds of steers offered for the opening day of the week, and excepting eight to ten loads of natives, the balance were Canadian steers. Market ruled mostly 15c. to 25c. lower on shipping cattle, Canadians not looking over a dime to fifteen cents under the preceding week. Towards the closing days of the week, New York was glad to be able to pick up a few loads, supply at Jersey being light. Best native steers sold from \$8.70 to \$9.25, and a load of handy steers, averaging 1,080 lbs., sold at the top price. Canadians showed a general range of from \$7.75 to \$8.25. All shipping steers sold readily. Indications are that range steers in the West, and Southern steers at Jersey, will not be so plentiful within the next two weeks, and that the demand here on these kinds should show improvement. Best fat cows and heifers sold steady, but a medium class of cows and heifers showed mostly a quarter decline, canners being reduced in price from 25c. to 35c. under the previous week, the general price for canners the past week being mainly \$3.75. Bulls were not in very strong supply, and sold at about steady prices, top heavy grades selling up to \$7 to \$7.25. Stockers and feeders sold at about steady prices, best running from \$6.80 to \$7.50, the latter price taking selected, dehorned lots of excellent quality, and carrying some fat. Common steers, averaging better than 1,200 lbs., but on the "hawk" order, leggy, and carrying very little fat, sold lower than stockers, two loads landing at seven cents, but they were very undesirable. Dairy cows brought unchanged prices. Demand remains good for the real prime kinds, either in the butchering or shipping line. A medium and light and common kind of steers have been selling badly, these coming in direct competition with Westerns in their classes. Receipts last week were 6,950 head, as against 6,800 the preceding week, and 16,325 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations: Choice to prime native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.50 to \$9.75; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.75 to \$9.15; plain and coarse, \$7.50 to \$8.25; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$7.85 to \$8; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice to prime handy steers, natives, \$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.40 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$8 to \$8.75; prime fat heavy heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; good butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; best heavy fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.75; good butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$3 to \$3.75; best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; good feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$90.

Hogs.—Prices on better weight grades were held within a fifteen-cent range last week. Monday the bulk of the sales were made at \$7.70; Tuesday best grades sold at \$7.75 and \$7.80; Wednesday they brought up to \$7.85 and \$7.90; Thursday the general price was \$7.85, and Friday over ninety per cent. of the receipts landed on a basis of \$7.80. The feature of the market the past week was the big jump in prices on pigs, these weights showing a gain of seventy-five cents in three

days, bringing values on these the past two days right up in the same notch as all other grades. Roughs, \$6.85 to \$7; stags mostly \$6.25 and \$6.50. Receipts last week numbered 42,880 head, being against 41,600 head the previous week, and 44,000 head a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Good supply last week, there being 34,600 head, as compared with 23,800 head the week before, and 37,400 head a year ago. On the opening day top lambs, which were declined a quarter from last week's close, sold from \$7.75 to \$7.85, and before the week was out tops reached up to \$8.25. Culls went from \$7.35 down, and skips sold as low as \$6. General range on top yearlings was from \$6 to \$6.50, and wether sheep could not be quoted above \$5.75. Ewes the fore part of the week were easier, and the last couple of days they were stronger, some ewes selling Friday at \$5.25 that were about the same kind that sold Monday at a nickel. Handy ewes the latter part of the week were quoted up to \$5.50, and cull sheep from \$4.25 down.

Calves.—Range in prices on top veals last week was from \$11 to \$11.50; fair grades landed from \$10 to \$10.50; culls went from \$9.50 down, and the spread on common to good grassers was from \$4.25 to \$6, it taking real good grassers to bring above \$5.50. Receipts last week, which included around 400 head of Canadians, totalled 1,900 head, being 800 head less than the previous week, and 225 head short of the run for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.50 to \$11; Texas steers, \$5.75 to \$9.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.10 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$9.30; calves, \$7 to \$10.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.10 to \$7.60; mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.65; heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.65; rough, \$7.10 to \$7.20; pigs, \$4.25 to \$6.85; bulk of sales, \$7.30 to \$7.55.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.25 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6 to \$7. Lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$8.20.

Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 15¼c. to 15½c.; finest Easterns, 15¼c. to 15½c.; Madoc, 14¼c.; Woodstock bid 14¼c.; Stirling, 15c.; Campbellford, 15 1-16c.; Picton, 14¼c. and 15 9-16c.; Napanee, 14¼c.; Cornwall, 14¼c. and 14½c.; Brockville, 14¼c.; Vankleek Hill, 14¼c.; Belleville, 14¼c. and 14½c.; Utica, N. Y., 13¼c.

Gossip.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the D. Moore Company, Limited, of Hamilton, regarding their "Treasure" ranges. Readers will do well to acquaint themselves with the properties and virtues of these necessary pieces of home furniture.

Readers should notice the change of address of C. V. Robbins, Holstein breeder, R. R. No. 3, Wellandport, Ont., formerly Riverbend. This herd has been awarded over 100 first prizes at the five fairs that are within driving distances. At the Welland County Fair, against strong competition, we were awarded the special prize offered by the Welland Agricultural Society for herd bred by exhibitor. At the same show, three of our cows won first, second and third, also in a large class. Are quoting special prices on a number of bulls ready for service and younger, many of them from prize-winning dams.

EVENTS TO REMEMBER.

- Nov. 6—The Ontario Provincial Plowing Match, on Major Kilgour's Farm, Eglington.
- Nov. 10—Ontario Vegetable Growers' Convention, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
- Nov. 11 and 12—Ontario Horticultural Convention, Toronto.
- Nov. 11 to 15—Ontario Beekeepers' Association Convention, York County Council Chambers, Adelaide street, East Toronto.
- Nov. 11, 12, 13—Ontario Fruit Growers' Convention, Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto.
- Nov. 28 to Dec. 5—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
- Dec. 5 to 10—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.



Canada must now help to shoulder the world's work

It is the duty of Canadians to prepare for what is immediately before us—An enormous foreign demand for manufactured products.

Canada will do her duty.

Already her manufacturers are reaching out for new fields.

Already her progressive farmers have planned to sow every available acre and to increase their flocks and herds.

Canada's big Mortgage Company is proud of its investments, consisting mainly of first mortgages covering productive Canadian farm lands.

The Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Company

Main Office:
442 Richmond St.

Market Office:
4-5 Market Square
London, Ont.

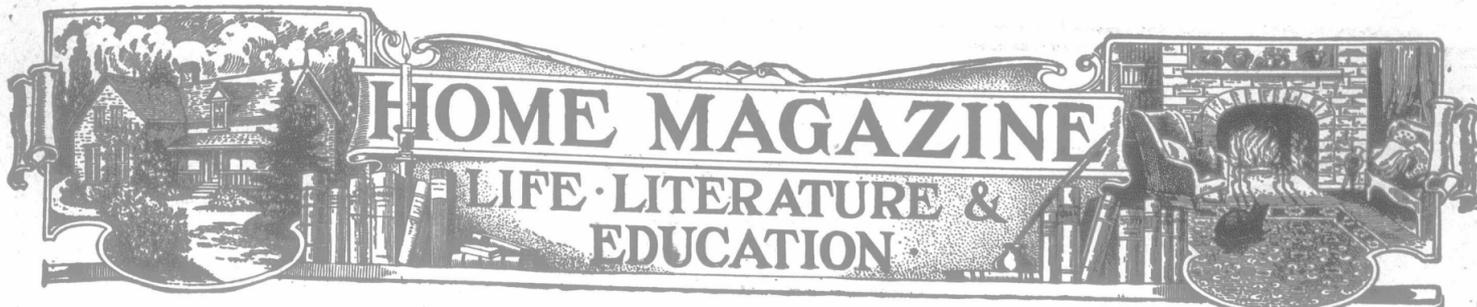
T.G. MEREDITH, K.C.
President

HUME CRONYN
General Manager

Gossip.

Attention is directed to the Holstein advertisement in this issue of Walburn Rivers, Ingersoll, Ont. This herd includes some very heavy-producing cows, from which several extra choice young bulls are for sale. See the advertisement and write about this good stock.

Specially attractive prizes for farmers only are offering at the Toronto Fat-stock Show this year, as follows: Ten bacon hogs, ten long-wool lambs, ten short-wool lambs. These prizes are being offered to encourage the "man behind" in his breeding and feeding work. Full information may be had upon addressing the Secretary of the Show, C. P. Topping, care of Union Stock-yards, Toronto.



The Wife of Flanders.

By G. K. Chesterton.

[The following poem has been taken from a new volume of poetry, "Poems of the Great War" (Chatto & Windus, London). There are seventeen poems in the volume, and the profits are being given to the Prince of Wales's Fund for National Relief.]

Low and brown barns, thatched and re-patched and tattered—
Where I had seven sons until to-day—
A little hill of hay your spur has scattered—
This is not Paris. You have lost your way.

You, staring at your sword to find it brittle,
Surprised at the surprise that was your plan.
Who, shaking and breaking barriers not a little,
Find never more the death-door of Sedan.

Must I for more than carnage call you claimant,
Paying you a penny for each son you slay?

Man, the whole globe in gold were no repayment
For what you have lost. And how shall I repay?

What is the price of that red spark that caught me
From a kind farm that never had a name?
What is the price of that dead man they brought me?
For other dead men do not look the same.

How should I pay for one poor graven steeple
Whereon you shattered what you shall not know?
How should I pay you, miserable people,
How should I pay you everything you owe?

Unhappy, can I give you back your honor?
Though I forgave, would any man forget?
While all the great green land has trampled on her
The treason and the terror of the night we met.

Not any more in vengeance or in pardon
One old wife bargains for a bean that's hers.

You have no word to break, no heart to harden.
Ride on and prosper. You have lost your spurs.

An Interesting Document.

Accompanying this will be found facsimiles of the "scrap of paper" so contemptuously referred to by the German Chancellor at the beginning of the war, and also of the seals and signatures of the treaty.

The German Chancellor on August 4th told the British Ambassador in Berlin that he could not understand Great Britain going to war with Germany "JUST FOR A SCRAP OF PAPER." In a speech to the Reichstag on the same day, he defended tearing up "the Scrap of Paper" by saying that "NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."

The "Scrap of Paper," thus contemptuously referred to by the German Chancellor, is a Treaty made in 1839. Belgian Independence and Neutrality were first assured by a Treaty in 1831, the guaranteeing Powers being Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. This Treaty was CONFIRMED BY THE SAME POWERS in another Treaty—April 19th, 1839—the material portion of which is contained in the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I. OF TREATY.

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Majesty the King of the French, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, declare, that the Articles hereunto annexed, and forming the tenour of the Treaty concluded this day between His Majesty the King of the Belgians and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, are considered as having the same force and validity as if they were textually inserted in the present Act, and that they are thus placed under the guarantee of their said Majesties."

ARTICLE VII. OF ANNEX TO TREATY.

(Reproduced by photograph from the original document.)

Article VII

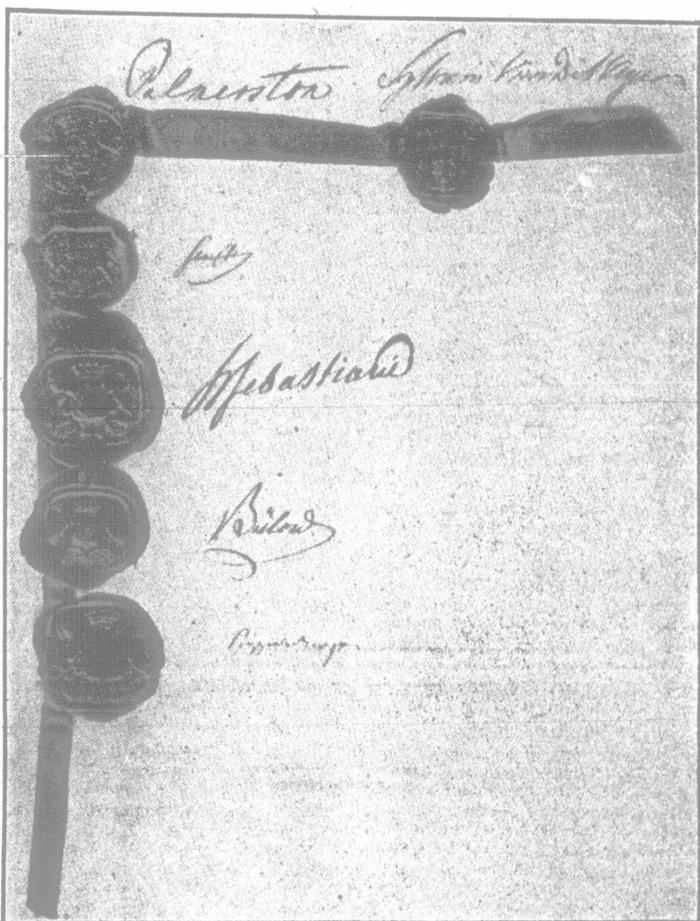
La Belgique, dans les limites indiquées aux articles I, II, et IV, formera un Etat indépendant; et perpétuellement neutre. Elle sera tenue d'observer cette même neutralité envers tous les autres Etats

The English translation of this is as follows:—
"Belgium, within the limits specified in Articles I, II, and IV, shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality towards all other States."

Belgian Independence and Neutrality were strictly observed for 83 years. What the Prussian Kingdom respected throughout the Franco-Prussian War, the German Empire, in its brute strength, has cynically and grossly violated.

Below is a photograph of the signatures of the six Plenipotentiaries to the "Scrap of Paper," signed in 1839:

PALMERSTON	British Plenipotentiary.
SYLVAN VAN DE WEYER	Belgian "
SENFFT	Austrian "
H. SEBASTIANI	French "
BULOW	Prussian "
PUZZO DI BORGIO	Russian "



The Windrow.

The war is costing Britain nearly \$5,000,000 daily.

Robert Hugh Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church in 1903, died in England on Oct. 19th. Mr. Benson was one of the trio of Benson brothers, all well known as writers, of whom Mr. A. C. Benson is the most famous.

Several British Columbia women are answering the cry of the little ones of Belgium left orphans by the war, and will adopt one or more where possible. One Vancouver woman has asked for two children, especially stipulating that they be children who have been maimed in some way. No more perfect form of sympathy with a stricken people than this could have been devised.

The organizers of the British expeditionary forces have not overlooked the truth of Napoleon's saying, "An army travels on its stomach." The British forces in France is the best-fed army that ever left Britain.

A feat of intrepid daring and cool courage was one of the outstanding incidents of the Battle of the Marne. A store of ammunition was supposed to be well screened from German fire, but the approach of some French cavalry made the spot a mark for the enemy's artillery. Every second a shell was expected to explode among the ammunition, but the danger was obviated by the daring

of some British soldiers, chiefly Manchester men, who, stripped to the waist, rushed up the hill and carried the boxes to safety. All went through unscathed, but they described it as the "hottest and flamingest corner" they had ever been in.—"The War."

One of the pitiable aspects of the war is the destruction of tens of thousands of horses forced to assist in fighting the battles of their master, man. The humane in regard to the treatment of these lower friends of mankind, is not, however, entirely forgotten, even in the stress of fighting. Horses maimed by shell-fire are put out of pain as speedily as possible, the Army Veterinary Corps and its helpers carrying an instrument for the painless despatch of all horses injured beyond hope of recovery.

It is now known that the German submarine which destroyed the three British cruisers was helped by a dirigible airship, which had previously discovered them and told the submarine where to find them. This is the first instance of direct co-operation between an airship and an underwater ship allied together against surface ships. Thus another epoch-making feature is added to the extraordinary episode which marks the beginning of the new naval warfare on the ocean.

"The Germany of to-day is an anachronism. Her ideals in science are of the twentieth century; her ideals in politics are of the sixteenth. Her rulers have made her the most superb fighting machine in a world soul-weary of fight-

ing. For victors in shining armor the modern world has no place. It will not worship them, it will not obey them. It will not respect those who either worship or obey. It finds no men good enough to rule over other men against their will.

"A great nation which its own people do not control, is a nation without a government. It is a derelict on the international sea. It is a danger to its neighbors, a greater danger to itself. Of all the many issues good or bad which may come from this war, none is more important than this: that the German people should take possession of Germany."—David Starr Jordan.

After eleven years' of experimenting, Mr. A. G. Howard, a "telephone man," of Nebraska, has succeeded in perfecting an invention which is bound to become popular among all users of party telephone lines, which are especially common in the rural districts. By it all telephone-eavesdropping can be successfully prevented, as when the device is affixed to any telephone it immediately sounds warning when a third party breaks in on the line, and, more than that, at once makes plain the identity of the encroacher. "One of the questions most frequently asked of me by new subscribers," says Mr. Howard (in October Technical World Magazine, Chicago) "is this: 'Does everyone on the line have an opportunity to hear what I say when I am talking to another?' I am forced to acknowledge that such is the case. One farmer's wife asked me that question eleven years ago. When I replied, she asked if there was not in existence a telephone that would give private service on a party line. When I told her that I had never heard of such an instrument, she said some bright telephone man had better get busy and invent one; it would make his fortune. I took the tip, got busy, and believe I have solved the problem. Mr. Howard's invention has been successfully tried out on several party lines.

Of the minor horrors of war, outside the battle-field, not the lightest are being suffered by the English drill sergeants, according to the same Philadelphia paper. Hawkins, Smithers, and Scrooge have long answered blithely enough to British roll-calls, but now a new sort of Tommy is in the field—a "Thomas," whose aristocratic name, for example, of Cholmondley does not sound familiar to his ears when pronounced in common-sense, drill-sergeant style. As the story goes:

A sergeant calling the roll for a com-

pany of the new "sportsmen" battalion for the first time had a terrible experience recently. Having disposed successfully of a few "Harpers, "Mitchells," etc., he came to the name "Montague."

"Private Montague," shouted the sergeant.

There was no reply, but when the name was repeated a half-hearted "Here, sir," came from the ranks.

"Why didn't you answer before?" demanded the sergeant. "Because my name is Mon-ta-gue," replied the recruit.

"Well," snapt the sergeant, "you'll do seven days' fatigew."

The next name on the list, Majoribanks, brought no response, for the sergeant pronounced "Majoreybanks."

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Loved by God.

Let each man do according as he hath purposed in his heart; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 Cor. ix: 7, R. V.

If God loves those who gives cheerfully—loves them with a special love—how He must be rejoicing over multitudes of His children in these days of severe testing. Everybody wants to give something, "not grudgingly, or of necessity." The rich are giving largely, and the poor are

try from both sides. If anyone said, "I have a parcel of food already," they would say, "Take this, too; you will need it later."

In every paper we see accounts of cheerful giving. Every little village is stirred with the desire to send comforts to the soldiers or the destitute Belgians. Those who have already given brothers, fathers or sons for the service of the Empire are more eager than other people to help in lesser ways. Giving (cheerful giving) is not only an infectious thing, it is so pleasant that it soon becomes a habit. One can get a taste for giving, and it is a good taste to cultivate—it blesses the giver even more than the receiver. I have good reason to know that there are many cheerful givers among my unseen friends of "The Advocate." Only a week ago I was asked "pass on" a gift of two dollars from one of our readers, and a few days later the same cheerful giver sent five dollars for my needy and discouraged neighbors.

Do you remember that act of splendid giving which is recorded in 1 Kings xvii?

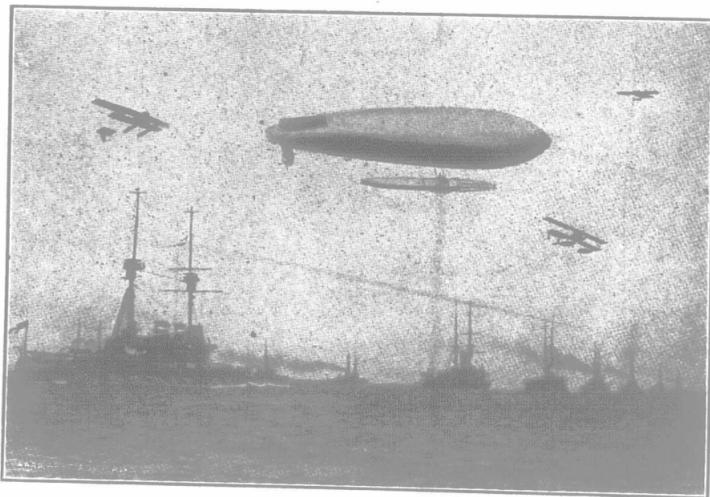
Elijah had fearlessly told the wicked king of Israel that a long drought would punish the nation for its open idolatry. Then the prophet had remained in hiding beside a brook, until the water dried up and he was sent to the heathen city of Zarephath. Can you imagine how wild he must have looked after his long stay in the wilderness, with shaggy, uncombed hair falling over his rough sheepskin cloak? A poor widow was outside the city, gathering a bundle of sticks for fuel. Elijah was dusty and thirsty, hungry, and evidently poverty-stricken. He begged for a drink of water, and the poor woman at once started off to get it. She seemed so kind that he ventured to ask also for a morsel of bread. It was a small thing to ask, but in this case it was a great thing to give. The widow had only meal enough to make one cake for herself and her son. After the scrapings of her barrel were exhausted there seemed nothing before her but starvation. The prophet, strong in faith, promised her in the Name of Jehovah that if she reached out a hand to His messenger she should herself receive needed help. She believed, and was saved because she proved the reality of her faith by her works. God did not suddenly shower riches upon her, because she sheltered and fed His servant; but there was always enough meal in the barrel, and enough oil in the cruse to supply the needs of the widow, her son, and their honored guest. Her splendid gift to God was the means of saving herself and her child, and it will be an inspiration to the world for all time.

Our Lord has promised to those who receive a prophet with honor, because he is the messenger of God, that they shall receive a prophet's reward. He goes even farther, and says that one who receives His messenger is receiving Him as a Guest—a high privilege indeed—and one who gives even a cup of cold water to a thirsty child "shall in no wise lose his reward."

The King is travelling in disguise through His earthly kingdom. We meet Him often, and any kindness we show to Him is treasured as a love-token. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth," says the wise man, "and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

God has been teaching us this in the great yearly miracle of the harvest—which is also a parable. "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully," says St. Paul. He was not a farmer, but he knew that it is poor economy to sow in grudging fashion. One who wants a harvest must cheerfully sacrifice his seed-grain. The parable is preaching to us every year. If we are afraid to risk the sacrifice of the seed "it abideth alone; but if it fall into the ground and die, it bringeth forth much fruit." Our Lord made this declaration when the hour was come that He should be glorified—glorified through the willing endurance of awful humiliation. He was ready to prove His great saying: "He that findeth his life shall lose it: and he that loseth his life for My sake shall find it."

Think of those grand words of good cheer, you brave women who have given



Part of the German Fleet.
From "The World's Work."

A second call brought the mild response; "I expect you mean me, sir. My name is 'Marshbanks.'"

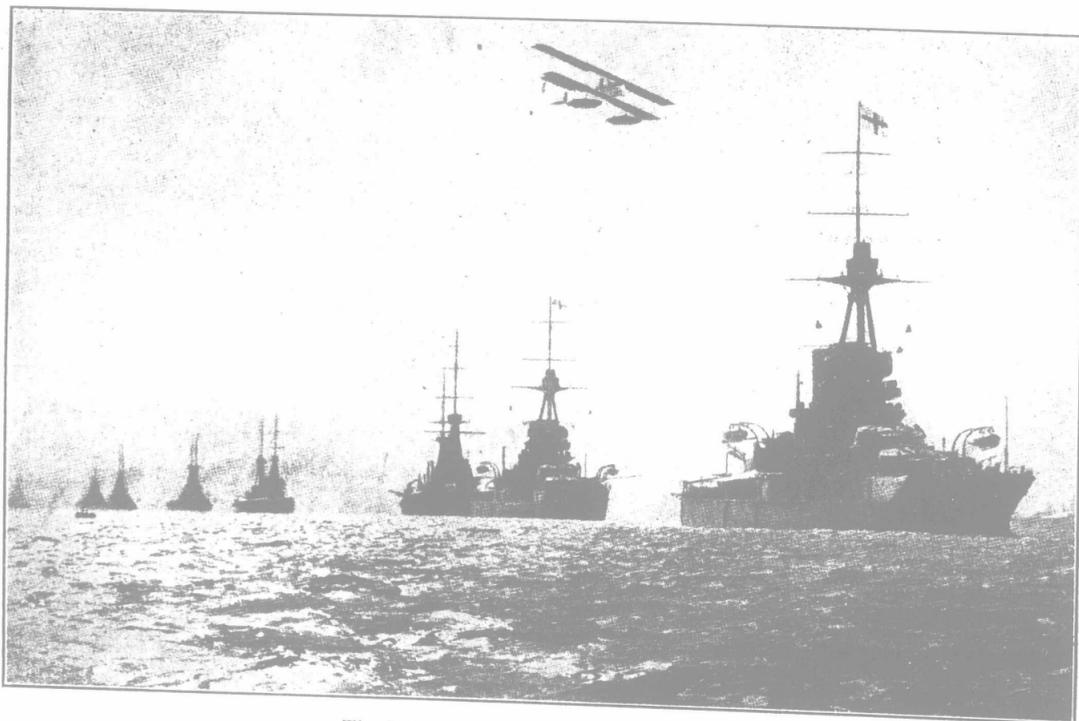
The sergeant almost reeled, but proceeded bravely with "Colquhoun."

"Private Col-kew-houn," he called. "Coo-hon, sir, that's me," came a brisk reply from the front rank.

The drill-instructor gave up and, closing his book, he wearily gave the order "number." When this was completed he said:

"One hundred and twenty-one. That's right. Now, if there are any more of you with fancy names just come to me after drill and tell me how you 'would like to be called.'"—Literary Digest.

eagerly offering far greater gifts. They are greater because they involve real self-sacrifice, and it is not unlikely that they actually amount to more because poor people are more numerous than rich. It is very touching to read of some of these generous offerings of the poor. Think of the panic-stricken refugees from Ostend carefully choosing the few delicacies from their lunch-baskets and pressing them on the wounded soldiers. Think of the Swedes hurrying to meet the trains loaded with Russians, who fled from Germany when the war began, and also the trains loaded with Germans who were flying from Russia. They pressed their packets of food on the half-starving people, who crowded through their coun-



The British Grand Fleet Putting to Sea.

The leading vessel is the Iron Duke, super-Dreadnought, Admiral Jellicoe's flagship. Behind her follow the twenty-five Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts which proceeded into the North Sea.

lives dearer than your own for the sake of restoring righteousness and peace on the earth. God loveth a "cheerful" giver. Your offering is a very great one, do not spoil its beauty by gloomy fears. We none of us care to receive a gift that is offered grudgingly, or of necessity; and God does not desire a gift unless it is a free-will offering. When David had prepared gold, silver, brass and jewels in great abundance for the Temple of God, he exulted in the privilege of giving, and said: "Who am I, and what is my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? for all things come of Thee, and of Thine own have we given Thee."

We pass swiftly through our earthly life; are we willing to go out into the veiled unknown, leaving the world poorer for our passage through it? Are we acting like the daughters of the horse-leech, which cry, "Give, Give!" thanking God only for his gifts to us, and forgetting to thank Him joyously for the opportunities of giving to others? At Christmas-time we should feel poor indeed if we only received presents and gave none. If we were allowed to choose between the joy of a Christmas of generous giving, and the short-lived pleasure of a Christmas when our own stocking should be filled to the brim and we should not prepare a single gift for anyone else, there is little doubt which we should choose. We know the truth of our Lord's saying that it is more blessed to give than to receive—are we acting on that knowledge?

Some are cheerfully giving their lives to save others. I read in a paper the other day that four Belgian officers drew lots to see which of their number should defend one of the forts near Antwerp—defend it until death. The lot fell to a married man with a family, and instantly an unmarried man offered to take his place, and was accepted. The glory of that act will inspire millions of people to lay at the feet of Christ their daily offerings of patience, courage and unselfish service. You have your chance wherever God has placed you—the chance to enrich the world by your glad fearlessness, sweetness of temper, hopeful patience and loving kindness. No one is so poor that he has not the richest gifts to offer—righteousness and love are worth infinitely more than money, and so is cheerfulness.

"Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay,
In the self-same cottage lived day by day.
One could not be happy, 'Because,' she said,
'So many children were crying for bread';
And she really had not the heart to smile,
When the world was so wicked all the while.
The other old lady smiled all day long,
As she knitted, or sewed, or crooned a song;
She had not time to be sad, she said,
When hungry children were crying for bread.
She baked, and knitted, and gave away,
And declared the world grew better each day.

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay;
Now which do you think chose the wiser way?"

DORA FARNCOMB.

What Do I Know.

"What man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him."

I pass half a dozen men in the city, and I have passed several continents; one man is laden with coal, another with cotton, another with wool, and another with wheat. One is thinking of China, another of furs from the frozen North. I stop one of these and ask "What?" The man is perplexed: "I know much, can explain but little, words won't come, my mind is like a country of mighty mountains, and I cannot climb. There are no ladders, and no wings. My mind is a deep sea, and no buckets to draw with. What man knoweth the things of a man?"

To begin, we do not know ourselves. The Bible asks "What is man?" and I cannot answer it. I feel the stirrings of greatness, I am conscious of meanness. Now I am akin to the ox that eateth grass, then I soar above the stars, and leave them out of sight. I

feel I am a king, and then I see my crown is in the gutter. I feel I am a worm, but when I think, the thinking power lifts me above the universe of matter. I am blind in a prison cell, and I grope to find door or window. I hear other prisoners, I ask them questions, and they cannot answer me.

I go on a survey of my own being, and, like Capt. Cook, I discover islands and continents, and like Sir John Franklin I stick fast in the ice. I return after long voyages, and you ask "What?" I think in continents, and then I look into the face of my little boy and see a confidence in his eye, a simplicity in his mien, and a receptivity which looks larger than my own, and I conclude that man is an enigma on two feet, a mystery to himself and to others, and I ask, "Oh where shall wisdom be found?"

I seize a rope and get a tow and I learn a little, I get a lift as in an elevator, and increase in knowledge. I learn to shape a right course and get well grounded in the rule of the road. The dangers are many, but they are all above water, and I can see how to steer. I get hold of avenues leading to the heart, only make me right in the center, and the circumference will take care of itself. I watch the beginning of desire, and scan carefully the spring of motives, and so I do not lose my crown, which is the satisfaction of a fine desire.

In my dream I thought I was in the company of one of the celestial messengers, who was showing me round. I was amazed at the size of the mansions. Some who were of little account on earth, had here magnificent structures, while others who were great on earth and looked big, had mean-looking abodes with scanty furniture. "How is this?" I asked my attendant. "What is it that counts here?" "Only that which is truly given. Only that good which is done for the love of doing it. Only those plans in which the welfare of others is the master thought. Only those labors in which the sacrifice is greater than the reward. Only those gifts in which the giver forgets himself."

H. T. MILLER.

Beamsville, Ont.

Fashion Dept.

THINGS TO MAKE FOR CHRISTMAS.

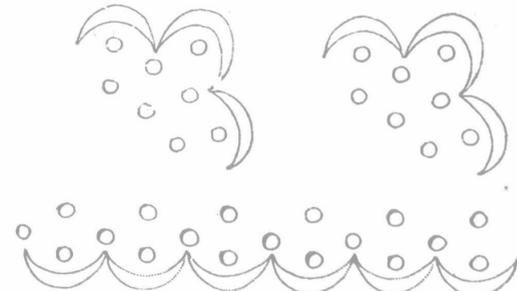
Below will be found patterns especially seasonable at this time of year. Price of each pattern is 10 cents. Be sure to order by number, and allow at least ten days to receive pattern. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

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

When ordering, please use this form:
Send the following pattern to:
Name
Post Office.....
County.....
Province.....
Number of pattern.....
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



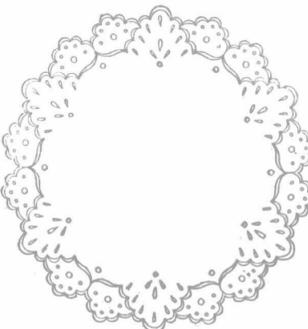
8433 Doll's Moyen Age Costume, 18, 22 and 26 in. high. Price, 10 cents.



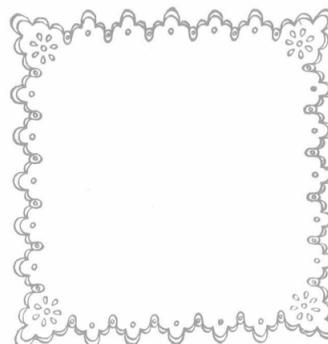
437 is a design for embroidering scalloped edges and corners. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.



695.—Embroidered Doyley, with punch-work background. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.



615.—A simple design for embroidering a center-piece twenty-two inches in diameter. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.



638.—A design for embroidering a pillow eighteen inches square. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

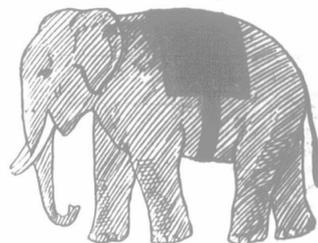


8431 Girl's Cape and Muff, 8 to 12 years.

May be made of fur, velvet, plush, seal-skin, or caracul cloth. Price 10 cents.



458.—Tea Cozey Cover. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.



DESIGN BY M. V. MANION.

8426 Pattern for an Elephant, One Size.

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

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

Funny Spelling.

There is a farmer who is YY
Enough to take his EE,
And study nature with his II,
And think of what he CC.
He hears the chatter of the JJ
As they each other TT,
And sees that when a tree DKK
It makes a home for BB.
A yoke of horses he will UU
With many haws and GG.
And their mistakes he will XQQ
When ploughing for his PP.
He little buys, but much he sells,
And, therefore, little OO;
And when he hoes his soil by spells,
He also soils his hose.
—The Messenger.

Funnies.

Justified at Last.—Willie—"Look here, mother, haven't I been telling you for the past two years that it was no use learning all that European geography?" —Life.

"Oh, Tommy, your hands are a sight! You must go right back and wash them."
"Well, what's the use o' having gloves, then?"

Senior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been a long and silent reader of your Circle. I wrote to your Circle once before when I was going to school, but did not see my letter in print. I live on a farm of 400 acres, about half of which is under cultivation.

We have a large garden, although not as good as the one we had last year. Our seeds did not come up very well this year. Dear Beavers, will you allow me to tell you about our garden? Mother and I both work in it.

Do you Beavers ever find false blossoms on your melons and cucumbers? I guess you all know what they are like, but I will tell you anyway. There will be a lot of blossoms on the vines, and if you go and look you will find no little melon, citron or cucumber, whatever it may be. The little cucumbers are about an inch long, so are not hard to see and distinguish. The best way to do is to pull all the false blossoms off. The melons are usually about the size of marbles. It is not hard to tell them apart.

Last year we had 200 cabbage. Our cabbage seed were not good this year, and just about half of the garden did fine. We have a lot of tomatoes which we are very fond of. I guess you Beavers will know all this about your gardens. I hope Dorothy Newton gets along well. How many of the Beavers like music? I do, and have taken a quarter's lessons. Daddy has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" since ever I can remember, and he would be without it for anything. He also gets "The Nor-West Farmer," which is a good paper too. We get seven papers in all. I guess I will close now. Hope the w.-p. b. is not hungry when this arrives, and the Circle has room for me. Puck told Myrtle Campbell the Circle was elastic. Wishing the Circle every success, I remain your Beaver.

BESSIE CURRIE.

Lammermoor, Ont.

("Out of school," Age 15.)

Do not pull the blossoms off, Bessie. You see they are not false blossoms at all, but are "staminate" blossoms. True, no fruit appears when a staminate blossom falls, but if the pollen were not carried from the staminate flowers to the other kind, which are called "pistillate" flowers, there would not be fruit anywhere. You will understand all this when you study botany, as I hope you will some day, Bessie.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I saw my last letter in print, I fully decided that I would write again. I received three nice letters since joining the Circle.

Our school is open now, and I go every day. The school teacher in charge is Miss Francey, from Huntsville. I like her very much; we have a lot of fun with her. We have two horses; their names are Dick and Dolly. Last night after supper they came up to the shed door, and I fed them some cake, then my sister Florence and I got on their backs, and went for a ride out the road for about two miles. We have a pet rabbit; it plays around in the yard with the chickens.

As my letter is getting rather long, I will close with best wishes to the Circle, and also hoping this will escape the w.-p. b.

GLADYS CHARLTON.
Millar Hill, P. O., Ont.
(Book Sr. Third, Age 10.)

P. S.—Would some more of the Beavers kindly write to me?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have written once before, and having taken courage to write again I hope to see this in print, too. This year I tried the Entrance and passed. I am now in the continuation class. For pets we have a dog, three cats, eight calves, and two colts. I expect to show my colts at the Laurel School Fair this fall. This morning while shingling the driving shed I stepped on a nail which went through the thin sole of my running shoe into my foot, so I had to keep to the house all day. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. I hope that some Beaver or Beavers will take time to

write to me. Wishing every success to "The Farmer's Advocate," I remain,
Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR RICHARDSON.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about eight years, and I couldn't do without it. I have one sister and two brothers and am the oldest. I am in the senior third class, and my teacher's name is Mr. R. L. Fenton. I enjoy going to school. As my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle and a recipe for the girls. I hope my letter won't drop into that nasty w.-p. b.

What is the sweetest thing in the world? Ans.—A little girl.

Marble Cake.—Light part: One cup white sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup sweet milk, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 3 eggs (whites beaten stiff), flour to make it stiff. Dark part: One cup brown sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup molasses, ½ cup sour milk, ½ teaspoon soda dissolved in milk, 1 teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, 3 eggs (yolks beaten stiff), 2½ cups flour. Mix all together and beat dark part stiffer than white part. When each part is ready, drop a spoonful of dark, then a spoonful of light batter over the bottom of baking dish; and proceed so until you fill the pan. Be quick or cake will be heavy. Bake in hot oven.

This is a very good cake.

Your friend,

RUTHIE SHANTZ.

R. No. 3, Berlin, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I saw my last letter in print, and I thought I would like to see another there. I have one mile to walk to school. I love my teacher; her name is Miss Harrison. I had nice holidays; I was at Port Stanley twice last summer. We always go down in the morning and come home at night. It is about seven miles from our place, and it is a nice drive over a lot of hills. When we get there we stay down by the water most of the time, and I go in bathing with my two brothers.

I will close hoping this will miss the w.-p. b., and wishing the Circle great success.

JEAN CAMPBELL.
(Age 10, senior third.)

R. No. 5, St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. One of the boss's sons takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I also like to read your letters in my spare time. I have left school nearly a year, and I was fifteen a few weeks ago. I came from a children's home to Mr. Elwoods Howell's, where I have to look after the sheep, also the calves, and the colts. He has a very big farm; he has two ganders, two old geese and a flock of goslings, and horses and a lot of cows. Now I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

I remain your Beaver.

Jerseyville, Ont. JIM WILKINSON.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been going to write to you a long time. I have a brother and a sister. My brother is a banker out in Manitoba. His name is Bart. My sister's name is Jean. I think some of the letters are very interesting; at least all of them are. Gladys Dunn must be pretty busy I think. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" over thirty years. It is a fine paper. I might write a story if I write again, if the Beavers would care to read it, and it wasn't too much bother to print. I am sending some riddles:

Higher than a house, higher than a tree, oh! whatever can it be? Ans.—A star.

As round as an apple, as deep as a cup, but all the king's horses can't pull it up. Ans.—A well.

The girl that sent the riddle awhile ago that goes like this, below water and above water, but never touches water, is: A woman going over a bridge with

a jug of water on her head. Is that right?

Will some of the Beaver girls please write to me.

BERTHA CHARLTON,
(Age 11, Jr. III.)

R. R. No. 1, Ilderton, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and we like it fine. For pets I have a cat named George, and a dog named Charlie. I have a pig that I call Jim. I fear my letter is getting rather long.

Yours very truly,

BERNICE BARNARD.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first letter I have written to you. My father is a farmer. We like to read "The Farmer's Advocate" very much. I have a pet dog, and his name is Shep. I have two brothers and one sister at home. My brothers' names are Walter and Grant, and my sister's name is Beatrice. I go to school every day, and we live a mile and a half from it. My teacher's name is Miss Bawtinheimer. I am in the junior second class. I have a garden at school of vegetables. Being as this is my first letter I will close now, hoping it will escape the w.-p. b., and wishing the Beavers many successes. Good-bye.

ALICE BOLLIS.

Mt. Elgin, R. R. No. 2. (Age 10.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I enjoy reading your letters. We have two kittens and two cats. We have 43 head of cattle. We have four horses and four colts. We have 20 little pigs and two old ones. I have two brothers and one sister. There is a creek running through our place, and we go fishing. We have about 135 acres of land. I will close now hoping the w.-p. b. does not get my letter. Good-bye.

LOTTIE PELTON.

R. R. No. 3, Paris.

(Age 9, Jr. II.)

News of the Week

Canadian Patriot Fund donations received by the Minister of Finance up to October 26th amount to \$517,725.50.

The Six Nations Indians of Canada are to send a regiment with the Second Contingent.

On October 30th, the Emden entered the harbor of Penang, Straits Settlements, and sunk a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer.

At time of going to press, the situation in Europe continues to be satisfactory, on the whole, for the Allies, the German attempt to reach Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne having been held in check, while reports from Galicia, where fighting has been incessant, tell of constant gains on the part of the Russians. In the West, almost continual conflict has taken place along the banks of the Aisne, but it is in West Flanders that the thick of the fray has centered, revolving about Nieupoort, Dixmude and Ypres. Already the battle in that district has waged for over seventeen days, and the carnage on both sides has been tremendous. "The slaughter on the Marne and the Aisne," run the despatches, "pales before that on the undulating countryside of Flanders." The most disconcerting element in the despatches of the past week is the fact that Turkey has entered the war, her demonstration against Russia on October 29 having been followed up by a bombardment of Sebastopol, which is reported as going on at this time of going to press. She is also said to be preparing an armed force against Egypt, where a company of 2,000 Bedouins is already giving trouble, and her interference with the Suez Canal is feared. It is reported that the non-arrival of the New Zealand and Australian contingents in England is due to the fact that they have been held for a time in the Levant

to await further developments in Egypt. . . . In South Africa, on the other hand, the rising led by Generals De Wet and Beyers has followed in the fate of that agitated by Martiz, and, for the present, seems effectually quelled. . . . No sea engagement has been reported, but on October 31st, the British cruiser Hermes was sunk in the Straits of Dover by a torpedo fired from a German submarine. Nearly all of the officers and crew were saved. The Hermes makes the seventh British vessel sunk by submarines since the beginning of the war.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Jane Addams.

(Continued.)

After leaving Rockford Seminary Jane Addams spent a winter in the Woman's Medical College, but was obliged to leave on account of spinal trouble. Six months in bed, then two years' travelling and study in Europe broadened her knowledge of life, and possibly the care and luxury with which she was able to tide over this harrowing time served to set forth against a clearer background the glimpses of poverty that she had obtained in the East end in London and in some of the other cities of Europe. By the majority of people such sights would have been brushed aside as something deplorable but defying remedy. Not so Jane Addams. As upon Tolstoi the consciousness pressed upon her that something must be done to relieve or prevent such conditions. "For two years," she says, "in the midst of my distress over the poverty which, thus suddenly driven into my consciousness, had become to me the 'weltschmerz' (world-pain) there was mingled a sense of futility, of misdirected energy, the belief that the pursuit of cultivation would not in the end bring either solace or relief."

A trip to the Western States, and the realization of the straitened circumstances of some farmers there with whom she had had business dealings, induced her to withdraw all of her money that had been invested in mortgages. With it, in partnership with a student, she took over a sheep-farm, a venture that she still looks upon as economically sound notwithstanding the fact that it resulted disastrously, "two hundred sheep with four rotting hoofs each," being sufficient enough reason for anyone to sell out.

In the meantime a hazy plan for settlement work among the poor was beginning to formulate itself in her mind, and plans for a second trip to Europe did not leave out of account a decision to see something of the work of this kind being done among the great centres of the older continent. At this time, too, she seems to have preconceived the idea of church union which has of late years come so strongly to the fore, for in her diary of the time she expressed a hope for a "cathedral of humanity" which should be "capacious enough to house a fellowship of common purpose." In her planning for the settlement, then as well as later, she wished to unite all connected in the fellowship of work, however divergent their religious beliefs might be.

It was not until 1888, however,—and, strangely enough, in Madrid, on the evening after seeing a bull-fight—that Miss Addams mentioned her scheme to anyone. Then she took Miss Starr, an old school-friend, into her confidence, and the outcome of the conversation was that after visiting Toynbee Hall and the People's Palace in Old London, an actual beginning was made.

The next January, in spite of the discouragement of friends, found the two energetic young women scouring the poorer parts of Chicago for a suitable place to start the experiment. They made no appeal for funds, meaning to risk all they had, and so the possibilities were somewhat hampered, but final-

ly they house' r that seen A one-t well ha rounded was equ places—a the ratl building second-h aged. On t Addams. Keyser r thusiasti paperag. Then th ment' s the hou Mrs. Chs call it "

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Rapidly among by an ei drawing- nectio told tha of home frequent luncheon young te tempt t upon th whom sh of five s a horrid wine-soa breakfas gentle listened of the ture a lecture the inco her best guest a disappea a small assuring true Am In serio statemen ly made that it breakfas whisky

ly they stumbled upon "a hospitable old house" near Halstead and Polk Streets, that seemed as if made for the purpose. A one-time prosperous home it stood well back from the street, was surrounded on three sides by piazzas, and was equipped inside with several fireplaces—all of which quite overshadowed the rather commonplace fact that the building had served successively as a second-hand store and a house for the aged.

On the 18th of September Miss Addams, Miss Starr and Miss Mary Keyser moved in, and merrily and enthusiastically went on the work of papering, painting and re-furnishing. Then the actual work of the "settlement" started. From the fact that the house had been built in 1856 for Mrs. Chas. J. Hull, it was decided to call it "Hull House."

Inside, when all was in order, "Hull House" looked inviting indeed. Its environments—the cause of its establishment—offered room for improvement enough to suit the most ambitious settlement-worker. Dirty streets, insanitary conditions, smells, a very deficient garbage-system, tenement-houses overcrowded with people,—these spelled Opportunity, and opportunity enough to last, as improvement in such city quarters goes, for more than a decade or two. But the young women were prepared to begin in a small way and to advance slowly. It was found that the inhabitants of the locality were chiefly Irish and Germans; later these gave way before an influx of Jews, Italians and Greeks; but among all the inhabitants of Hull House found warm hearts and an eagerness to take advantage of the chances for improvement which the new settlement center offered them.

From the beginning there was no attempt to "talk down" to the people. The aim was rather to supply them with opportunity and lead them to self-development. To be "friends," not mentors of the people was the ideal held by the rapidly-increasing faculty at Hull House.

During the first weeks Miss Starr organized a reading-club for young women, starting with George Eliot's "Romola." . . . At the conclusion of the book, an old lady who spent ten days at the House, gave five readings from Hawthorne. She had once lived at the famous Brook Farm, as a pupil of the Ripleys, and had come to visit Hull House because she wished "to live once more in an atmosphere where idealism ran high." . . . So, quite naturally, facility after facility offered, and the reading courses, combining as they did sociability and serious study; became an assured success.

Rapidly other classes were inaugurated, among them a kindergarten conducted by an enthusiastic young teacher, in the drawing-room, every morning. In connection with the latter a story may be told that will well illustrate the class of homes with which Hull House came frequently into touch. "One day at luncheon," says Miss Addams, "this young teacher gayly recited her futile attempt to impress temperance principles upon the mind of an Italian mother to whom she had returned a small daughter of five sent to the kindergarten in 'quite a horrid state of intoxication' from the wine-soaked bread upon which she had breakfasted. The mother, with the gentle courtesy of a South Italian, listened politely to her graphic portrayal of the untimely end awaiting so immature a wine-bibber; but long before the lecture was finished, quite unconscious of the incongruity she hospitably set forth her best wines, and when her baffled guest refused one after the other, she disappeared, only to return quickly with a small dark glass of whisky, saying reassuringly, 'See, I have brought you the true American drink.' The recital ended in serio-comic despair, with the rueful statement that 'the impression I probably made upon her darkened mind was that it is the American custom to breakfast children on bread soaked in whisky instead of light Italian wine.'"

Rapidly, as the years went on, clubs of all kinds were organized at Hull House,—boys' clubs with classes in



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technical work, men's clubs with opportunity for debate on all sorts of subjects, cooking classes, sewing classes, even dancing classes, literally set afoot in the gymnasium, to prevent, in so far, patronage of the public music and dance halls.

Nor was the work of the faculty at Hull House confined to the building itself. It reached out to all sorts of district needs. "From the first," says Miss Addams, "we were asked to wash the new-born babies and to prepare the dead for burial, to nurse the sick, and to 'mind the children.'" This last may seem rather an imposition on the busy folk of Hull House, but the value of even "minding the children" becomes evident enough on further acquaintance with the subject. "The first three crippled children we encountered," says the writer, "had all been injured while their mothers were at work. One had fallen out of a third story window, another had been burned, and the third had a curved spine due to the fact that for three years he had been tied all day long to the leg of the kitchen table, only released at noon by his older brother who hastily ran in from a neighboring factory to share his lunch with him." Eventually, to meet this problem, a day nursery was established at Hull House and kept up for sixteen years.

As time went on and the scope and practical nature of the work became known, donations began to come in, and before long it was found that it was

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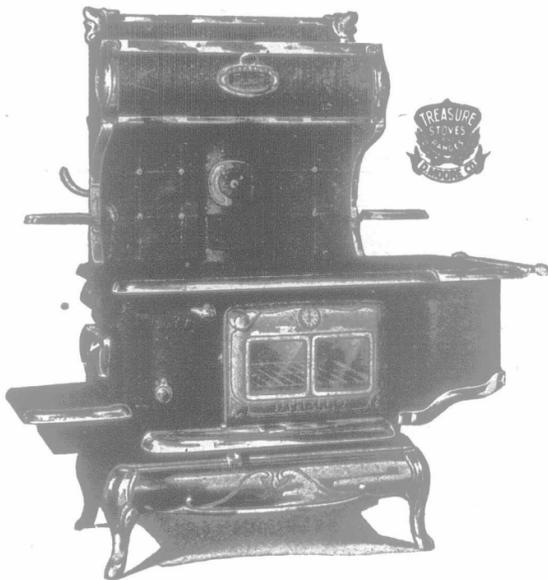
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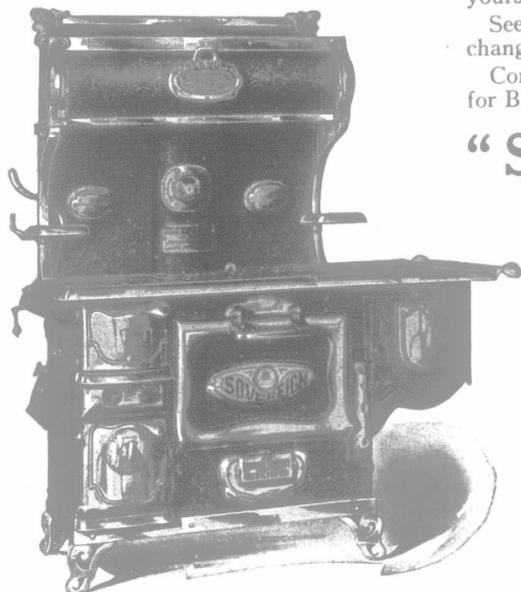
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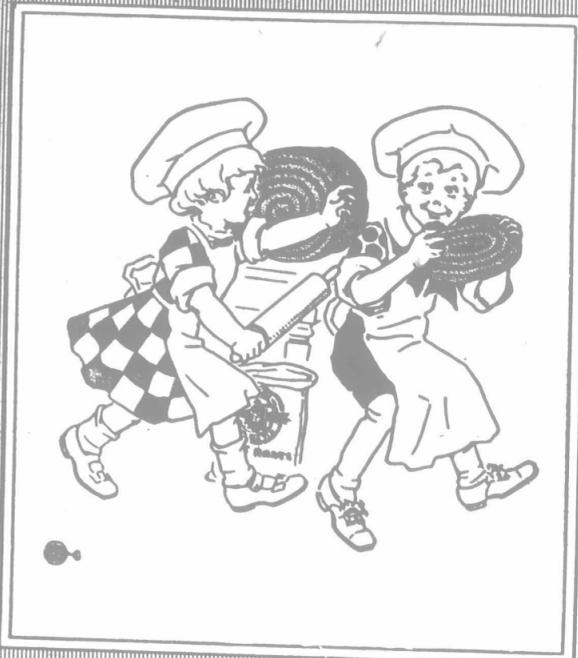
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possible to have new buildings erected in the vicinity according as they were needed. For instance, two co-operative boarding-houses for factory girls, consolidated into what was known as the "Jane Club," were established, and, from the first managed to support themselves, giving better protection and accommodation to the girls than they could possibly have obtained at third-rate boarding-houses.

Another development, for the benefit of sweat-shop women who had not time to cook properly and economically during their hurried luncheon-hours, was the establishment of the Hull House Kitchen, later expanded into the Hull House Coffee-house.

Additional room also gave opportunity for establishing an art gallery with a reading-room and studio adjoining—all helpful as substitutes for the more lurid attractions of the saloon. A men's residence, opened across the street, was a further step, much appreciated by a number of the flotsam and jetsam to be found drifting aimlessly about the boarding-houses of any large city.

It must not be thought, however, that all was plain and easy sailing for the enterprising young women who had set all these improvements afloat. "We were often bitterly pressed for money," writes Miss Addams, "and worried by the prospect of unpaid bills, and we gave up one golden scheme after another because we could not afford it." She mentions also the very hard personal work which became a necessity to the promoters of Hull House,—the memory of those first years," she says, "is blurred with fatigue."

Yet the venture prospered, on the whole, steadily, and the memory of the long years is also studded with bright spots of pure interest and joy. Not least enjoyable on the list is the record of meetings with a host of illustrious

and interesting people who came to the Hull House from time to time, lured by the fascination of the rather unique experiment there being carried out. One among these visitors who appears to have made an unusual impression was the late Mr. W. T. Stead, the noted editor of Review of Reviews, who met his death on the ill-fated Titanic.
(To be continued.)

Queries.

Dear Junia,—I have been a reader of your column for many years, and have obtained much useful information. I now come to you for help. I want to know:

How to make a hair switch, and also a hair puff, and what thread is used.

Where could I get a good crochet and embroidery hook?

What is done in transferring stamp patterns from paper to cloth?

Hoping I will see this in print and also answers. Thanking you in advance.

Huron Co., Ont. RAY OF LIGHT.

We regret to say that we cannot give directions for making hair goods.

A book on crochet and embroidery can be bought at the fancywork department of any large departmental store. Try Eaton's or Simpson's, Toronto.

The method of transferring stamped patterns will depend on the kind of the pattern. Some need nothing but the passing of a warm iron over the pattern; others—the perforated variety—call for an application of coloring matter over the perforations. You will probably find directions with the patterns.

PUMPKIN PRESERVES, PICTURES.

Dear Madam,—I have often intended asking a few questions. I enjoy "The Ingle Nook" very much. Could you send me a recipe to preserve pumpkins or

squash for winter use? Kindly tell me where I could purchase pictures unframed; I had a catalogue but cannot find it. The name I think was Brown. Kindly give a few firm's names and addresses.

Durham Co., Ont.

B. M.

Pumpkin Preserves.—Peel the pumpkin and cut out the centre, slice and cut into disks of about half an inch square. Put into a stewpan 1 lb. pumpkin to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, a little piece of ginger root, and some lemon peel. Place on stove, stir gently until sugar is dissolved, then let cook very slowly until tender.

There is a "Brown" picture company in New York I think. The "Perry Picture Co.," Malden, Mass., sell very nice pictures in sepia tones for from 2 cents to 5 cents each,—more for very large ones.

Kindly note that it is against our rule to send private answers to any questions except those that are of a very personal or urgent nature.

WEDDING QUERIES, PACKING EGGS FOR WINTER.

Dear Junia,—I have long been a silent reader of the Nook, but am now coming myself for help. I have got a lot of helpful advice from the Nook.

My first question was about a wedding which is to take place before Christmas or just after. There are going to be about seventy-five guests. Which do you think would be the nicer, to have duck and ham or just duck, and how many or how much would be needed? And also how to serve the duck and potatoes for supper? Also how should the bride and groom and flower girl, and the bride's father and mother, his father and mother, and also the minister be seated at the table? Is it necessary to give the one who plays the wedding march a present, and what would be

nice if she is a married lady not very intimate with the family?

Could you give me a good way to pack eggs away for the winter?

My perspiration is very offensive, could you give me a cure for it?

Thanking you in advance for your kindness and help, and wishing you every success,

I am yours sincerely,

Huron Co.

BROWN EYES.

It is altogether immaterial whether you have both duck and ham at the wedding, or just duck. Consult your own preference and the amount you wish to spend on the wedding breakfast. We should not like to commit ourselves in regard to the quantities needed. If more convenient the duck and potatoes may be served on the plates and brought to the table that way by the waiters.

The largest table, especially decorated with white flowers, is reserved for the bridal party. As all the seats at this table are seats of honor, it is rather immaterial where people sit. The bride and groom enter the dining-room first and sit side by side at the center of the table; the clergyman, ushers and bridesmaids follow, then the bride's father with the groom's mother. The bride's mother may follow at once with the groom's father, or she may linger a little to see that all the guests are provided with escorts and places.

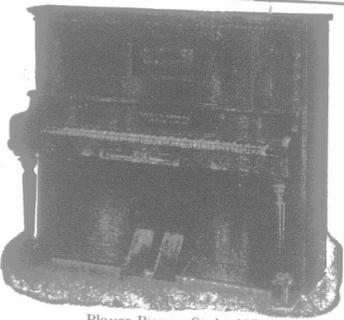
It would be graceful to give the one who plays the wedding march a present. Any little trinket—for instance, a pretty pin—would do.

The best way to pack eggs for winter is the water-glass method. For full directions see our issue for October 15th, page 1799. Another good method will be found on page 1837, Oct. 22nd issue.

A little powdered borax rubbed on dry, is very good to kill the odor of perspiration, also a preparation for the

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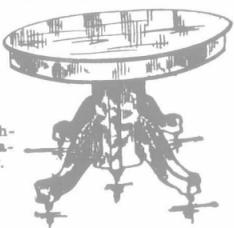
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Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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Chapter XVII.

Some of the sunshine that had helped dry the muddy road, making possible the path between Jack's abode and MacFarlane's hired villa—where there was only room for Miss Felicia, Peter still occupying the cell at Mrs. Hick's, but taking his meals with Ruth, so that he could be within call of MacFarlane when needed—some of this same sunshine, I say, may have been responsible for the drying up of Ruth's tears and the establishing of various ways of communication between two hearts that had for some days been floundering in the deeps. Or, perhaps, the rebound may have been due to the fact that Peter had whispered something in Jack's ear, or that Ruth had overheard Miss Felicia praising Jack's heroism to her father—it was common talk everywhere—or it may have been that the coming of spring which always brings hope and cheer—making old into new, may have led to the general lighting up of the gloom that had settled over the house of MacFarlane and its dependents; but certain is it that such was the case.

MacFarlane began by taking a sudden change for the better—so decided a change that he was out of his room and dressed on the fifth day (although half his coat hid his broken arm, tightly bandaged to his side). He had even walked as far as the geraniums in the window, through which he could not only see Jack's hotel, but the big "earth fill" and mouth of The Beast beyond.

Then Bolton surprised everybody by appearing outdoors, his hand alone in a sling. What was left of the poor shanty men, too, had been buried, the dreadful newspaper articles had ceased, and work was again in full blast.

Jack, to be sure, was still in his room, having swallowed more gas and smoke than the others, badly scorching his insides, as he had panted under the weight of MacFarlane's body. The crisis, however, brought on by his imprudence in meeting Rufi at the station, had passed, and even he was expected to be out in a few days.

As for Miss Felicia, although she had blown hot and blown cold on Ruth's heart, until that delicate instrument stood at zero one day and at fever heat the next, she had, on the whole kept up an equable temperature, and meant to do so until she shook the dust of Corklesville from her dainty feet and went back to the clean, moist bricks of her garden.

And as for Peter! Had he not been a continuous joy, cheering everybody; telling MacFarlane funny stories until that harassed invalid laughed himself, unconscious of the pain to his arm; bringing roses for the prim, wizened-up Miss Bolton, that she might have a glimpse of something fresh and alive while she sat by her brother's bed. And last, and by no means least, had he not the morning he had left for New York, his holiday being over, taken Ruth in his arms and putting his lips close to her ear, whispered something into its pink shell that had started northern lights dancing all over her cheeks and away up to the roots of her hair; and had she not given him a good hug and kissed him in return, a thing she had never done in her whole life before?

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And had he not stopped on his way to the station for a last hand-shake with Jack and to congratulate him for the hundredth time for his plucky rescue of MacFarlane—a subject he never ceased to talk about—and had he not at the very last moment, told Jack every word of what he and Ruth talked about, with all the details elaborated, even to the hug, which was no sooner told than another set of northern lights got into action at once, and another hug followed; only this time it took the form of a hearty hand-shake and a pat on Peter's back, followed by a big tear which the boy tried his best to conceal? Peter had no theories detrimental to penniless young gentlemen, pursued by intermeddling old ladies.

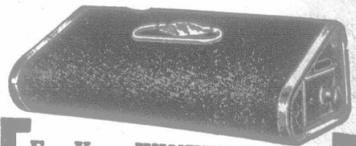
And yet with all this there was one corner deep down in Ruth's heart so overgrown with "wonderings" and "whys," so thick with tangled doubts and misgivings, that no cheering ray of certainty had yet been able to pierce it. Nor had any one tried. Miss Felicia, good as she was and loving as she had been, had done nothing in the pruning way—that is, nothing which would let in any sunshine radiating from Jack. She had talked about him, it is true; not to her, we may be sure, but to her father, saying how handsome he had grown and what a fine man he was making of himself. She had, too, more than once commented—and this before everybody—on his good manners and his breeding, especially on the way he had received her the first morning she called, and to his never apologizing for his miserable surroundings, meagre as they were—just a theodolite, his father's portrait and half a dozen books alone being visible, the white walls covered with working plans. But when the poor girl had tried to draw from her some word that was personal to himself, or one that might become personal—and she did try even to the verge of betraying herself, which would never have done—Miss Felicia had always turned the subject at once or had pleaded forgetfulness. Not a word could she drag out of this very perverse and determined old lady concerning the state of the patient, nothing except that he was "better," or "doing nicely," or that the bandage was being shortened, or some other commonplace. Uncle Peter had been kinder. He understood—she saw that in his eyes. Still even Uncle Peter had not told her all that she wanted to know, and of course she could not ask him.

Soon a certain vague antagonism began to assert itself toward the old lady who knew so much and yet who said so little! who was too old really to understand—no old person, in fact, could understand—that is, no old woman. This proved, too, that this particular person could never have loved any other particular person in her life. Not that she, Ruth, loved Jack—by no manner of means—not in that way, at least. But she would like to know what he said, and how he said it, and whether his eyes had lost that terrible look which they wore when he turned away at the station to go back to his sick bed in the dingy hotel. All these things her Aunt Felicia knew about and yet she could not drag a word out of her.

What she ought to have done was to go herself that first night, bravely, honestly, fearlessly as any friend had a right to do; go to him in his miserable little hotel and try to cheer him up as Miss Felicia, and perhaps Miss Bolton, had done. Then she might have found out all about it. Exactly what it was that she wanted to find out all about—and this increased her perplexity—she could not formulate, although she was convinced it would help her to bear the anxiety she was suffering. Now it was too late; more than a week had passed, and no excuse for going was possible.

It was not until the morning after Peter's departure,—he, sitting alone, sad and silent in her chair at the head of her father's breakfast table (Miss Felicia, as was her custom, had her coffee in her room), that the first ray of light had crept into her troubled brain. It had only shone a brief moment,—and had then gone out in darkness, but it held a certain promise for better days, and on this she had built her hopes.

"I am going to send for Breen tomorrow, Ruth," her father had said as he kissed her good-night. "There are



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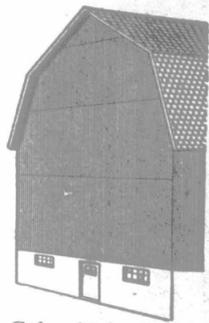
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some things I want to talk over with Jim, and then I want to thank him for what he did for me. He's a man, every inch of him; I haven't told him so yet, not to his face,—but I will to-morrow. Fine fellow is Breen; blood will always tell in the end, my daughter, and he's got the best in the country in his veins. Looks more like his father every day he lives."

She had hardly slept all night, thinking of the pleasure in store for her. She had dressed herself, too, in her most becoming breakfast gown—one she had worn when Jack first arrived at Corklesville, and which he said reminded Jim of a picture he had seen as a boy. There were pink rosebuds woven in its soft texture, and the wide peach-blossom ribbon that bound her dainty waist contrasted so delightfully, as he had timidly hinted, with the tones of her hair and cheeks.

It was the puffy, bespectacled little doctor who shut out the light.

"No, your father has still one degree of fever," he grumbled, with a wise shake of his bushy head. "No—nobody, Miss MacFarlane,—do you understand? He can see nobody—or I won't be responsible," and with this the crabbed old fellow climbed into his gig and drove away.

She looked after him for a moment and two hot tears dropped from her eyes and dashed themselves to pieces on the peach-blossom ribbon.

But the sky was clearing again—she didn't realize it,—but it was. April skies always make alternate lights and darks. The old curmudgeon had gone, but the garden gate was again a-swing.

Ruth heard the tread on the porch and drawing back the curtains looked out. The most brilliant sunbeams were but dull rays compared with what now flashed from her eyes. Nor did she wait for any other hand than her own to turn the knob of the door.

"Why, Mr. Breen!"

"Yes, Miss Ruth," Jack answered, lifting his hat, an unrestrained gladness at the sight of her beauty and freshness illumining his face. "I have come to report for duty to your father."

"But you cannot see him. You must report to me," she laughed gayly, her heart brimming over now that he was before her again. "Father was going to send for you to-day, but the doctor would not let him. Hush! he mustn't hear us."

"He would not let me go out either, but as I am tired to death of being cooped up in my room, I broke jail. Can't I see him?" he continued in a frowny key. He had his coat off and had hung it on the rack, she following him into the sitting-room, absorbing every inch of his strong, well-knit body from his short-cropped hair where the bandages had been wound, down to the sprained wrist which was still in splints. She noted, too, with a little choke in her throat, the shadows under the cheek bones and the thinness of the

nose. She could see plainly how he had suffered.

"I am sorry you cannot see father," she was too moved to say more. "He still has one degree of fever."

"I have two degrees myself," Jack laughed softly,—"one records how anxious I was to get out of my cell and the other how eager I was to get here. And now I suppose I can't stay."

"Oh, yes, you can stay if you will keep as still as a mouse so father can't hear you," she whispered, a note of joy woven in her tones.

She was leading him to the sofa as she spoke. He placed a cushion for her, and took his place beside her, resting his injured hand, which was in a sling, on the arm. He was still weak and shaking.

"Daddy is still in his room," she rattled on nervously, "but he may be out and prowling about the up-stairs hall any minute. He has a heap of things to talk over with you—he told me so last night—and if he knew you were here nothing would stop him. Wait till I shut the door. And now tell me about yourself," she continued in a louder voice, regaining her seat. "You have had a dreadful time, I hear—it was the wrist, wasn't it?" She felt she was beginning badly; although conscious of her nervous joy and her desire to conceal it, somehow it seemed hard for her to say the right thing.

"Oh, I reckon it was everything, Miss Ruth, but it's all over now." He was not nervous. He was in an ecstasy. His eyes were drinking in the round of her throat and the waves of glorious hair that crowned her lovely head. He noticed, too, some tiny threads that lay close to her ears; he had been so hungry for a glimpse of them!

"Oh, I hope so, but you shouldn't have come to the station that day," she struggled on. "We had Uncle Peter with us, and only a hand-bag, each of us,—we came away so suddenly."

"I didn't want you to be frightened about your father. I didn't know that Uncle Peter was with you; in fact, I didn't know much of anything until it was all over. Bolton sent the telegram as soon as he got his breath."

"That's what frightened us. Why didn't you send it?" she was gaining control of herself now and something of her old poise had returned.

"I hadn't got my breath,—not all of it. I remember his coming into my room where they were tying me up and bawling out something about how to reach you by wire, and he says now that I gave him Mr. Grayson's address. I cannot remember that part of it, except that I— Well, never mind about that—he hesitated turning away his gaze—the memory seemed to bring with it a certain pain.

"Yes,—tell me," she pleaded. She was too happy. This was what she had been waiting for. There was no detail he must omit.

"It was nothing, only I kept thinking

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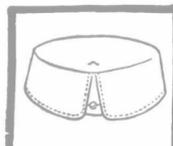
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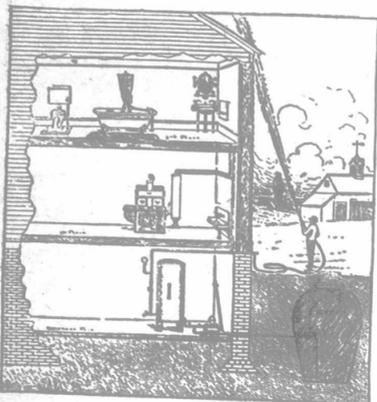
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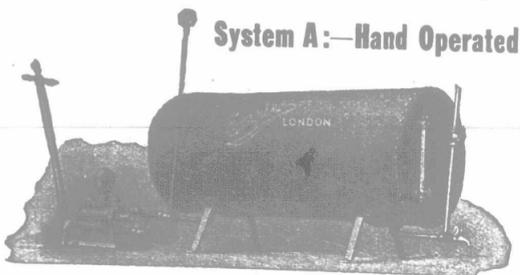
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it was you who were hurt," he stammered.

"Me!" she cried, her eyes dancing. The ray of light was breaking—one with a promise in it for the future!

"Yes,—you, Miss Ruth! Funny, isn't it, how when you are half dead you get things mixed up." Oh, the stupidity of these lovers! Not a thing had he seen of the flash of expectation in her eyes or of the hot color rising to her cheeks. "I thought somebody was trying to tell your father that you were hurt, and I was fighting to keep him from hearing it. But you must thank Bolton for letting you know."

Ruth's face clouded and the sparkle died out in her eyes. What was Mr. Bolton to her, and at a time like this?

"It was most kind of Mr. Bolton," she answered in a constrained voice. "I only wish he had said something more; we had a terrible day. Uncle Peter was nearly crazy about you; he telegraphed and telegraphed, but we could get no answer. That's why it was such a relief to find you at the station."

But the but had not finished banging his head against the wall. "Then I did do some good by going?" he asked earnestly.

"Oh, indeed you did." If he did not care whether she had been hurt or not, even in his delirium, she was not going to betray herself. "It was the first time anybody had seen Uncle Peter smile; he was wretched all day. He loves you very dearly, Mr. Breen."

Jack's hand dropped so suddenly to his side that the pain made him tighten his lips. For a moment he did not answer.

"Then it was only Uncle Peter who was anxious, was it? I am glad he loves me. I love him, too," he said at last in a perfunctory tone—"he's been everything to me."

"And you have been everything to him." She determined to change the subject now. "He told me only—well,—two days ago—that you had made him ten years younger."

"Me?—Miss Ruth!" Still the same monotonous cadence.

"Yes."

"How?"

"Well,—maybe because he is old and you are young." As she spoke her eyes measured the width of his shoulders and his broad chest—she saw now to what her father owed his life—"and another thing; he said that he would always thank you for getting out alive. And I owe you a debt of gratitude, too, Mr. Breen;—you gave me back my dear daddy," she added in a more assured tone. Here at last was something she could talk unreservedly about. Something that she had wanted to say ever since he came.

Jack straightened and threw back his shoulders: that word again! Was that all that Ruth had to say?

"No, Miss Ruth, you don't." There was a slight ring of defiance now. "You do not owe me anything, and please don't think so, and please—please—do not say so!"

"I don't owe you anything! Not for saving my father's life?" This came with genuine surprise.

"No! What would you have thought of me, what would I have thought of myself had I left him to suffocate when I could just as well have brought him out? Do you think I could ever have looked you in the face again? You might not have ever known I could have saved him—but I should have hated myself every hour of my life. Men are not to be thanked for these things; they are to be despised if they don't do them. Can't you see the difference?"

"But you might have been killed, too!" she exclaimed. Her own voice was rising, irritation and disappointment swaying it. "Everybody says it was a miracle you were not."

"Not a miracle at all. All I was afraid of was stumbling over something in the dark—and it was nearly dark—only a few of the rock lights burning—and not be able to get on my feet again. But don't let us talk about it any more."

"Yes—but I will, I must. I must feel right about it all, and I cannot unless you listen. I shall never forget you for it as long as I live." There was a note of pathos in her voice. Why did he make it so hard for her, she thought. Why would he not look her in the face

and see? Why would he not let her thank him? "Nothing in the world is so precious to me as daddy, and never will be," she went on resolutely, driving back the feeling of injustice that surged up in her heart at his attitude—"and it is you, Mr. Breen, who have given him back to me. And daddy feels the same way about it; and he is going to tell you so the minute he sees you," she insisted. "He has sent you a lot of messages, he says, but they do not count. Please, now, won't you let me thank you?"

Jack raised his head. He had been fingering a tassel on the end of the sofa, missing all the play of feeling in her eyes, taking in nothing but the changes that she rang on that one word "gratitude." Gratitude!—when he loved the ground she stepped on. But he must face the issue fairly now:

"No,—I don't want you to thank me," he answered simply.

"Well, what do you want, then?" She was at sea now,—compass and rudder gone,—wind blowing from every quarter at once,—she trying to reach the harbor of his heart while every tack was taking her farther from port. If the Scribe had his way the whole coast of love would be lighted and all rocks of doubt and misunderstanding charted for just such hapless lovers as these two. How often a twist of the tiller could send them into the haven of each other's arms, and yet how often they go ashore and stay ashore and worse still, stay ashore all their lives.

Jack looked into her eyes and a hopeless, tired expression crossed his face.

"I don't know," he said in a barely audible voice:—"I just—please, Miss Ruth, let us talk of something else; let me tell you how lovely your gown is and how glad I am you wore it to-day I always liked it, and—"

"No—never mind about my gown; I would rather you did not like anything about me than misunderstand me! The tears were just under the lids,—one more thrust like the last and they would be streaming down her cheeks.

"But I haven't misunderstood you." He saw the lips quiver, but it was anger, he thought, that caused it.

"Yes, you have!"—a great lump had risen in her throat. "You have done a brave, noble act,—everybody says so, you carried my dear father out on your back when there was not but one chance in a thousand you would ever get out alive, you lay in a faint for hours and once they gave you up for dead; then you thought enough of Uncle Peter and all of us to get that telegram sent so we wouldn't be terrified to death, and then at the risk of your life you met us at the station and have been in bed ever since, and yet I am to sit still and not say a word!" It was all she could do to control herself. "I do feel grateful to you and I always shall feel grateful to you as long as I live. And now will you take my hand and tell me you are sorry, and let me say it all over again, and with my whole heart for that's the way I mean it."

She was facing him now, her hand held out, her head thrown back, her dark eyes flashing, her bosom heaving. Slowly and reverently, as a devotee would kiss the robe of a passing priest, Jack bent his head and touched her fingers with his lips.

Then, raising his eyes to hers, he asked, "And is that all, Miss Ruth? Isn't there something more?" Not once had she mentioned his own safety—not once had she been glad over him—"Something more?" he repeated, an ineffable tenderness in his tones—"something—it isn't all, is it?"

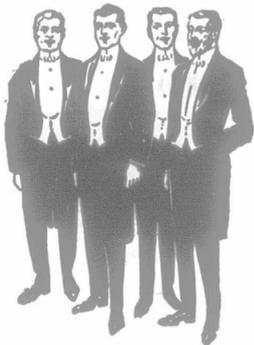
"Why, how can I say anything more?" she murmured in a lowered voice, withdrawing her hand as the sound of a step in the hall reached her ear.

The door swung wide: "Well, what are you two young people quarrelling about?" came a soft, purring voice.

"We weren't quarrelling, Aunty. Mr. Breen is so modest he doesn't want anybody to thank him, and I just would."

Miss Felicia felt that she had entered just in time. Scarred and penniless heroes fresh from battle-fields of glory and desirable young women whose fathers have been carried bodily out of burning death pits must never be left too long together.

(To be continued.)



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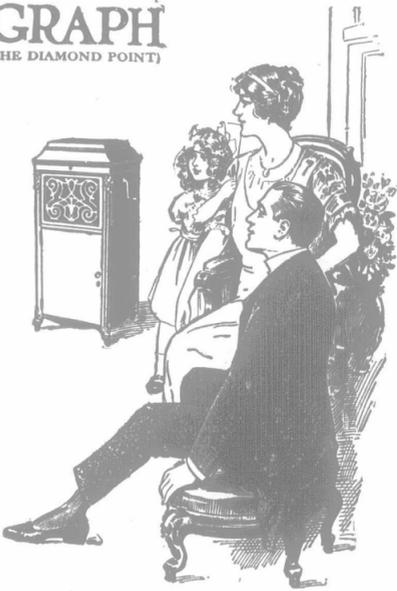
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Gossip.

A. GROFF'S SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Thickness of flesh and choice quality has always been the prominent feature of the old-established and popular Groff herd of Scotch Shorthorns at Alma, Ont. Many high-class show things have gone from this herd, and many high-class herd-headers have been used there. A large portion of the herd belong to that exceptionally good old tribe, the Cruickshank Lady Fannys, and many choice representatives of that tribe are in the herd at the present time, notably among the younger females carrying on their sire's side the popular blood of the Matchless and Lustre tribes. For sale are a number of nice heifers from ten months to three years of age, and in young bulls are Lady Fannys from three months to fifteen months of age. In

Yorkshires there are a number of both sexes about two months of age, and a few choice young sows of breeding age, some of them already bred. Write Mr. Groff at Elora, R. M. D., and to visit the farm take the G. T. R. from Guelph to Alma Station.

There is a story told of a field hand going to a circus and saying to a very big, black ape: "Good maw'nin', sah." The ape remained silent. "Why don't you talk to me, mistah?" the darkey said; "you looks jes' like my poor brer John, who is gone dead." The ape blinked sympathetically, but made no reply. Then the darkey's face broke into a smile, and he said: "You sho'ly is wise, sah; 'cause if you sed anything, de white folks would cut off yo' tail, put a hoe in yo' hand, and set you to work plantin' cotton."

English Stock Notes.

During the current year Canada has bought no pedigree cattle from the Old Country. She has, however, taken 362 head of sheep at the low price of £4 each.

In the week of Scottish Shorthorn sales, just over, 425 head were sold for £22,357 2s 6d, or an average of £52 9s 8d.

There is a lament running through Scotland because Canada has taken fewer Clydesdales this season than ever. The tightness of money in your country is assigned as the reason; also the fact that your own Clydesdales are now becoming nearer the true ideal of the native standard. That is praise indeed—from Scotland.

Olympia, the home of the International Horse Show, is a prison for interned Germans. There is a doubt about it being available for next year's great exhibition. The English Hackney Society was going to hold its 1915 spring show there, but that has fallen through, and the event will very likely be decided in the Islington Agricultural Hall on March 5th and 6th. There will have to be a modified prize list. The main features of former exhibitions will be retained.

In a public sale under the hammer at Lanark, Montrave Vanda, a Clydesdale mare, realized 625 guineas, paid by Mr. McLean, South Medlocks, Glenboig. Vanda is a mare of quality, foaled seven seasons ago, and sired by Hiawatha, being out of Lady Victoria, by Baron's Pride. She was bred by Sir James Gil-mour Bart.

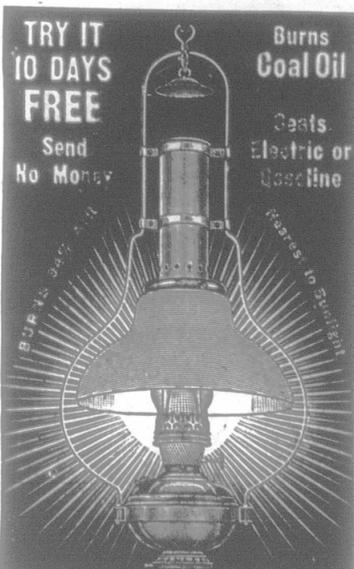
Shire breeding mares are selling like hot cakes, for everyone feels convinced there will be a world-wide boom in heavy haulage horses when the war is over—when! At Peterboro Repository recently, four fillies realized 200 guineas apiece, and seven others "went into three figures," as we say, meaning passed the century of sovereigns. H. M. the King bought two fillies at 200 guineas each, i. e., Moor's Dagstar, a Welshpool-bred daughter of Childwick Champion and Chirkenhill Redlynch Queen, a daughter of Redlynch Forest King. Forty-four lots sold at just over £82 each.

G. T. BURROWS.
London, Eng.

Gossip.

RICHARDSON BROS.' SHORTHORNS.

For many years the County of Ontario has been noted as one of the great centers of Shorthorn breeding, and the home of many of the choicest herds in Canada. Second to none in that noted county for individual merit and particularly choice breeding, is the herd of Richardson Bros., of Columbus, Ont., the growth of many years careful selection, the herd of today show an extra liberal amount of deep fleshing particularly well distributed. Victorias, Rosemarys, Missies, Duchess of Glosters, and Wedding Gifts, are the principal blood lines represented, the get of such famous sires as Imp. Royal Archer, Imp. Spicy Count, Imp. Ben Lomond, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Brilliant Star, the noted Prince Gloster, and the Clara-bred Royal Clara; besides, several are out of imported dams, and the dams of the others are by imported sires. Nothing is lacking in the high-class breeding of the herd, and the quality is just as high. Among the other present offerings are several young bulls. One is a red eight-months-old Wedding Gift, by the richly-bred Broadhooks Prince, a Broadhooks-bred son of the Cruickshank Butterfly-bred, Imp. Bullrush. The dam of this bull is by Imp. Ben Lomond. Another is a red Duchess of Gloster, ten months old, by Broadhooks Prince, dam by Imp. Spicy Count, granddam by Imp. Blue Ribbon. Another Duchess of Gloster, ten months old, is by Sittyton Yet, a son of Imp. Cherry and Rosebud Champion. Among others, one is a Myrtle, another a Henrietta, etc. When in want of a nice, thick, well-bred young bull, write Richardson Bros., to Columbus P. O., Ont.



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Please Mention Advocate

Gossip.
At a show of dairy cattle held at Waterloo, Iowa, the second week in October, seven breeders representing six States, and Ontario, Canada, contributed entries, of which R. J. Fleming, Toronto, from his strong herd of Jerseys, won ten important prizes, including first in a red-bull class, and also senior championship on his Fairy's Noble Jolly, which was also senior and grand champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year, and second on aged cows with Meadow Grass, which was also first in class and senior and grand champion at Toronto. Second on three-year-old females at Waterloo was also won by the Fleming herd, on Brampton Noble Sultana 2nd, as also was second prize for dairy herd.

POPULAR HALL SHORTHORNS.
Nowhere in this country can a choicer lot of Scotch Shorthorns be found than on the Popular Hall farm of Miller Bros., at Brougham, Ont. Champions and grand champions at the Canadian National Show at Toronto have been bred here, as well as several of the highest-priced bulls and heifers ever sold in Canada, and the herd was never stronger in high-class animals, both heifers and young bulls, than now, the get of the continental-renowned sire, Imp. Uppermill Omega, of the great Martha tribe. Although getting along a bit in years, this great bull is breeding better than ever, but probably to him should not be given all the credit for the high-class character of the younger things for the breeding females of the herd carry an excessive thickness of flesh, and their breeding is the very best. Every one of the half-dozen young bulls on hand is put up on show lines, low-down, remarkably thick in flesh, straight and level in their lines; they are a high-class lot. One, a red-roan, is a Marr Roan Lady, eighteen months old, his dam imported, and his sire, Uppermill Omega. Another, about the same age, is a red Cruickshank Buttery, a full brother to the \$3,600 Bridal Bouquet. He is also by the old bull,

A full brother to this one is white, nine months old. Another, eighteen-months-old, is a rare Cruickshank Lively, by the old bull. Another, seven months old, is a red Cinderella by the old bull, and out of an imported dam. Parties wanting something choice can get it here.

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES.

Woodholm Farm, the property of G. M. Forsyth, of Claremont, Ont., has for many years been the breeding ground for one of Ontario County's best herds of Scotch Shorthorns. Individual merit and proven lines of superior breeding, are a combination that, coupled with a generous supply of well-balanced rations, comfortable, sanitary housing and the necessary care, will invariably lead to success in pure-bred stock-breeding. These are the conditions in vogue on the Woodholm Farm, and the secret of Mr. Forsyth's success as a breeder. On blood lines his large herd of Shorthorns represent such noted tribes as the Cruickshank Duchesses of Glosters and Lavenders, B. Bellas and Augustas, Clementinas, Killeen Beautys, Matildas, and Miss Ramsdens, at the head of which is the big, level, well-balanced and good-breeding bull, Imp. Lord Gordon. Many choice things have been bred in this herd, including the champion fat heifer at Ottawa Winter Show three years ago. For the coming season's trade, Mr. Forsyth has coming on some right nicely-balanced young bulls whose solid breeding makes them particularly attractive for herd-headers. In Berkshires for immediate sale are some extra choice young sows of breeding age, some of them already bred. In Clydesdales, Mr. Forsyth is offering one of the best Canadian-bred stallions in the country. He is Gallant George, a brown, two years old on the 20th of September, which handicaps him a bit for the showing, otherwise his exceptional quality and finish would take him to the top anywhere. He is sired by the great Gallant Carrochan (imp.), dam by the Pan-American champion, Burn Bra (imp.), grandam by Here-You-Are (imp.).

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Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Weak in Stifle.

Colt is weak in the stifle. B. P. Ans.—Teach it to stand tied, and then blister the front and inside of the joint. Keep as quiet as possible in a comfortable box stall, except when tied up during the blistering. It usually requires several months' treatment. For details for blistering, see answer to S. R. C. this issue. V.

Lame Horse.

Driver has shown a little lameness since last spring, and is gradually getting worse. I have just discovered a puffy swelling on front of hock. S. R. C.

Ans.—This is a bog spavin. These sometimes cause lameness. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie so that he cannot bite them. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off, and then tie up and blister again. If necessary, repeat again in a month. V.

Bull With Cough, Etc.

1. For about eighteen months my bull has had a cough. It is more noticeable when he is eating. His breathing is labored, and has been worse these hot autumn days.

2. Eight-months-old bull calf has of late been carrying his tail elevated as though there was some irritation in the rectum. He is doing well, and apparently healthy. L. A. W.

Ans.—1. This indicates tubercular trouble, probably of the glands of the throat. The only means of diagnosis is to have him tested with tuberculin by a veterinarian. If he be tubercular nothing can be done. If the test proves him non-tubercular, give him 2 drams powdered opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram camphor, and 40 grains digitalis, in a quart of warm water as a drench twice daily.

2. As the calf is doing well, this is probably simply a habit. If it be due to irritation, the injection of 1 ounce laudanum in ½ pint of warm water will allay it temporarily. He may have piles. It will be well to have him examined by a veterinarian, as he may be able to locate the trouble if there be any structural derangement. V.

Miscellaneous.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

Could you kindly inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper, if there is anything that can be put in cider to keep it sweet an indefinite length of time. L. V. B.

Ans.—Heat the cider until it comes to the boiling point (it will overflow quickly if allowed to boil hard), then fill the jars as with fruit, and seal. The cider will remain fresh and sweet so long as the jars are kept air-tight.

Ethics of a Shooting Match.

As I am a reader of "The Advocate," like a good many others I am coming to you for help. I want to ask you if one should have a shooting match with their turkeys, would it be an honest way to sell them? Then, again, what preparation would be necessary? A READER.

Ans.—As lineal descendants of Adam, we all have the advantages and disadvantages which accrued from his eating "The Apple," carrying with it the knowledge regarding right and wrong. However, heredity environments and education decide for each and everyone what is right and what is wrong. It is a matter of one's own conscience, which develops differently in every person, for the reasons mentioned. As regarding the law of the case, we don't think you would be interfered with, yet we should not like to advise you whether it would be right or wrong to sell your turkeys by way of a shooting-match. To us it looks like a game of chance, and chance games are not good business. Better sell the turkeys for the highest price obtainable on an open market.

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For Sale—Good young show bulls and females; also a few Oxford rams. Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ontario. G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes from the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1914-1915.

By instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3-lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail. Applicants must give particulars

in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate, and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter, only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filed in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late. All applications for grain (and applications for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur. Applications for potatoes, from farmers in any other Province, should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that Province. J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Gossip.

LEARYLAW DUREC JERSEY SWINE AND CATTLE.

Mac Campbell & Son, of Northwood, Ont., have again this year made a clean sweep at the big shows with their splendid exhibit of Duroc Jersey swine, and at Windsor, in strong competition, they won with their Jersey exhibit, third on aged herd in a field of eight herds; second on young herd; first on cow in milk; second on two-year-old heifer in milk, besides many lesser honors. The stock bull in service is Francy's Everton King, a son of the big-producing-bred Fontaine's Boyle, dam B. B. Fancy of Don, winner of first prize at Toronto and London, both as a two- and three-year-old. In the herd are twenty-seven daughters of this bull that are being bred to Susannah's Seven Per Cent, a son of Kirkfield Raleigh, dam Queensville Susannah, two-year-old R. O. P. record, 511 lbs. butter, 7,735.2 lbs. milk. This bull won first at Windsor, second at London, third at Toronto, in 1913, and again first at Windsor this fall. Thirty-three pounds a day for two-year-olds, and 48 lbs. a day for mature cows, are an average of the milk production of the herd. Young cows and young bulls for sale. No particular words of commendation are needed for the Duroc Jersey swine, as the quality of the herd is well known. The forty brood sows are all either imported from the leading herds of the United States or are daughters of them. All are Toronto, London and Windsor winners, or daughters of winners. The principal stock boars are Jock 821, second-prize winner at Toronto; Peter R. 2815, a son of Jock's, and the Toronto champion this year; Mac's King 2010, first at Toronto this year, and a son of the Detroit champion, and a grandson of the International champion. Young stock always on hand for sale.

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Page Fence costs a little more than others, but it is worth much more than the difference. Made of special rust-resisting galvanized wire. Every rod perfect. All full gauge wire. Beware of quotations on under-gauge fence. Make the seller guarantee the size.

No. of bars.	Height.	Stays inches apart.	Spacings of horizontals.	Price in Old Ontario.
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8	42	16-1/2	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	29
8	47	22	4-5-1/2-7-8-1/2-9-9	30
8	47	16-1/2	4-5-1/2-7-8-1/2-9-9	30
9	48	22	6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6	31
9	48	16-1/2	6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6	33
9	52	22	4-4-5-1/2-7-8-1/2-9-9	31
9	52	16-1/2	4-4-5-1/2-7-8-1/2-9-9	33
10	48	16-1/2	3-3-3-4-5-1/2-7-7-1/2-8	35
10	52	16-1/2	3-3-3-4-5-1/2-7-8-1/2-9-9	35
11	55	16-1/2	3-3-3-3-4-5-1/2-7-8-1/2-9-9	38

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A few choicely-bred young stallions always on hand and for sale Prices and terms right. Visitors welcome.

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Royal Oak Clydesdales Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (4 with foal by side), 3 yearling Fillies (1 Imp. and 2 Canadian Bred), 1 Canadian Bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to secure a good brood mare or stallion should inspect this offering or communicate with me at earliest convenience. G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M.C. Ry. L.-D. Phone, Ridgeway

THE GREAT BLAIRGOWRIE SALE

Be sure to attend the big Shorthorn Sale at BLAIRGOWRIE FARM, on

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and get some of the richly bred Shorthorns out of the 50 to be sold.

Conveyances will meet you at Myrtle Station.

JOHN MILLER, Jr. ASHBURN, ONT.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE ELMPARK SUFFOLK SHEEP

Choice young bulls that have won their colors. Choice cows and heifers that have done the same. Suffolk flock headers of highest quality, also shearing and ewe lambs. Come where the best is bred for your breeding stock. JAMES BOWMAN, GUELPH, ONTARIO

1909. CANADA'S CHAMPION HEREFORD HERD. 1914

From 1909 to 1914 our herd has maintained their supremacy as Canada's Champion Head. We have several 20-months' old bulls bred in the leading herds of the United States, and others got by our noted champion, Refiner, all of high-class quality. Females all ages. Get the best when selecting a herd header. L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

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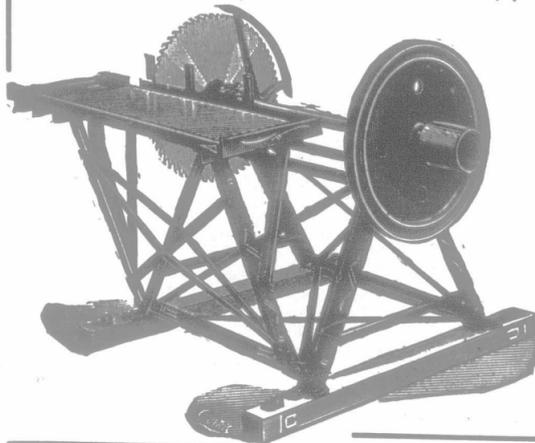
Care and Abuse of Farm Machinery.

Recent investigations by the Conservation Commission reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm. Between 90 and 95 farms, divided into three districts, were visited in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farmers visited by the Commission's representative, 76 leave all their implements out of doors. On 73 of the farms there were no implement sheds of any description. On 21 of the farms, sheds large enough to cover a part of the implements were found, in most cases this being only a buggy or a democrat, but not on one single farm was the machinery all housed. Not one farmer was found who painted his implements to protect them from the weather. In Manitoba, only 14 out of 94 keep their machinery under cover during winter, while 44 claim to keep a part of it inside. On 34 of the Manitoba farms no provision whatever is made for protecting implements, and only four claim to have done any painting. In the three districts visited in Alberta, mixed farming is carried on quite extensively making more barn room available, so that implements are more likely to be protected, but even here, 37 out of the 92 visited leave all machinery out of doors. In one district in Ontario where 40 farmers were visited, every man housed his implements during winter, although none of these men do any painting. In the Ontario district visited where the implements are housed, the average life of the binder was found to be between 16 and 17 years. Many binders were seen which were in good running order after cutting 20 seasons' crops. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where so much of the machinery is left out of doors, the average life of the binder is given by the farmers as about 7 years, which is less than half that of the binder protected from the weather. Many binders do not last as long as 7 years. One farmer near Moosomin, Sask., who, after 12 years, was retiring from the farm, had an auction sale. His binder, after cutting 12 crops, sold for \$80, or 50 per cent. of the original cost, and his other machinery at proportionately high prices. It had all been well housed, and the necessary painting and repairs had been done to keep it in good order. On a neighboring farm a binder which had cut only three crops, but which had been neglected and had stood out of doors, was being relegated to the scrap heap, and a new one was being purchased. An implement shed costs money, but if its use will double or treble the length of time the machinery will last, it is a good investment. Farmers often say that they can not afford to build a shed. The truth is, they really can not afford to be without one. Apart from the additional power necessary for operation, the depreciation on unboxed machinery on the average sized farm is so great as to amount to much more than the cost and upkeep of an implement shed. The binder works for only a short time during the year, while machinery in a shop works the whole year through, and lasts proportionately many times longer. It is simply a matter of care. The life of a machine extends in direct ratio to the care it receives, and abuse and neglect will shorten the life of any mechanism. The manufacturer is not responsible for the care of the machinery after it is sold. This rests entirely with the farmer, and as a common-sense business proposition he should look after his own interests sufficiently to house his implements, and thus save the thousands of dollars wasted annually in unnecessary depreciation.—P. C. N.

Gossip

Volume 17. of the Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of Canada, has been issued from the press, and a copy, by courtesy of Secretary and Editor W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ont., received at this office. This volume contains pedigrees of bulls numbering from 15726 to 18425, and of cows numbering from 23301 to 27400. Also an index to the owners, with their address, and an index to the animals recorded, also an index to address of members of the Association.

This PAGE STEEL FRAME WOOD SAW Only \$19.00



Freight Prepaid East of Fort William.
Saw Blades Extra as Below.
It has all the latest improvements in wood-saw construction. The frame is built of heavy angle steel bars strongly bolted together and rigidly braced in every direction by heavy flat steel bars. The shaft is a 4 ft. 4 in. piece of lathe-turned steel, and runs in well-habbitted, self-adjusting, dust-proof, non-heating boxes. The saw blade is protected by a heavy steel guard.
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It is unquestionably the strongest and most rigid steel saw frame of its style on the market, and the only one to which there is absolutely no shake when in operation.
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Send for our general catalogue of fence and hundreds of other articles used in the home and on the farm.

The successful mechanical milker must squeeze the teat between each suck of milk, otherwise it would draw too much blood down into it and result, in time, in injury to the udder.

EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER

accomplishes this massage perfectly, yet with simpler apparatus and less power than any other, by vacuum and atmospheric pressure. The "Empire" is the very latest development of the mechanical milker, embodying all the ideas demonstrated to be correct by former experiments. As there is no compressed air used, only one pipe line and one air tank is necessary, and the whole apparatus is much simplified. It is absolutely guaranteed. Teat cups fit all teats—can be easily taken apart and cleaned. It is less expensive to install and less trouble and expense to operate than any other successful milker.

The Empire Mechanical Milker is in successful operation at present in many dairies. With it one man can see to the milking of 20 to 30 cows in an hour. Cows are milked more regularly and its use usually increases the milk yield. The milk is kept hygienically clean. More cows can be kept without more help to care for them or your same herd with less help. Write us telling how many cows you keep and we will send you more complete information and quote the cost of a milker installed in your barn.



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SHORTHORNS I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and price.
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares
Our bulls are all good colors and well-bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require. Bell 'Phone. Burlington Jct., G.T.R. 1/2 mile. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario**

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English—If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk, remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. **A. J. HOWDEN :: Myrtle, C.P.R.: Brooklyn, G.T.R. :: COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT**

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IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS Herd is headed by Gainford Select (a son of the great Gainford Marquis). A number young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strains. Also a few heifers. **J. WATT & SON :: Elora Station :: SALEM, ONTARIO**

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS We have a choice selection of richly-bred young herd headers, the thick, mellow, good doing kind. Visit our herd and make your own selection. **RICHARDSON BROS., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO Myrtle, C.P.R.; Oshawa, C.N.O. and G.T.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. Sts.**

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd-heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying. **GEO. AMOS & SONS MOFFAT, ONTARIO Farm 11 miles east of Guelph; C.P.R., 1/2 mile from station.**

Woodholme Shorthorns and Berkshires Young bulls, cows and heifers of choicest Scotch breeding and high-class quality. Also young sows bred and ready to breed. **G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, P.O. and Stn., C.P.R.**

To Farmers

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Farm help from England, Scotland and Ireland. Special care given to selection. Write, stating particulars, whether experienced, partly experienced, or inexperienced help required. New magnificent steamers for direct Canadian service. **ANDANIA ALAUNIA ASCANIA MAUSONIA AURANIA**, 14,000 tons, building. One class (II.) Cabin. Lowest Rates. Apply: **Cunard Steamship Co. Limited** Immigration Dept. 114 King Street West, Toronto

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Offers some choice Shorthorn bulls and females of different ages; also Leicester sheep and Berkshire pigs at reasonable prices.

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Fletcher's Shorthorns. Imp. stock bull, Royal Bruce—56038—(89909) 273853, for sale or exchange. Royal Bruce is a choicely-bred Bruce Mayflower; was imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston for his own use. Young stock of either sex for sale. **Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 2. Long-distance Telephone. Erin Station, C.P.R.**

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. A choice lot of young boars fit for service and also young sows bred, and also a choice lot of young bulls and heifers sired by Proud Loyalist (Imp.) from choice cows. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

GLENLEA SHORTHORNS For sale—Our herd bull, Buckingham Bridgroom, 81270. He is a dark roan, low set, mellow-fleshed bull, four years old. Quiet, active and sure. If in need of a good bull, write us. **John McLean & Son :: Rodney, Ontario**

SHORTHORNS Young bulls and females of the best type and quality, heavy milking strains and flesh combined; also the imp. Duthie bull, Scottish Minstrel, 68710. **Thos. Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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Spring Valley Shorthorns
 Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.
KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.
 Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

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3 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen, 3 two-year-old heifers choicely bred and from heavy milking strain. Prices easy.
Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

Choice bulls and heifers of dual purpose quality. A sweepstakes roan bull has been in our herd for 5 years. He and two other good red stock bulls are for sale. 58 to select from. No fancy prices.
JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONT.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters. Have always on hand to offer a good selection of young bulls and heifers from the best milking families; also a choice selection of Leicesters of both sexes including a choice imp. three-year-old ram suitable for show purposes.
W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., R.R. No. 2

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1914

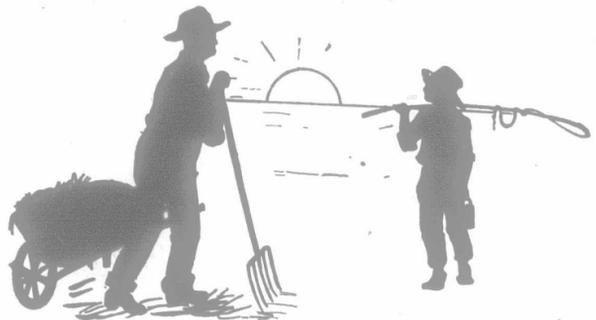
Shorthorns and Leicesters
 We have on hand for sale three extra quality shearing rams; also some very choice lambs of both sexes at very reasonable prices. Situated one mile east Lincoln Crossing.
Miss C. Smith, R.R. 1, Glendebay, Ontario

The Value of Silage in the Winter Ration for the Breeding Flock.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 There has recently been issued from the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station a timely bulletin on the value of corn silage in the winter ration for the breeding flock. The purpose of this bulletin is to present in as clear and concise form as possible the results of some wintering rations for eleven-months-old female lambs. The experiment as reported covered two winters, 1912-13 and 1913-14, and in it corn silage and roots were compared when fed to the flock. The lambs used were, for the most part, descended by the first or second cross from Rambouillet ewes bred to Hampshire, Shropshire, and Dorset rams. The lambs, which were almost a year old, were all about the same size, and were placed five in each lot, and similar crosses were placed in the several lots so as to obviate as much as possible differences due to breed characteristics. The lambs used were placed on preliminary feed for a period of two weeks before the experiment proper began, so that they would become accustomed to the respective rations before any records were taken. No difficulty was experienced in working the lambs on to the silage ration, but it was found a good plan to sprinkle some grain, such as oats and bran, over the silage, as they seemed to start eating it sooner. The alfalfa used in the experiment was choice second cutting; the silage was from a Dent corn and owing to the shortness of the growing season, was put into the silo in both years in a more or less premature stage. As a result the silage was rather sour, and lacked a little in palatability. All the feed was carefully weighed before being fed. The lots were fed regularly at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily. Water and salt were accessible at all times. The lambs were weighed every seventh day at 3 o'clock, individual weights being taken throughout the entire feeding period.

The daily rations received by the respective lots were: Lot 1—Alfalfa hay, 1 lb.; native hay, 1/2 lb.; roots, 2 1/2 lbs.; and cracked corn, 1/2 lb. Lot 2—Alfalfa hay, 1 lb.; native hay, 1/2 lb.; corn silage, 2 lbs.; and cracked corn, 1/2 lb. Lot 1, receiving 2 1/2 lbs. roots during the first experiment, made an average gain of 7.6 pounds, and during the second winter the lot similarly fed, made an average gain of 4.7 pounds per head. Lot 2, receiving 2 lbs. corn silage in the ration during the first experiment, made an average gain of 4.4 pounds per head, while those fed on the second test lost 0.7 pounds. In concluding the bulletin, the writer draws attention to the fact that the lambs wintered on a ration in which roots furnished the succulent tons, made a slightly larger gain than those receiving silage in the ration, but that silage is a source of cheaper supply of green roughage than roots in the winter ration, silage being valued at \$3.50 per ton, and roots (mangels and turnips) at \$5 per ton. From the experiment, the place of corn silage in the sheep winter ration has been justified, in so far as it not only provides succulence, but at the same time supplies the animal with considerable valuable food nutrients. Roots are greatly relished by sheep, and it was found that with due care and judgment, no deleterious effects would follow the feeding of silage. In the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 12, entitled Sheep Husbandry in Canada, J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., the author, says: "Silage is fed to sheep on many farms. When well preserved it is relished by the animals, and affords a valuable succulent food. From three to four pounds per head daily is about as much as experienced sheepmen care to feed. Fed in larger quantities, or if too acid, it is liable to cause serious indigestion. At this rate, silage fed with clover hay comprises an excellent ration for wintering ewes, and when to this a grain ration is added, a profitable fattening ration is secured."

"At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, corn silage was found to be about equal to mangels for ewes rearing lambs. The lambs made slightly better gains when roots were fed to their dams, but the silage was produced at a slightly lower cost. The feeding value of good silage and roots for sheep, according to experi-



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Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from ten months to two years of age, for sale; every one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning strains. Only one bull left—a Red, 18 months old.
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 Scotland Station, T. H. & B. L.-D. Phone.

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2 Yearling Holstein Bulls 2

and several younger females, all ages; cows in S.O.P. and R.O.M. Will sell half interest of all of our old herd. Sire and show bull, "King Fayne Segis Clothilde," five years-old.

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Young bulls and dam's calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pietertje; sire's dam record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two granddams are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write: **A. KENNEDY & SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.** Stations: Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

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Do you know that Tidy Abbekirk is the only cow in the world that produced three sons who have each sired 30-lb. butter cows, and two daughters with records greater than her own. She was bred, reared and developed at Maple Grove. Do you want that blood to strengthen the transmitting power of your herd, at live and let live prices, then write: **H. BOLLETT TAVISTOCK, ONT.** R.R. No. 1.

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JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE—I have three very old, from imported sire, and from dams that are great producers. Prices very reasonable. Write: **CHAS. E. ROGERS, INGERSOLL, ONTARIO**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

ment station tests, is about equal. When fed with caution they give similar results on the ordinary farm, but for general practice on the Canadian farm, no succulent food can equal Swede turnips, on account of their safety and beneficial influence upon the stock. The variation experienced in the maturity and other qualities of corn silage, renders it less uniform in its results for sheep feeding. When rich in grain it is too heating and when immature it is too acid to be easily digested or keenly relished. Where roots are not available, silage is a fine substitute, or the two foods may be fed alternately during the housing season." W. D.

An Exciting Trip to New Zealand and Australia.

The following extracts from a letter recently received by W. B. Rodhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, from Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, who, with Mrs. Creelman, left the first of August for a trip to New Zealand, Australia, China, and Japan, may be of interest. The letter was written from Sydney, N.S.W., under date of September 24th.

We were four weeks crossing, with lights out, canvas covered, no wireless news, no nothing, but garbled reports at Honolulu, our only port of call. At the last-named town the British Admiralty held us up a week, but the Ship Commander kept us on board in the harbor for the last six days, not a passenger allowed to go on shore. We left our course entirely, and finally arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, on the last day of the month of August.

In New Zealand the people certainly laid themselves out to give us a good time. They held meetings everywhere in the two Islands, and divided up the several delegates to the different towns or districts. I was specially set apart for the District of Canterbury in the S.O. Id., with Christ Church as headquarters. The Board of Agriculture, the officers of the Department of Agriculture, the University authorities, all combined to keep me busy, and they incidentally kept me going through all of their agricultural activities. Sheep, frozen mutton, and wool, then cheese and butter, are their principal products. I early found out why they could so successfully compete with Canada in dairy exports:

(1) The season is just the reverse of ours. While we compete with the European countries like France, Denmark, etc., and all rush our biggest shipments into Britain from July to February, New Zealand starts where we leave off, and keeps it up through a large part of our season as well.

(2) The cows pasture on (green) grass all of the year. Every day when dry they are turned out into the green bushland, and cost practically nothing.

(3) No buildings, or at best but milking sheds, are required.

(4) Being near the sea at every point, the rail haul is reduced to a minimum, and the ocean charges are very low indeed.

(5) A most excellent Dairy Division gives very superior instruction and supervision and all are working in harmony to one end—the maintaining and improving of dairy products in New Zealand.

Holsteins are growing in popularity, though Shorthorns of excellent dairy strains are plentiful and well liked. Jerseys and Jersey grades are still the most numerous, and the climate suits them admirably.

Personally, we are in good health, and except for the perilous times (the mobilizing and drilling and marching troops), we are keeping to our schedule pretty well.

Yesterday we arrived in Australia (1,200 miles from New Zealand) and find the weather delightful. Straw hats just appearing, spring flowers in full bloom, orchards white and pink, haying in sight, and the robins nesting again.

To-morrow, through the kindness of the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales, we motor to the Agricultural College at Hawkesbury, thirty miles. Next week, Melbourne (Victoria) and vicinity, then Adelaide (South Australia) and back to Sydney to sail (D.V.) to Japan, leaving Sydney about October 10th.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

Can furnish you a splendid young bull ready for immediate service, and sired by such bulls as PONTIAC KORNDYKE, the greatest producing sire of the breed, and also the sire of the greatest producing young sires of the breed; one of his sons already has six daughters with records above 30 pounds, RAG APPLE KORNDYKE STH, now heading our herd, and a few by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows. Come and look them and the greatest herd of Holsteins you ever saw over, or write just what you want.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near Prescott, Ont.)

SUMMER HILL FARM Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

We offer for sale a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull; better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers. Yorkshire hogs all ages.

HAMILTON : Phone 7165 : D. C. FLATT & SON : R.R. No. 2 : ONTARIO

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Senior Herd bull—Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segis, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to

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We have a choice lot of bull calves with strong backing, and from dams with records of 18 to 24 lbs. Just the kind you are looking for. Write for extended pedigree, or, still better, come to see us. Prices very reasonable.

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Cloverlea Dairy Farm Holsteins

For Sale—10 head of choice grade Holstein heifers, yearlings and calves; a snap for any person taking the bunch. No pure-breds for sale at present. Booking orders for fall bull calves.

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Stock for sale. Large herd to select from.

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Young bulls of breeding age, young cows and heifers, got by our richly-bred stock bulls Fontaines Boyle and Eminent Royal Fern, and out of prize-winning and officially record dams. **David Duncan & Son, R.R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ontario**

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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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For Record of Performance Ayrshires, Present offering: two choicely-bred young bulls. Will sell cows or heifers by personal inspection only.

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Once you investigate the Hecla you see why it does things that other furnaces can't do. It's the patented ideas of the Hecla that put it in a class by itself. We have explained these ideas very clearly in our little book "Comfort and Health." To get a copy of this book you need merely drop us a card.

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80 April Ram Lambs, from ten to twelve dollars each, including pedigrees. A few yearling rams, ewe lambs and young sheep at moderate prices; these are sired by one of J. & D. J. Campbell's best rams; also St. Lambert Jerseys. H. E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P.O.

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Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, "Buena Vista Farm," Harriston, Ont.

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A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, sired by Hamptonian, No. 279, imported prize-winner at the Royal; also a few yearling rams and ewes.
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For Sale—Registered Oxford Downs. Will sell for next 30 days choice ram and ewe lambs, at close prices. Write for particulars.
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1900 : SPRINGBANK OXFORDS : 1914
Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by Adams 77, imported by Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago: of good type and quality.
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Shropshire rams and ram lambs for sale, all pedigree stock. Prices right, apply:—
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OXFORD DOWNS
FOR SALE—A number of good quality ram lambs from show stock. Reasonable prices. Write for particulars.
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Maple Grove Yorkshires
200 Head

Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910; and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, is the peer of them all.
Our brood sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities. For Sale—80 sows in farrow, 10 boars fit for use. A grand lot of young stock. Write us to-day.
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We are sold out of Tamworths; also females in Holsteins, but still have some choice bulls for sale, from two to six months, officially backed and right good ones. **R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton, Ont.**
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Cloverdale Large English Berkshires
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; 200 from six to twelve weeks old, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock Imp. or from Imp. stock. Prices reasonable.
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John W. Todd : R.R. No. 1 : Corinth, Ont.

POLAND CHINAS—Canada's champion herd can supply stock of either sex at the most valuable ages, pairs not akin. Also good Chester Whites and select young Shorthorns. Prices easy.
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PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES
Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs akin to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Regarding Concentrates—Ration for a Dairy Cow.

I have been a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" for over 45 years, and I never asked a question before. Please answer the following questions in "The Farmer's Advocate."

1. Has the Stallion Enrolment Act been made compulsory for pure-bred stallions travelling in Ontario?
2. Which is the best and cheapest of the following feeds at the following prices per ton, and which will cause the largest flow of milk for the money? What combination of feeds, and how much of each would you feed to good large dairy cows? Bran, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$29; linseed oil meal, \$36; cotton-seed meal, \$35; ground oats and barley, half of each, \$30.
3. Is cotton-seed meal made from the pure cotton seed, or is there any oil taken out of it?
4. Would a certain amount of either oil meal or cotton-seed meal be good for fattening pigs, and how much of either?
5. How did your sweet clover do this summer? You promised to give some information regarding it from your experience. Would you advise one to sow it for hay? If one sowed it for hay would they just cut it once and then plow the second growth down in the fall.

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. Clause 5 of the Stallion Enrolment Act quite answers this question: "No person shall stand, travel or offer for use any stallion unless and until the name, description and pedigree of such stallion has been enrolled and a certificate of such enrolment procured, as hereinafter provided."

2. To arrive at a correct understanding of this mixture it would be necessary for us to know what roughage is to be fed in conjunction with these concentrates. An abundance of silage and roots will eliminate the necessity of any great quantity of bran. Plenty of good clover or alfalfa hay will likewise diminish the required amount of bran. Linseed-oil meal or cotton-seed meal, because of the protein carried in the clover hay. A good ration to hold as a standard is composed of 40 pounds corn silage; 10 pounds clover hay; 30 pounds mangels; 4 pounds wheat bran; 3 pounds chop, and 1 pound of oil meal or cotton-seed meal. Dairymen consider it necessary and economical to feed 1 pound of concentrates to every three or four pounds of milk given by the cow. According to prices cotton-seed meal will be more economical than linseed-oil meal, for it contains approximately 10 per cent. more protein, yet on the whole linseed-oil meal is a little safer for continuous feeding. The quantity of bran, as before stated, will depend upon the nature of the roughage. Although some of the concentrates have a higher money value than others, yet they often bring returns on account of variety which they add to the ration. Not knowing what you intend to feed the cows, other than these concentrates, we cannot advise you definitely what quantities to feed, but the ration given before will act as a guide to your judgment.

3. Cotton-seed meal is the seed of cotton after the oil has been extracted. 4. It is unsafe to feed cotton-seed meal to swine. A little oil-cake meal would be good, and it was shown by experiment at the Missouri Experiment Station that five parts of corn and one of linseed-oil meal gave best results of six different experiments. 5. We can only speak from one season's experience with this crop. We desire to try the stock with it under all conditions before making any comments, so a statement will not be printed for a little while. Up to the present the outcome has been quite satisfactory.

Mike—"Oh, say, Pat, what is eugenics?"
Pat—"That is the people who select their mothers and fathers."

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Open up the rich subsoil with CXL

Old soil—Plow Deep
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Maple Villa Oxford Down Sheep Yorkshire Hogs

Sired by Adonis Imp. 57495, and out of ewes that have won many prizes at big and local shows. I have high-class flock headers and high-class ewe lambs, also shearlings, of both sexes. Yorkshires both sexes, any age.

J. A. Cerswell :: R.R. 1 :: Beeton, Ont.

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

"The Oldest Established Flock in America."

We are making a Special Offer for 30 days of 50 fine registered yearling ewes, bred to import ram to lamb in April. Also 50 ram lambs amongst them, a lot of big, strong fellows for flock-headers. Also a few nice ewe lambs, and a few good Hampshire ram lambs. C.P.R., Guelph and Arkell. Phone:—Guelph, 240 ring 2. G.T.R., Guelph St. and Telegraph, Henry Arkell & Son :: Route 2 :: Guelph, Ontario

Shropshires and Cotswolds I have now for sale 30 extra large well covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my imported ewes. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later of any kind wanted.
JOHN MILLER, R.R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, ONT. Clarendon Station, C.P.R. 3 miles
Pickering Station, G.T.R. 7 miles. Greenburn Station, C.N.R. 4 miles

We have little to spare from our own herd but can fill orders from other herds of different ages up to car load lots. A few choice March 31st
Alex Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont. be pleased to meet all our old friends and new ones at our exhibit at the leading fairs. R. R. No. 3.

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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.
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BERKSHIRES My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph Highcleres and Sallys the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
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Woodburn Stock Farms

We are offering for immediate sale: 25 choice boars ready for service, 25 young sows bred up to car load lots. These are of first quality from our prize-winning herd.
E. BRIEN & SONS, Proprietors :: RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO

Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes applied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call.
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance Phone. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

THE SPRUCEDALE STOCK FARM
Yorkshires and Berkshires of all ages, bred from show stock Prices right for immediate sale.
A. WATSON & SONS :: R.R. No. 1 :: ST. THOMAS, ONT
Phone Fingal Via St. Thomas.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Suddon Torredor we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed on Brantford and Hamilton Road.

Newcastle Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales—For sale at once: Two choice sows in pig, 2 years old; one extra choice year-old sow bred; boar ready for service, sows bred and ready to breed; choice lot of pigs nearly ready to wean; all from the choicest stock on both sides; 3 choice young bulls 10 to 12 months old; several heifers bred to my present stock bull. Broad lands; all from splendid milking dams. One registered 3-year-old filly; one 5-year-old and a 12-year-old brood mare; all of splendid quality; prices right. **A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont. L.-D. Phone.**

FOR SALE—Two choice young Tamworth sows ready to breed, one safe in pig, and 30 splendid young pigs, both sexes, two months old. We guarantee satisfaction.
A.B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ont.

ELIZABETH TAMWORTHS
Two fine boars a year old, several nice ewes over four and five months; also a few nice sows from three to six months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. **Powell Bros., Elizabethtown, Ont.**

\$1,400,000,000

That is the value of Canada's manufactures for one year---in money. But what of their value measured in the comfort, the happiness and the well-being of the whole country?

To produce them gives employment to over six hundred thousand workpeople, whose total wages amount to \$288,000,000 each year.

These workers, with their families and those who benefit by their purchasing power, number nearly one-third the population of Canada---supported by Canadian manufactures.

How readily it is apparent that the prosperity and happiness of every Canadian---of yourself---depend on the continuous employment of these people---on the consumption of goods "Made in Canada."

Canadian factories support one-third of our population. Are you helping to support Canadian factories?

Employ Our Own Dollars to Employ Our Own Workmen.

9A

Gossip.

THE BIG SHORTHORN SALE OF JOHN MILLER, JR.

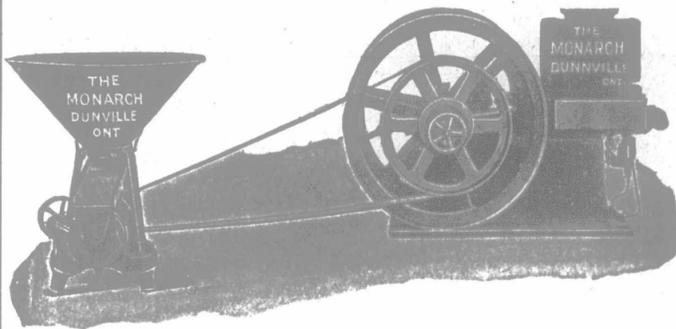
A few facts relative to the breeding and quality of the Shorthorns to be sold by auction at the big sale of John Miller, Jr., at Ashburn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11th, may be of interest at this particular time, when practically the whole civilized world is being drawn on to feed the countless millions wrapped in the horrible death struggle in Europe, a struggle that will not soon end, and must of necessity result in a heavy drain on the beef-producing animals of the countries interested, with a corresponding increase in values of the available breeding stock. It is therefore evident that never before in the history of this country was the purchase of pure-bred Shorthorns for breeding purposes a safer or sounder business proposition than now. The above-mentioned sale will offer an exceptionally favorable opportunity to the farmers of Ontario to stock up with a class of cattle that are certain to make good. Every one of the fifty had offered are grass-fed cattle. There is not a pampered one among them, nor a doubtful breeder. All are in the nicest kind of thriving condition; a part of them are pure Scotch bred, and others are English bred. Many of them are daughters of cows that have been milked for years, cows that are a big source of profit in the dairy. The strains or blood lines represented among the pure Scotch are, Kibleary Beautys, Cruickshank's Villages, Campbell Bessies, Lettice, Brawith Buds, Marr Claras, Bruce Mayflowers, Matildas, Campbell Clarets, Mysies, Nonpareils, Miss Ramsdens and Rosebuds. Among the others, bred more on milk-producing lines, several belong to the favorite old Lavinia tribe, others are Myrtles, Daisy Buds, and Lucy Neals. To illustrate the high class breeding of the cattle to be sold, one or two will be mentioned. Proud Rose, a red four-year-old Rosebud, by Imp. Proud Hero, dam by Imp. Lord Mistletoe, grandam Imp. Red Rose; Clara 65th, a red three-year-old, by Imp. Red Star, dam Imp. Clara 57th, by Spicy Robin; Claret Princess B., a Campbell Claret, by Imp. Broadhooks Golden Fame, dam Claret Princess 8th, by Imp. Broadhooks Prince; Moss Rose,

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Monarch Gasoline Engines

1½ to 35 Horse-power

Grain Grinders, Ensilage Cutters and Saw Frames



8 h.p. Hopper-Cooled Engine with 10-inch Grinder.

Moulton, Ont., Oct. 27th, 1913

Gentlemen,—
The greatest Gas Engine on the market is the MONARCH. I bought a 5-h.p. engine for my son, Arthur McBay, of Moulton, Ont., and he hitched it to a large blower cutting-box to fill his silo, 10 ft. by 30 ft. inside. We had lots of assistants, as they thought it impossible for a 5 h.p. gas engine to do the job, and we were all agreeably disappointed. The engine behaved fine. We made an hour's run and the blow-pipe never clogged, and we filled the 10-ft. silo at the rate of 4 ft. 3 in. per hour. With proper help to do the work the silo would be filled in 7 hours. This may look big with a small gas engine, but the 5 h.p. MONARCH is simple of construction and operation is easy.
Yours truly,
JOHN McBAY.

Since this outfit was sold to Arthur McBay, Mr. John McBay has exchanged his engine for the same size MONARCH, and purchased a 6-inch MONARCH Grinder for himself and one for his neighbor, Mr. Emerson. Mr. Nesbitt, his brother-in-law, has purchased a 3½ h.p. MONARCH Engine and two 6-in. Grinders.

Write for prices on MONARCH LINES before placing your order.
Special discount on 8 h.p. engines for next thirty days.
Good live agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

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roan, five years, a Bruce Mayflower, by Imp. Proud Hero, dam Imp. Moss Rose, by Count Arthur; Village Girl 22nd, roan, two years, by Imp. Cyclone, dam Village Girl 11th, by Imp. Royal Prince. Prominent among the heavy milk producers is the strictly high-class cow, Pretty Lady C., a red seven-year-old, by Lord Mistletoe (imp.), dam Imp. Pretty Lady, a Myrtle, by King Robert. This cow was third at Toronto and second at London this fall in the dairy Shorthorn class. She is a good one, with a big, perfect udder. Then there are four very choice Nonpareil halves, two two-year-olds and two yearlings, the whole making one of the choicest collections offered by auction in many years. All told, there will be twelve young bulls sold, several of them yearlings, among them being pure Scotch, and others dairy-bred; two are Mysies, two are Lavinias, one a Cruickshank's Bessie, one a Henrietta, etc. At the same sale there will be sold fifty shearing Shropshire ewes, eight shearing Shropshire rams, and twenty ram lambs. All are got by imported rams, and they are a particularly high-class lot.

The dairy cow must be studied from the point of view of her development around four centers. (1) The milk-producing center, indicated by the development of the udder, the milk veins, and the milk wells; (2) the digestive center as found in the barrel or body of the cow; (3) the respiratory and circulatory center, located in the chest; and (4) the nervous center as manifested in development of head and back, and in the general lean appearance of the animal. In the development of these centers, the tendency is for the animal to be larger in the rear half of the body, being broader and deeper than in the fore-quarters, and a strong development in the lower half of the body. Therefore, look for the development which appears light in front and deep and broad behind. This development assures the largest capacity for the consumption and utilization of feed, and for the production of milk. In order to secure this type of body there must be a large development of the udder, being carried up high behind and well forward, with a rounding out and even development of all four quarters. The teats should be placed at the corners of a square on the bottom of the udder. There should be a mellowness and elasticity to the skin that covers the udder, and when the udder is milked out it should not retain its shape, but appear almost as folds of skin. The milk veins should be large, long, and very crooked. In the development of the body, a straight, strong back, with a broad loin, and ribs that are long and well sprung, are desired, because they form a great, roomy barrel. The pump should be long, broad, and level, and more or less angular. The principal impression given by a well-developed body is that of great capacity. The animal should be fairly deep through the shoulders, and broad between the front legs and just back of them, giving plenty of room for the heart and lungs. There should be a general mellowness and looseness to the skin, and a lean condition of the animal. A smoothness of body secured by a tendency to put on fat while the animal is giving milk, is undesirable. In connection with all these characters, the cow should have an active, alert, and decidedly effeminate appearance.—Ohio College of Agriculture.

There is a public library in Baltimore that has a regulation by which any member wanting a particular book which is not "in" can, by paying a small sum, secure the next turn; and, upon the book's coming in, the library sends him a notification.

In this connection an attache of the library tells of an amusing incident. A member desired a copy of a novel entitled, "The Girl He Left Behind Him." The book not being in, he made the customary deposit, and in due course received a notification. This the member's wife received—to her alarm at first, for it read as follows:

"Mr. Blank is informed that 'The Girl He Left Behind' is now in the library, and will be kept for him till Friday morning next."

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We guarantee that the galvanized iron used in the manufacture of Sarnia Metal Products to be equal to that of any iron used by any manufacturer in Canada, in the manufacture of similar lines of roofing products, that are selling to the farmer at the time of this advertisement, at an advance of 25% to 50% above the price we will quote you.

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